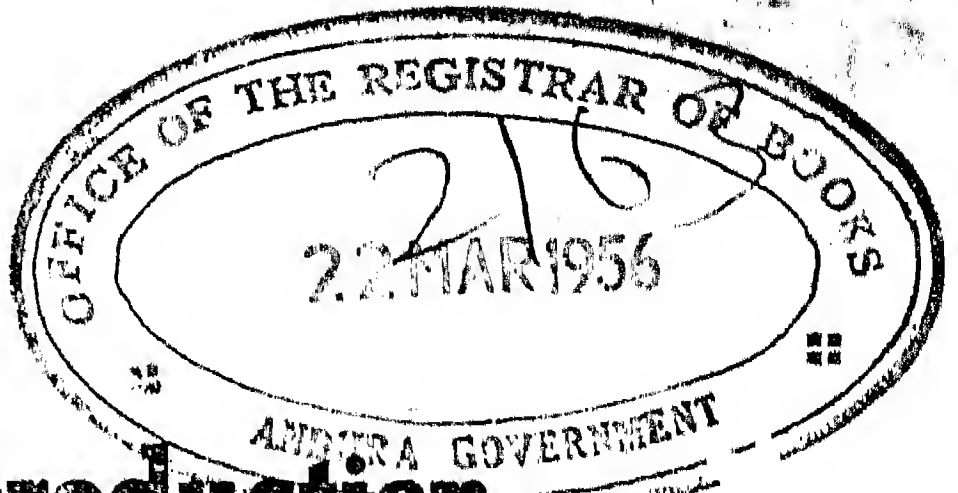


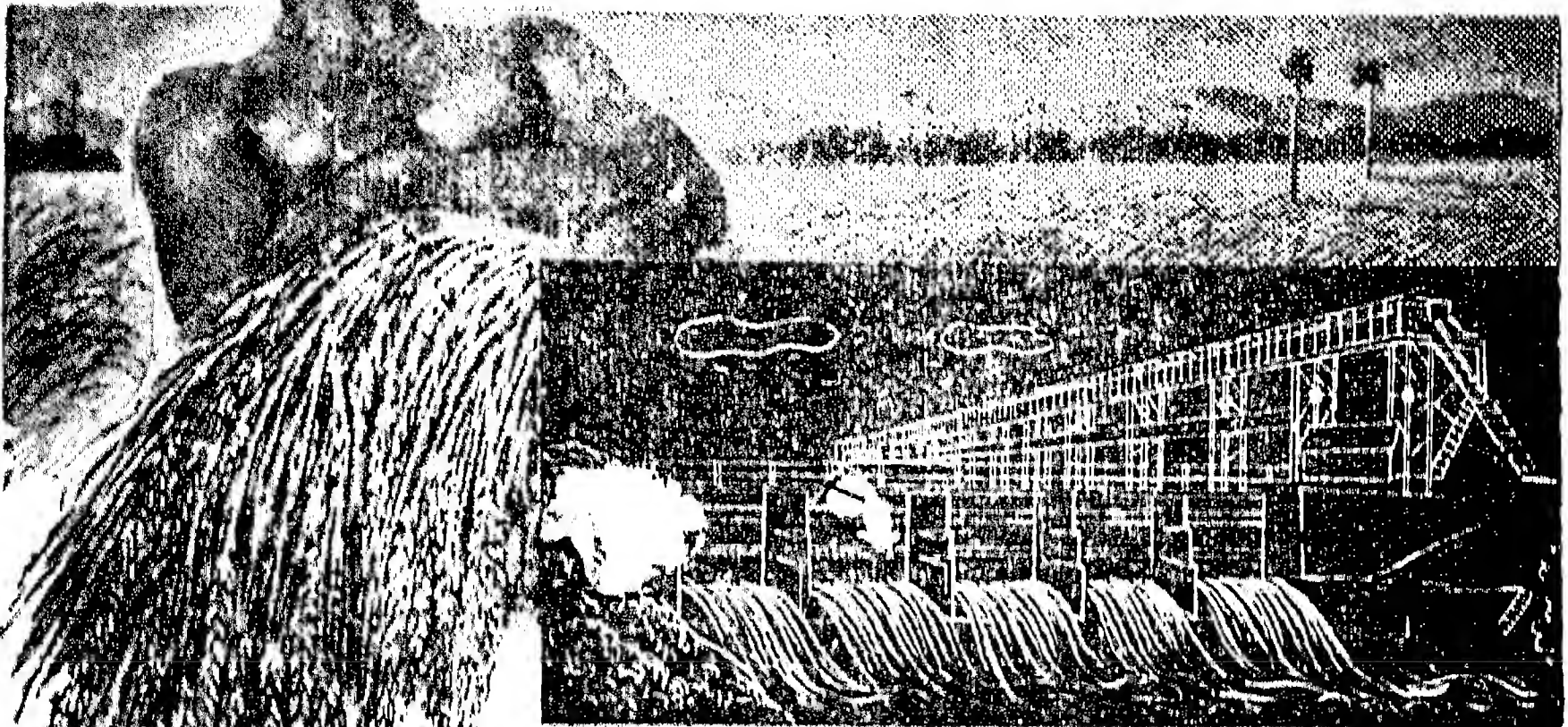
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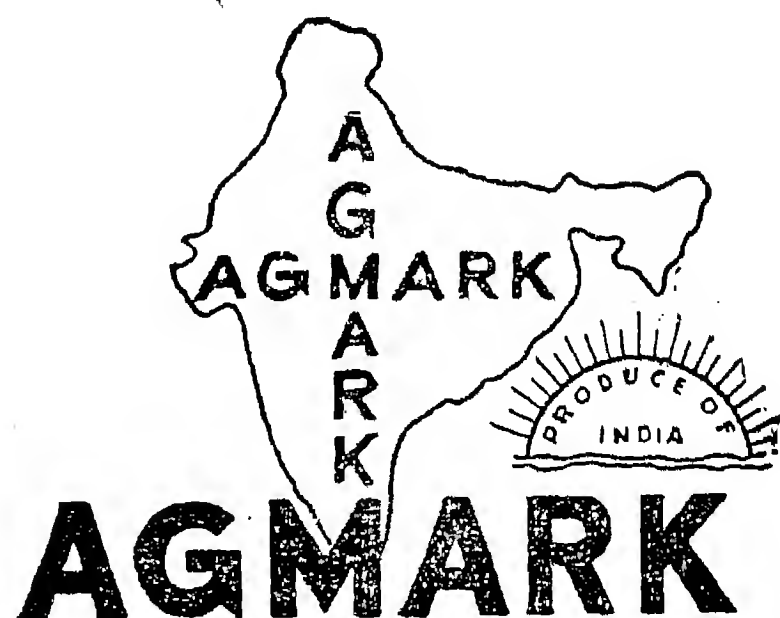
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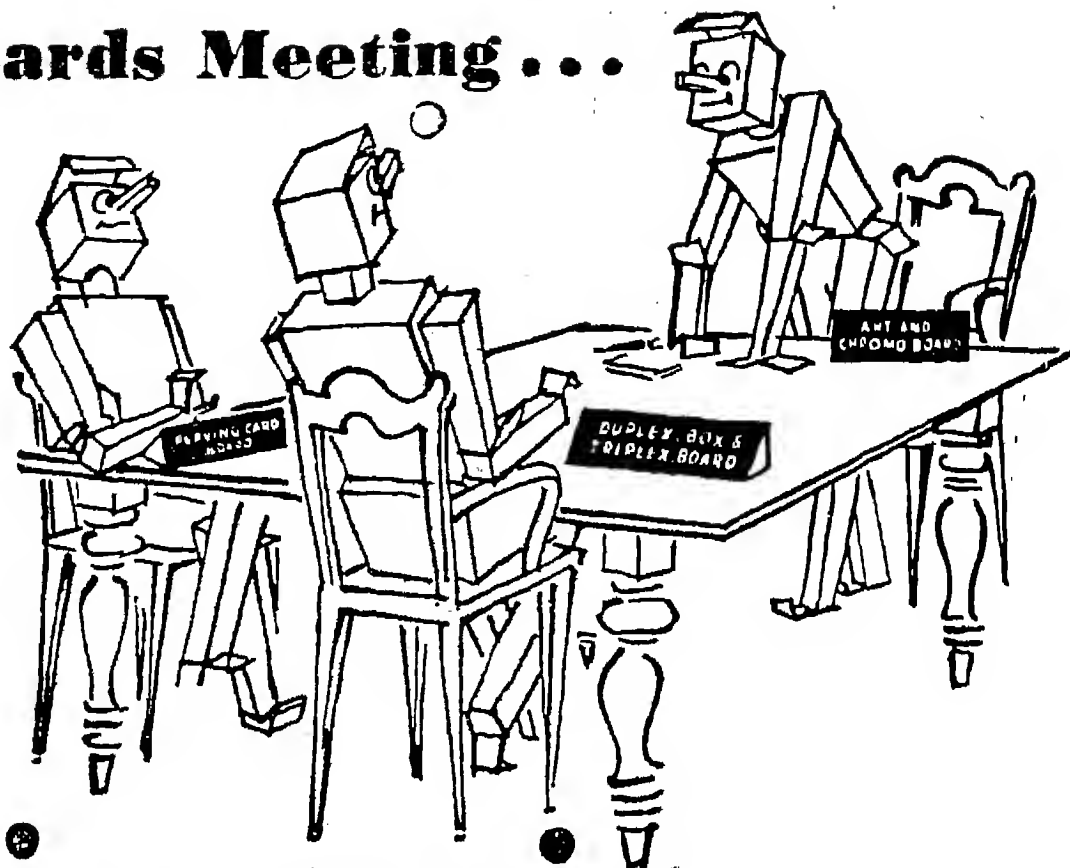
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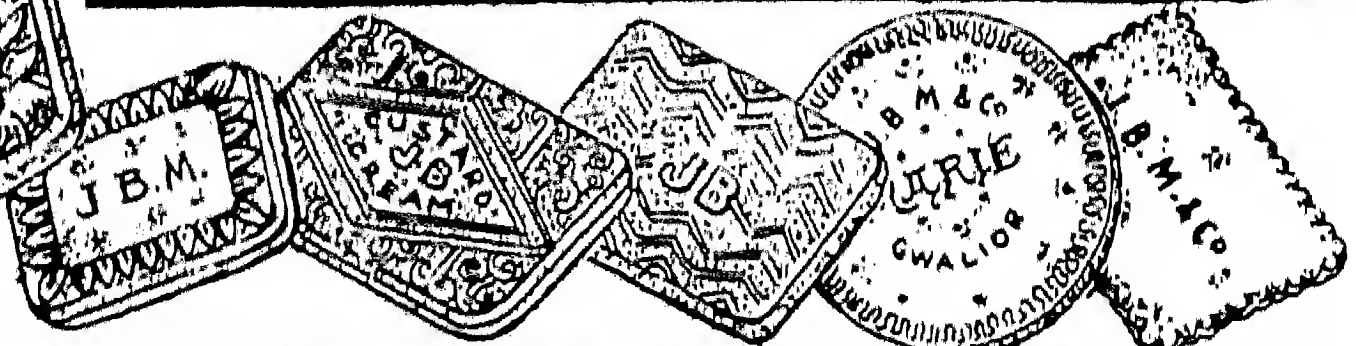
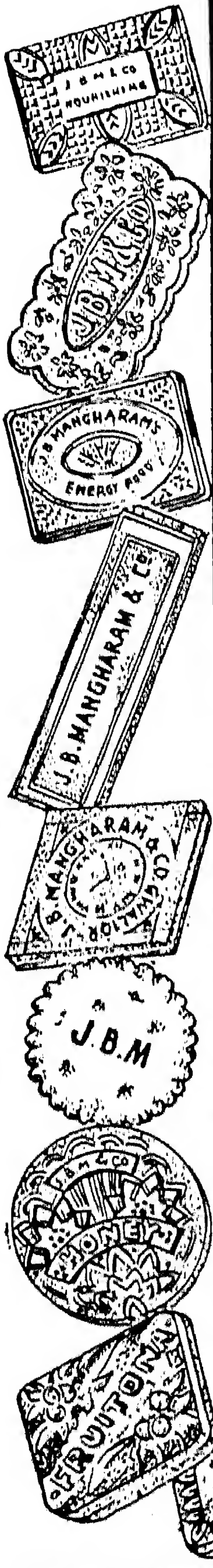
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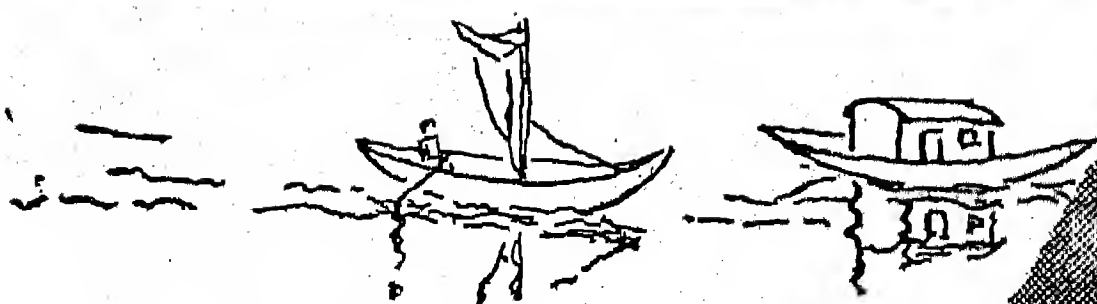
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२. रासायनिक खाद : अमोनियम सल्फेट १४) रु० प्रति मन व सुपर-फासफेट ७।।) रु० प्रति मन के हिसाब से नकद व उधार दिया जाता है।
३. सिंचाई : जिन कुओं में चट्टानें आ जातो हैं उनको गहरा करने के लिए कृषि विभाग मशीनों द्वारा ४०) रु० प्रति हाथ को दर से गहरा कर देता है।
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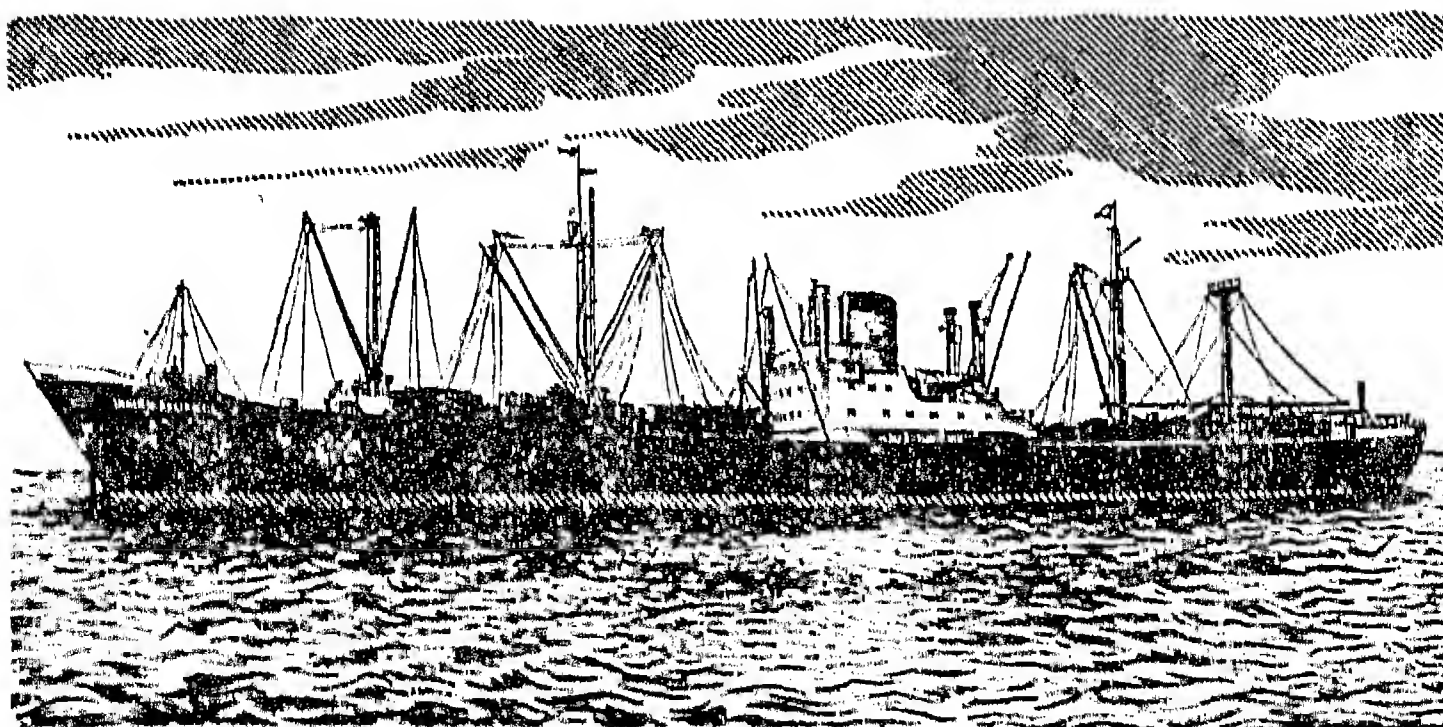
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Editor—SUNIL GUHA

PREFACE

We have been publishing every year a volume reviewing the achievements of the Union and State Governments in different spheres of national progress. In *The Eighth Year of Freedom*, we have made an attempt to provide as much information as was possible on the development of India in various directions. We have also added a few useful charts and maps for the information of the readers. Previous volumes of the series have been found to be of considerable use to the Union and the State Governments, Congress workers and students of public affairs in India and abroad. We are confident that *The Eighth Year of Freedom* will also be well-received by all those who are interested in the "mighty adventure" of building up a new, progressive and prosperous India.

We shall be glad to receive suggestions for further improvements in this annual publication of the All-India Congress Committee.

I take this opportunity of thanking all those who have helped in the preparation of this volume.

New Delhi,
August 15, 1955.

SHRIMAN NARAYAN
General Secretary

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

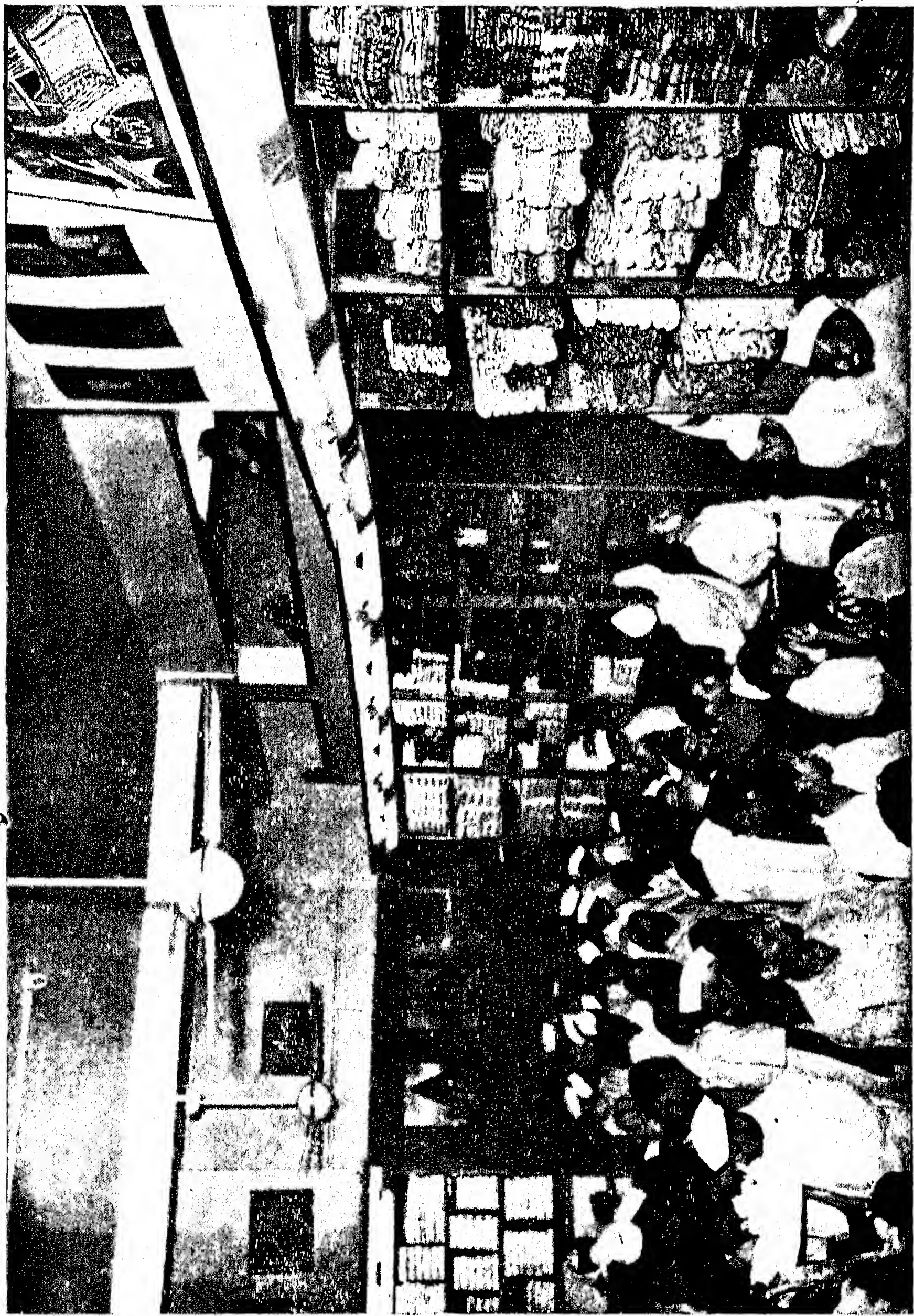
I am grateful to Prof. Diwan Chand Sharma, M.P., for so kindly going through the manuscripts and making valuable suggestions. My thanks are also due to Shri P. C. Arya who assisted me in editing, and to Shri M. P. Bhargava and Shri N. Balakrishnan for all the help rendered in bringing out this volume.

—The Editor

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COVER: The Congress President Shri U. N. Dhebar inaugurating the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan at New Delhi.



Shri. U. N. Dhebar at the Khadi Gramodyog Bhawan at New Delhi.

GENERAL INTRODUCTION

EIGHT years is, by no means, a long period in the life of a nation and more specially of a country like India which attained independence after centuries of political serfdom. However, the eight years of freedom have been years of endeavour and consolidation. India has put up a resolute fight to solve her problems and has succeeded in laying a firm foundation on which a dynamic economy can be built.

When the first Five-Year Plan was being formulated, the prophets of gloom and despondency had their heyday. There was shortage of foodgrains, the possibility of famine was widely feared, cloth prices soared high and a serious inflation was looming large on the Indian horizon. Abroad, India had not till then built the position of respect she occupies today and there was little appreciation of the role of an honest conciliator she tried to play with a view to lessening world tension.

The four years that have since gone by have seen the country taking rapid strides towards stability and prosperity. Today, there is no talk of starvation deaths; food is available without difficulty and prices have come down. According to the target set in the Plan the country was scheduled to produce 61.6 million tons of foodgrains by 1955-56. The target was exceeded as early as in 1954 when 66 million tons of foodgrains were actually produced.

The eighth year of freedom was also marked by an all-round improvement in industrial production. From 135.3 in 1953, the general index of production rose to 145 in 1954 standing finally at 157 in the first quarter of 1955; the general index for prices dropped from 399.6 in January, 1954 to 367.6 in September, 1954, and stood at 355.5 in March, 1955. The increase in production was very widespread and the targets set out in the Plan in respect of cloth and cement were exceeded. Steel production reached an all-time record, while 56 out of 62 engineering industries showed increased production.

Financial position of the Union and State Governments— notwithstanding their deficit budgets—continued to be sound. Unemployment received increased attention and plans involving huge expenditure were launched both by the Union and State Governments to create additional employment opportunities.

Community Projects and National Extension Services made considerable headway as would be evident from the statistics.

Behind the statistics are green fields, pure drinking water supply, maternity hospitals, village link roads, minor irrigation works, dispensaries and reading rooms—the amenities for which our villages have been crying for generations. There is a widespread feeling of new life and high hopes in regions hitherto largely neglected and apathetic. The substantial volume of contributions by the people themselves in cash, kind and labour is a sign of the new outlook.

The eighth year of freedom also witnessed the end of the morally and legally dubious zamindari system. By and large the Congress has fulfilled its pledge of abolition of all intermediaries between the State and the tiller; the last act in the drama was the acquisition of the zamindari rights in West Bengal by the State on April 15, 1955. Land is now being transferred to the man who tills it on a scale the world has never seen before, and by peaceful means. As land reform brings about institutional changes in the rural areas, an egalitarian society is gradually taking shape.

The past year was also encouraging from the point of view of the private sector. The Shroff Committee, which submitted its report earlier in the year, recommended various measures for augmenting the financial resources of the private sector. In his 1955-56 budget, the Finance Minister made a great gesture by the free grant of a development rebate of 25% to all new plants and industries. The gift was hailed with high appreciation by the private sector.

The year marked off a new phase in our national struggle. Delivering the presidential address at the 49th Session of the Indian National Congress at Lucknow in 1936, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru had said: "Much as I wish for the advancement of socialism in this country I have no desire to force the issue in the Congress and thereby create difficulties in the way of our struggle for independence. I shall co-operate gladly and with all the strength in me with all those who work for independence even though they do not agree with the socialistic solution. But I shall do so stating my position frankly and hoping in the course of time to convert the Congress and the country to it". Nineteen years later, meeting at Avadi near Madras, the Sixtieth Session of the Indian National Congress unanimously resolved—"In order to realise the object of the Congress as laid down in the Article I of the Congress constitution and to further the objectives stated in the Preamble and the Directive Principles of the State policy of the Constitution of India, planning should take place with a view to the establishment of a Socialistic Pattern of Society where the principal means of production are under social ownership or control, production is progressively speeded up and there is equitable distribution of national wealth".

The importance of this historic decision can hardly be exaggerated. Its significance has been further enhanced by the repeated declarations of the Prime Minister and the Congress President that "all that we now do should be governed by the ideal of the Socialistic Pattern of Society."

The Avadi resolution was followed by some important Bills which might be described as steps towards a Socialistic Society. The amendment of the Constitution, the Bill to nationalise the Imperial Bank, the proposed Company Law reforms, the Estate Duty Act and the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission have all contributed to a measure of advance towards the ultimate goal of an egalitarian society and have effectively backed words by actions.

The Constitution (4th) Amendment Bill, 1955, as revised by the Joint Select Committee, was finally passed by both the Houses of the Parliament and received the President's assent on 27th April, 1955. The Report of the Joint Select Committee recommended an amendment to Article 31 (2) to provide that a law providing for acquisition or requisition of property by the State shall not be called in question in any court on the ground that the compensation provided by it is not adequate. As amended, Article 31 (2) now reads: "No property shall be compulsorily acquired or requisitioned save for a public purpose and save by authority of a law which provided for compensation for the property so acquired or requisitioned and either fixes the amount of the compensation or specifies the principles on which, and the manner in which, the compensation is to be determined and given; and no such law shall be called in question in any court on the ground that the compensation provided by the law is not adequate". The Joint Select Committee also recommended the removal of all distinctions between different types of property for purposes of compensation and deleted the complicated provisions of the original Bill.

The Imperial Bank of India with its working capital of Rs. 231 crores and 472 branches has been nationalised and a mammoth State Bank has come into existence since July, 1955. The State Bank would open about 400 additional branches mostly in semi-urban and rural areas to provide larger credit facilities to the villages and encourage banking habits in rural areas.

The Companies Bill which is being presently debated in the Parliament for final enactment seeks to check the malpractices of Directors and Managing Agents and to introduce democracy in industry by empowering the Government to ensure "good behaviour" in company promotion and management.

The Hindu Marriage Law which discriminates in favour of the male partner, was amended by the passing of the Hindu Marriage

Bill, 1955, in the two Houses of Parliament. The Bill received the President's assent on May 18, 1955. The Act aims at making monogamy the rule of law for the entire Hindu community in the country, and also provides for divorce at the instance of either party in certain specified circumstances. The Bill has undoubtedly freed Hindu women from the rigours of an anachronistic marriage law and revolutionised their position in Hindu Society. Shri Nehru, who himself participated in the third reading of the Bill, said, "Can any law, whether it is social or economic, be equally applicable when society has changed completely? Can any one say that while all these changes are taking place—tremendous changes—in our social set-up, certain things must remain unchanged?"

The States Reorganisation Commission is going ahead with its work and will be submitting its report very soon. The reorganisation of States on the basis of regional viability, linguistic and historical affinity and administrative efficiency will surely be a milestone in the chapter of India's achievements.

The establishment of a Socialistic Pattern of Society is a great task, and demands, as the Congress President, Shri U. N. Dhebar said at the Berhampur meeting of the A.-I.C.C. in May, 1955, "all our courage, skill, patience, tactfulness and vision". The Indian National Congress has realised its high responsibilities. A new outlook of assessing the strength and deficiencies in the organisation is already evident. The Congress President has been touring the country, infusing a new spirit of confidence and responsibility amongst the masses in general and the Congressmen in particular. His four cardinal principles of 'organisation, personnel, technique and ideology' have brought about a new life in the Congress organisation. The Congress has realised the need of an army of selfless, informed, and disciplined workers clear in their aims and objectives and wedded to the philosophy which has guided their movement.

The A.-I.C.C. at its Ajmer Session in July, 1954, adopted a resolution on constructive and development work, laying special stress on constructive activities in the country. The Congress Working Committee considered this resolution and appointed a Constructive Works Committee with Shri Shriman Narayan as the convener. The Committee which submitted its report in December, 1954, critically analysed the defects which had crept in the organisation and governmental machinery and suggested a revolutionary change in Congress programme and the technique of work. The Working Committee at its meeting on the 6th March, 1955, adopted a scheme of constructive work under which the country was divided into six zones. Accordingly, the Congress

President has appointed six zonal organisers, and constructive work in the six zones has since been progressing apace.

The Congress Party secured an absolute majority in the first General Elections held in February, 1955, in Andhra after the inauguration of the State on October 1, 1953. The new Government headed by the Congress leader, Shri B. Gopala Reddi, took office in April, 1955. The verdict of the Andhra elections thus clearly indicated the peoples' confidence in the Congress and their faith in the "Socialistic Pattern of Society."

Discussion on the general approach to the second Five-Year Plan got into stride during recent months with the publication of the draft Plan-frame. The Berhampore Session of the A.-I.C.C. also adopted a resolution indicating the broad lines on which the second Plan should be framed. The A.-I.C.C. desired that "our economic policy should now be considered in concrete terms in order to draw up an adequate, balanced and planned programme of development". It was made clear that one of the most important aspects of the second Five-Year Plan should be "a great development of small-scale and village industries which are to play a role of crucial importance both in relation to providing fuller employment and for the purpose of ensuring an adequate supply of consumer goods". By all indications, the second Five-Year Plan is going to be much bolder in outlook and volume. There would be relatively more emphasis on the public sector and on the setting up of industries for the production of capital goods. At the same time, village and small industries would play a vital role in the consumers goods sector. Employment to the tune of 10 to 12 million additional jobs outside agriculture would be created. A rise in national income of about 25% will be aimed at and resources would be largely found internally.

Any large effort in the direction of the national development pre-supposes an atmosphere of peace in which we may progress. The India Government has been honestly endeavouring to lessen world tension by not aligning with any of the Power Blocs. The Prime Minister has time and again been repeating his call for world peace. Speaking at Cairo he said, "We must think in terms of peace, not in terms of war. The atomic age has necessitated a new approach, a new outlook; the results of military pacts is an addition to the general insecurity resulting in catastrophic World War". We have been demanding ban on the uses of atomic and hydrogen bombs. In the ninth session of the U.N. General Assembly, we proposed a Disarmament Commission and the resolution on the 'peaceful uses of atomic energy' took into account the suggestion made by India.

We have been raising our voice of sympathy for the admission of all the nations of the world to the Assembly of the United Nations. India with three other countries sponsored a resolution regarding the 21 States for U.N. Membership. The resolution was unanimously adopted by the U.N. General Assembly.

It was for the first time that in this session India was elected to be the member of the Trusteeship Commission beginning from January 1, 1954. Our country has also been taking increasing interest in the working of the U.N. Children Fund and has increased her contribution by Rs. 1 lakh. The Ninth General Conference of the U.N.E.S.C.O. will be held in India during 1956 and Dr. A. H. Mudaliar has been elected the Chairman of the Executive Board.

India's assistance in solving complex international problems and helping to settle differences between powerful countries has not been without results. India's efforts helped to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Indo-China and the conclusion of a tentative settlement in the three Associated States. The impartial role which India desires to play received recognition when her representatives were selected as Chairman of the three International Supervisory Commissions in Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos. The Commissions started functioning since August 11, 1954 and considerable progress has since been made.

India has continued her efforts to find a peaceful solution of the Korean problem. Of the 82 prisoners of war from Korea, 32 wishing to settle down in India were trained in various establishments of the Defence and Rehabilitation Ministries. The case of the remaining has been referred to the U.N. Secretary-General.

In regard to her relations with the Middle-East countries, India signed a treaty of commerce with Iran and renewed her Trade Agreement with Iraq.

The existing ties of friendship between India and Egypt were put on record by a Treaty of Friendship between the two countries signed on April 6, 1955, at Cairo. According to the Treaty "there shall be perpetual peace, friendship and brotherly relations between Egypt and India and between their respective people".

The thousands of years old Indo-Afghan cultural relations were also cemented. The Afghanese Foreign Minister paid a visit to India with the Egyptian Prime Minister Col. Nasser and expressed his faith in India's policy of co-existence. Sardar Naim, while speaking before the members of the Indian Parliament, hailed the democratic ideals of our country and said that the Parliament



Prime Minister Nehru in Peoples' Republic of China.

of the Republic of India was one of the greatest democratic institutions of its kind.

Speaking at a State banquet given in honour of Col. Nasser and Sardar Naim, Prime Minister Nehru declared that their visit to India represented the coming together of Asia and the emergence of a new spirit of friendship.

Prime Minister Nehru's visit to China was of historic significance. It brought the two neighbouring nations still closer. Mr. Chou En-lai, and Shri Nehru re-affirmed the faith of their respective countries in the principles of co-existence and in 'Panchshila' as the basis of world peace.

India extended her sphere of friendship and co-operation outside the Asian countries. The eighth year of freedom also witnessed the development of our cultural and economic relations with the countries of Eastern Europe including the U.S.S.R. Marshal Tito of Yugoslavia paid a visit to India; and relation with Bulgaria and Rumania were also established on legation level. A fresh trade agreement between India and Norway was established.

Our relations with Pakistan decidedly went on improving. The Governor-General of Pakistan paid a visit to India on the occasion of the Republic Day celebrations.

A delegation of the Government of Pakistan led by the Prime Minister Mr. Mohammed Ali, visited New Delhi during the middle of May, 1955 for talks with the Government of India over the solution of the Kashmir problem. The communique issued after the conclusion of the talks said that the talks were 'cordial and full' and would be continued at a later stage after full consideration has been given by both Governments to the various points that had been discussed in the course of these meetings.

On May 7, Pakistani police opened fire on twelve persons when the latter had been supervising the ploughing of land in Nekowal, a village on Indian side on Jammu-Sialkot border. The Government of India immediately lodged a strong protest with the Pakistan Government over the incident. Mr. Mohammed Ali, on his arrival in New Delhi, fully regretted the incident and assured immediate steps being taken for the punishment of the guilty and for the prevention of the recurrence of such incidents.

The Steering Committees and the representatives of Finance and Rehabilitation Ministries of the two countries discussed problems relating to Evacuee Property, etc. A solution to the long disputed problem of canal waters is also in sight. The Governments of India and Pakistan entered into an Inter-governmental Agreement on June 21, 1955 which will enable the Indian and Pakistani delegations to continue to work, with the participation of the

International Bank, in the preparation of a comprehensive plan for the irrigational use of the waters of the Indus system of rivers.

We have openly despised colonialism and exploitation in any form, and have supported the right of self-determination and freedom of other countries from foreign control. At home or while dealing with other countries, we have never departed from the path shown to us by the Father of our Nation, Mahatma Gandhi.

The question of French possessions in India was settled through friendly negotiations and now France and India enjoy amicable relations. But the problem of Portuguese possessions still remains to be solved. Goa continues to be a festering sore in the body of India. The Portuguese Government are striving hard to crush the national urge of the people under their domination. The Satyagrahis are continuing their struggle, facing all forms of torture and show of force and the movement is gathering momentum. Before his departure for Russia, Prime Minister Nehru declared on June 11, 1955, at Poona, "We would stick to the policy of peace in settling the Goa issue even if it means a delay of months or even a year or two in freeing the 'pocket'." But the Portuguese authorities should know and realise that "they are there because we are patient and men of goodwill, and think ahead and see the world situation as it is and do not wish to do something even in a small way, which may have bigger repercussions."

India has made every effort and not spared any sacrifice for the sake of peace in the world. In a world sandwiched between Power Blocs and torn with strife and tension, India has sought to widen the peace-area. India's efforts for world peace reached their culmination at the Bandung Conference in April, 1955, when the twenty-nine Nations of Asia and Africa met to discuss the problems of their common interest. They met with their diverse political interests and systems, with their varying affiliations and conflicting ideological background. It brought the representatives of Asian and African Nations on the urgency of "promoting economic development in the Asian-African region, and the general desire for economic co-operation among the participating countries on the basis of mutual interest and respect for national sovereignty." It also emphasised "the particular significance of the development of nuclear energy for peaceful purposes for Asian and African countries." It "deplored the policies and practices of racial segregation and discrimination which form the basis of Government and human relations in large regions of Africa and in other parts of the world." Such conduct is not only a gross violation of human rights but also a denial of the fundamental values of civilization and the dignity of man. The Conference was of the view that "disarmament and the prohibition of production, experimentation

and use of nuclear and thermo-nuclear weapons of war are imperative to save mankind and civilization from the fear and prospect of whole destruction." The Conference declared that "colonialism in all its manifestations is an evil which should speedily be brought to an end." The Bandung Conference was, therefore, in more senses than one, an unqualified success in serving the cause of peace and goodwill among the nations of the world. The prominent part played by the Prime Ministers of India and China went a long way in ensuring the success which the Conference ultimately achieved.

The one notable result of the Conference was the public announcement made by the Chinese Prime Minister regarding his willingness to negotiate with the U.S.A. on the Formosa issue. It was as a result of the ceaseless efforts of Shri V. K. Krishna Menon that the Chinese Government ultimately decided to release the four American airmen detained for espionage. Mr. Dulles sent a message to Shri Nehru thanking him for his efforts to obtain the release of the American fliers.

The fundamental tenet of India's policy of peaceful co-existence has been further strengthened by Prime Minister Nehru's recent visit to the U.S.S.R. and other European countries. And the joint statements of our Prime Minister and the Prime Ministers of Soviet Union, Yugoslavia, and other Eastern European countries have further affirmed their intention of maintaining peace.

Thus with 'co-existence' as the guiding pole-star for humanity, fight against colonialism and democracy as the fundamental basis of governmental organization, the India Government have been forging ahead on the path of prosperity and prestige.

However, the real power and energy resides in the people of the country; without their initiative the efforts by the Government shall remain perfunctory. The masses shall have to come forward to build a new India for the coming generations. We have to rise, and in the words of our beloved leader, Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:

"We have to do big things in future. Our resolutions and decisions are in the nature of pledges. The world watches us; not only this world of India but the great world outside India watches us, because we have become significant in many ways, significant in the way we achieved our freedom, significant in the way we continued to have the tenacity to act according to our own thinking and not surrender to other peoples' thinking. We shall continue to do that on the political and economic plane and the rest. We have to march along all these planes and thus hold up the torch of freedom".

CHAPTER I

FINANCIAL POSITION

"Our objective is an equalitarian, egalitarian and progressive society and to this end all the real resources available have to be harnessed. We recognise that man will not give of his best until structural relations in society conform with reasonable standards of equality. We recognise that institutional changes have to be made I perceive clearly the emergence of a new pattern."

—C. D. Deshmukh.

THE NATIONAL BUDGET

There were several optimistic factors in the performance of the Indian economy during 1954 and the past year may, in a sense, be regarded as the end of the post-war period of transition. Both agricultural and industrial production had increased and in some commodities, the Five-Year Plan targets had been exceeded. The increased production of foodgrains—thanks to a good monsoon—made it possible for the Government to further relax controls over the movement and distribution of foodgrains, and the free interplay of market demand and supply forces was resumed over a wide field. The trend of prices for the greater part of the year was one of downward adjustment and the fall in wholesale prices was reflected in living costs in various industrial centres. The rate of capital formation turned out to be higher than what had been estimated by the Planning Commission and thus it responded well to the rise in real income. The rise in real income, on its part, enabled the market for manufactured goods to expand. Again, the rise in income did not upset the balance of payments position which showed a surplus. However, growing unemployment and a precipitous fall in agricultural prices gave rise to a remarkable phenomenon which challenged classical theories on the subject : deflationary tendencies in a climate of development expenditure. Cries of the inflation "wolf" had suddenly changed into the cries of the deflation "wolf". It was in such a background that the budget for 1955-56 was prepared.

The Finance Minister, Shri Deshmukh, clearly stated that the budget proposals for 1955-56 were the first and a very significant step towards the Socialistic Pattern of Society which the Congress had envisaged. He cited measures like the abolition of Zamindaris

and the amendment of the Company Law as excellent beginnings and portents of the coming times. He also emphasised that institutional changes had to be made peacefully, democratically and gradually.

The Finance Minister showed awareness of the growing menace of unemployment and rightly pointed out that the First Five-Year Plan could not tackle the problem of unemployment in a big way because of the difficult economic conditions in which it was launched. Both the quantum and the pattern of investment were not suited for creating employment opportunities on a vast scale. In spite of huge deficits in the Union and State budgets during the past few years, the total expenditure on the Five-Year Plan was going to fall short by Rs. 500 to Rs. 600 crores. The Finance Minister, however, assured that the important criterion in the Second Five-Year Plan was going to be employment and at least 12 million jobs would be provided to create a visible impression on the existing unemployment. He also stressed that the Government was vigilant and would not permit the corroding of people's purchasing power and that the increased tempo of public expenditure and deficit financing would soon provide a corrective to the prevailing malady.

The Finance Minister also referred to the Economic Policy Resolution of December, 1950 which had clearly recognised the role of the private sector, and said that as long as the private sector was subject to overall social control it had to be actively encouraged. So, some of his budgetary proposals were calculated to do just that.

An important reform introduced in the 1955-56 Budget is the separation of Audit from Accounts which the Public Accounts Committee stressed so much. As a first step, the reform was introduced in respect of the transactions relating to Supply, Food and Rehabilitation with effect from the 1st April, 1955.

The recommendations of the Taxation Inquiry Commission, which have been mainly designed to widen the base and range of taxation with a view to mobilising domestic resources to the maximum extent possible, strengthened the hands of the Finance Minister in framing his budgetary proposals for 1955-56. On the basis of the prevailing taxation, the budget for 1955-56 showed a revenue deficit of Rs. 30.17 crores, as against the revised estimate of Rs. 5 crores and the budget estimate of Rs. 15.36 crores for 1954-55. The overall deficit for 1955-56 was placed at Rs. 340 crores as compared with Rs. 239 crores budgeted and Rs. 208 crores revised estimate for 1954-55. By such new tax proposals as increases in direct taxation, modification in customs and enhancement of excise duties, the Finance Minister proposed to raise additional revenue to the order of Rs. 21.70 crores, thus reducing the revenue gap to a modest level of Rs. 8.47 crores and the overall deficit of Rs. 318.30

crores. The new tax proposals were justified on the ground that "the raising of the maximum resources is necessary for planned development" and unless this was done "the objective of a Welfare State enshrined in the Constitution will never be attained".

In accordance with the recommendation of the Taxation Inquiry Commission, the taxable income slab of Rs. 1,500 was raised to Rs. 2,000 for married persons and reduced to Rs. 1,000 for unmarried persons. As the Finance Minister observed, this was "the first move in the direction of evolving a suitable scheme of family allowance". The slab of Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000 was broken into two slabs; on the slab of Rs. 7,500 to Rs. 10,000 the tax was raised from one anna nine pies to two annas three pies. In the next slab of income from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000, the rate was raised from three annas to three annas six pies.

The Taxation Inquiry Commission recommended that earned income relief should not be allowed on higher brackets of income and as a first step towards this, the allowance was reduced by stages on incomes in excess of Rs. 25,000, the concession ceasing when the level of Rs. 45,000 was reached. Between Rs. 25,000 and Rs. 45,000 the relief of Rs. 4,000 hitherto allowed was reduced by Rs. 200 for each Rs. 1,000 of income.

In regard to super-tax, the existing slab was readjusted and the level at which super tax is abstracted reduced from Rs. 25,000 to Rs. 20,000. The readjustment generally followed the pattern suggested by the Taxation Inquiry Commission, but some adjustments were made in the rates and slabs.

Some reliefs were given to the low-income middle class groups in the form of higher rebate on payment of premia on life insurance policies and subscription to recognised provident funds. In accordance with the Commission's recommendation, the existing limit of one-sixth of the income subject to a ceiling of Rs. 6,000, was raised to one-fifth of the income with a ceiling of Rs. 8,000. Corresponding increases were also made for Hindu undivided families.

By far the greatest gesture from the point of view of the co-operative industrial sector was the indiscriminate grant of a development rebate of 25% on all new plant and machinery and the facility to carry-forward business losses without any time limit. The Taxation Inquiry Commission recommended that the gift be confined to a selected group of industries, but the Finance Minister preferred to extend it to every industry. The steel, jute, cement and cotton industries were likely to be major beneficiaries as they had in hand large schemes of expansion and modernisation.

Readjustments in certain import duties, reduction of export

duty on cloth to $6\frac{1}{4}$ per cent as a measure of assistance towards the maintenance of our competitive position in the world markets and the introduction of slab rates on tea exports in lieu of the existing flat rates were the main changes in customs duties. The significance of the new impositions and adjustments are that the import of these commodities had till recently been either banned or severely restricted. Simultaneously with the new duties, imports were liberalised. The loss of revenue involved in this adjustment was estimated to be of the order of Rs. 50 lakhs.

Nearly four-fifths of the additional revenue were sought to be raised through indirect taxation. First, as against the prevailing duty of Rs. 3|12|- per cwt. on sugar, the duty was raised to Rs. 5|10|- per cwt., an increase of 50 per cent. Secondly, the existing four-fold classification of cloth was abolished and for taxation purposes, cloth was re-classified into 'superfine' and 'others' and the duty was imposed on square yard instead of linear yard as hitherto. As a result of this reclassification the coarse and medium varieties will have to pay a duty of one anna per linear yard against half-anna as hitherto. The duty on the hitherto fine varieties was, however, reduced from one and a half annas per yard to one anna per yard. Thirdly, in pursuance of the Government's policy of fostering the development of small industries, the preference margin in respect of match boxes of 40's for medium-sized factories was raised from one anna per gross of boxes to two annas per gross of boxes. Suitable increases were made in the margins in respect of other categories. Fourthly, the recommendations of the Taxation Inquiry Commission with regard to surcharge on the different categories of cigarettes were accepted with certain modifications and the revenue significance of new adjustments were said to be nil.

Increasing reliance on excise instead of customs marked a significant change in the budget necessitated by the emergence of a new pattern of economy in this country. Industrialisation naturally leads to a reduction in imports and, consequently, a fall in customs revenue. Production of new commodities, on the other hand, enlarges the scope for excise revenue. Not surprisingly, therefore, the additional revenue anticipated from new excise duties was placed at as high as Rs. 17.70 crores. A 10 per cent *ad valorem* excise duty was imposed on factory products such as woollen fabrics, sewing machines, electric fans, electric bulbs, dry and storage batteries, paper (excluding newsprint) and paper board, and paints and varnishes. Moreover, in order to maintain the existing margin between import and excise duties, a countervailing import duty at the same rate as excise duty was proposed to be levied on the imports of these commodities as and when necessary. Later on, two concessions were announced, first, the total abolition

of the proposed excise duty on sewing machines and spare parts of sewing machines—a concession wisely conceived to enable the small indigenous producers to flourish, and secondly, the reduction of the proposed duty on medium and coarse varieties of cloth from one anna to half an anna per square yard exclusive of the cess of quarter anna per yard for the benefit of the handloom industry.

In the Revised Budget for 1954-55 the originally expected revenue deficit of Rs. 15.36 crores was reduced to Rs. 5 crores. Total revenue as revised was Rs. 451.08 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 451.73 crores—the fall in revenue being only Rs. 65 lakhs. The revised estimates showed revenue from customs at Rs. 180 crores as against Rs. 175 crores estimated in the original budget. During 1954-55, a number of export duties were abolished or reduced in the interest of our export trade but the resultant fall in revenue was more than off-set by the increase from the enhancement of the export duty on tin which brought an additional revenue of Rs. 6.6 crores. Larger imports of sugar also resulted in increased revenue to the extent of about Rs. 10 crores. As against these improvements, there was a loss of about Rs. 6 crores owing to the gradual replacement of imports of motor spirit, kerosene and lubricants by indigenous production by oil refineries in the country. Under Union Excise Duties, the additional revenue from increased production of petroleum and kerosene was neutralised by a fall of Rs. 3½ crores from sugar and an almost equal fall in revenue from tobacco.

The credit of Rs. 9 crores which was taken in the 1954-55 Budget from repayment of partition debt by Pakistan did not materialise since a settlement with Pakistan over the outstanding financial issues between the two countries had yet to be reached.

The estimate of Rs. 4 crores from Estate Duty taken in the original Budget also proved too optimistic and the revenue from this source was placed at only Rs. 1.26 crores in the revised budget for 1954-55.

On the other hand, the raised expenditure met from revenue in 1954-55 was Rs. 456.08 crores as against the Budget estimate of Rs. 467.09 crores—thus, showing a saving of Rs. 11.01 crores. This was due to a drop of Rs. 3.41 crores in Civil Expenditure and Rs. 7.6 crores in Defence Expenditure. The savings in Civil Expenditure consisted mainly of a drop of Rs. 1.18 crores in the States' share of Union Excise Duties, Rs. 2.13 crores in the provision for educational schemes in the States, largely because of slower progress of expenditure in some States and Rs. 4.49 crores expected in grants to States towards Community Development Projects and National Extension Service. The saving in expenditure on Defence Services

was mainly due to a fall in procurement of stores and a reduction in demands as a result of economies.

For 1955-56, revenue income on the basis of existing taxation has been estimated at Rs. 468.76 crores and revenue expenditure at Rs. 498.93 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 30.17 crores.

The revenue from customs has been placed at Rs. 165 crores as against the revised estimate of Rs. 180 crores for 1954-55. The enhancement of the export duty on tea will bring an additional revenue of Rs. 11 crores over the revised estimates for 1954-55. Imports of motor spirit, kerosene and lubricants will, however, decrease to almost a quarter as a result of the second oil refinery at Bombay also coming into full production. Consequently, there will be a drop of about Rs. 20 crores under this head as compared with the collections of the last fiscal year. However, a substantial part of this revenue will be realised through excises. The revenue from excises has been placed at Rs. 123.45 crores as against the revised estimate of Rs. 103.65 crores in 1954-55.

Under income-tax the revised estimate of Rs. 165 crores for 1954-55 is being repeated in the estimates for 1955-56. Revenue from Estate Duty which goes almost wholly to the States has been estimated at Rs. 3 crores. Under Currency and Mint, profits of the Reserve Bank payable to Government are expected to be Rs. 20 crores as against Rs. 17.5 crores in 1954-55 owing to the increased yield on Treasury Bills held by the Issue Department. A credit of Rs. 8 crores is also being taken from profits from the sale of sugar imported on Government account.

The expenditure for 1955-56 has been placed at Rs. 498.93 crores consisting of Rs. 202.68 crores under Defence Services and Rs. 296.25 crores under Civil Heads. The estimates for Defence Services show an increase of Rs. 4.66 crores over the revised estimates for 1954-55. The increase is mainly due to the normal expansion programmes of the Navy and Air Force and partly due to the promulgation of the New Pension Code and the grant of certain pensionary benefits to the personnel recruited initially on a short term engagement but kept on for longer periods.

The bulk of increase in civil expenditure will be due to the sharp rise in the tempo of development expenditure in the last year of the Plan. Of an increase of Rs. 42 crores in total expenditure over the revised estimates of 1954-55, nearly Rs. 25 crores have been earmarked for nation-building and development purposes. The revenue budget provides for a sum of Rs. 75.3 crores on development work as against Rs. 50.69 crores during 1954-55.

Capital expenditure reveals an increase of Rs. 45 crores over

the revised estimates for 1954-55. The revised estimates for 1954-55 under this head are estimated at Rs. 178.54 crores. Total capital expenditure in the first four years of the Plan period came to Rs. 499 crores, while that for the year 1955-56 alone is estimated at Rs. 223.3 crores. The total disbursement on capital account are given in the following table:—

	(in crores of rupees)			
1951-52	293.43
1952-53	164.01
1953-54 (Revised)	357.46
1954-55 (Budget)	406.62
1954-55 (Revised)	484.06
1955-56 (Budget)	632.44

The overall budgetary position for 1955-56 may be summarised as follows:—

Receipts			Disbursements		
(in crores of rupees)			(in crores of rupees)		
Market Loan	..	125	Revenue Deficit	..	8
Small Savings	..	52	Loans to States	..	355
Foreign Aid	..	74	Capital Expenditure	..	223
Miscellaneous	..	86	Repayment of Maturing Debts	..	69
		<hr/>			<hr/>
Total	..	337	Total	..	655
		<hr/>			<hr/>

The deficit is to be met by expanding treasury bills by Rs. 340 crores. A gap of about Rs. 340 crores in the available resources for balancing the budget is not a problem of such a magnitude as to raise undue fears about serious inflationary consequences resulting from deficit financing, when prices are on the decline. However, Shri Deshmukh truly recognised that under a given economy there are limits of deficit financing beyond which prudent financing should not step out, and he described the deficit financing of Rs. 320 crores provided in the Budget for 1955-56 as "a calculated risk." The Finance Minister deserves credit for the manner in which he has, during the last five years, steered the nation's economy out of a very difficult financial legacy.

STATE BUDGETS

1955-56 being the final year of the Plan, the rapid increase in development expenditure and the relative inelasticity of resources

forced most of the State Governments to have budget deficits on revenue account. There has been a general tendency to avoid the imposition of new taxes and States have sought, instead, to cover budgetary gaps by withdrawals from Revenue Reserve Fund. While there is justification for meeting the temporary budget deficit by drawing upon reserves and borrowing, that cannot continue as a permanent feature of the State finances. The standing balances will soon be exhausted and State Governments would either have to effect economy in expenditure or introduce fresh tax measures which would yield sufficient revenues to enable them not only to maintain the existing level of developmental activities, but also to provide finance for increased revenue expenditure in the Second Five-Year Plan. In view of the delay in the publication of the Report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission, most State Governments found it difficult to make proper adjustments in their budgetary proposals. Moreover, since another Finance Commission is going to be set up to determine the scale of assistance to be given to the States and to consider the financial implications of the Second Five-Year Plan, the States preferred to wait till the new Commission made its recommendations.

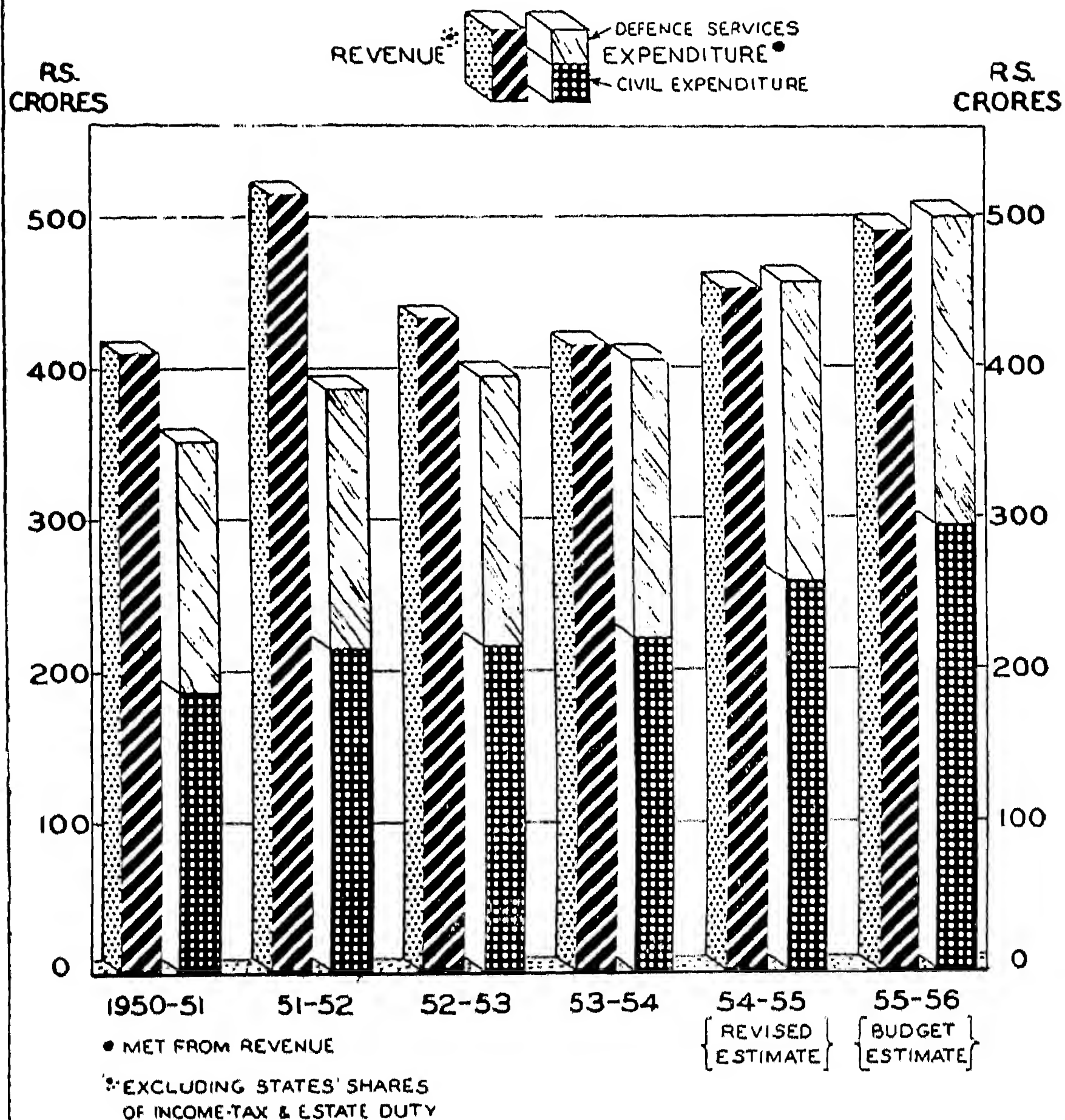
The effectiveness of a budget is to be judged with reference to employment, increase in production, and the provision for greater social and economic equality. It is indeed heartening to note that State Governments, undeterred by heavy financial commitments involved, are not only going ahead courageously to fulfil their undertakings under the First Five-Year Plan but are also planning for something much bigger under the next Plan.

AJMER

The people inhabiting this State, the language they speak and the economy they live under hardly distinguish Ajmer from the rest of Rajasthan from which it was separated by a peculiar turn in history. However, within the limitations forced by circumstances, Ajmer is doing well and managing its finances with a fair measure of efficiency.

The Budget Estimates for 1955-56, as presented to the Ajmer Legislative Assembly, show the revenue receipts at Rs. 2,74,21,000 and expenditure at the same figure. According to the revised estimates for 1954-55, revenue receipts amounted to Rs. 1,95,10,000 while expenditure was Rs. 2,06,10,000 leaving a deficit of Rs. 11,00,000 which was met by drawing upon the opening balance of Rs. 5,96,000. The budget estimates for 1955-56 show an increase in revenue receipts of Rs. 79,11,000 over the revised estimates for the previous year, while the expenditure shows an increase of Rs. 68,11,000 over last year's revised estimates. The big jump in revenue receipts in the

REVENUE & EXPENDITURE OF THE CENTRAL GOVT FROM 1950-51



budget is largely accounted for by the enlarged scope of the State budget. The State has now taken over the responsibility for the planning, scrutiny and financing of the capital project.

ANDHRA

The Andhra Budget for 1955-56, as presented by Shri C. D. Deshmukh in the Lok Sabha, revealed a deficit of Rs. 296.88 lakhs. Revenue receipts were estimated at Rs. 2,191.35 lakhs and expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 2,488.23 lakhs. However, there was no new tax proposal to wipe off the deficit.

The revised estimates for 1954-55 anticipated a revenue of Rs. 2,138.62 lakhs as against the budget estimate of Rs. 2,102.81 lakhs,—an increase of Rs. 35.81 lakhs. The revised estimate of expenditure was put at Rs. 2,487.44 lakhs as against Rs. 2,401.99 lakhs provided in the original budget,—an increase of Rs. 85.45 lakhs. As a result of these variations, the revenue deficit increased from Rs. 299.18 lakhs to Rs. 348.82 lakhs.

Under revenue, there were increases under income-tax, Motor Vehicles Act, irrigation, interest on investment of cash balances, agriculture (mainly increase in receipts from hire of tractors and pumpsets to agriculturist) and civil works. On the expenditure side, increased provision was made under irrigation and for flood damage repairs. The increase under General Administration was due to expenditure on general elections and National Extension Service schemes for which no provision had been made in the budget and to increased provision for local development works. A sum of Rs. 433.00 lakhs was provided in the revised estimate for 1954-55 for development schemes of which the provision for Plan Schemes was Rs. 410.63 lakhs.

The revised total capital expenditure was estimated at Rs. 1,203.59 lakhs, against the original budgetary provision of Rs. 1,018.85 lakhs. Increases occurred under Irrigation due mainly to provision for works in scarcity-affected areas, civil works due to the construction of more quarters for the staff at Kurnool and State Trading Schemes on account of refund of advances made by other States for supply of rice.

ASSAM

The Assam Budget for 1955-56, as presented in the State Assembly by the Finance Minister, Shri Motiram Bora, disclosed a revenue deficit of Rs. 2,42,06,000.

Revenue receipts for 1955-56 were estimated at Rs. 19,05,22,000 and expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 21,47,28,000. Capital receipts have been estimated at Rs. 45,59,63,000 as against a capital

expenditure of Rs. 47,09,70,000, thus leaving a capital deficit of Rs. 1,50,07,000. The overall deficit will thus be Rs. 3,92,13,000. However, no fresh taxation was proposed to recover the deficit.

Accounts for 1953-54 were closed with a balance of Rs. 3,02,43,000. According to the revised estimate for 1954-55, the balance at the end of 1954-55 financial year will be Rs. 3,50,75,000. If the anticipated revenue and capital accounts for the year 1955-56 materialize, the entire balance will be wiped out leaving a negative closing balance of Rs. 41,38,000.

Explaining the budgetary position, the Finance Minister said that the main cause of this difficult position was the growing expenditure under the Five-Year Plan. During 1954-55, the total expenditure on the schemes included in the Five-Year Plan was estimated at Rs. 9,73,35,800, exclusive of the development schemes undertaken under Article 275 of the Constitution and of the schemes for the relief and rehabilitation of refugees. It was expected that the net burden on State revenue on account of expenditure on Five-Year Plan schemes would be Rs. 2,09,95,800, the balance being available from the Government of India as loans and grants-in-aid. For the fiscal year 1955-56 the expenditure under Five-Year Plan including Community Development Schemes was estimated at Rs. 15,30,55,000. The net burden on the State revenue on account of the Five-Year Plan was estimated at Rs. 2,86,74,000.

BHOPAL

Budget estimates for the year 1955-56, as presented to the Bhopal Legislative Assembly by Dr. S. D. Sharma, put the revenue receipts at Rs. 347.22 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 354.41 lakhs. The difference of Rs. 7.19 lakhs was proposed to be met from grants from the Community Projects Administration. The estimated revenue receipts included Rs. 183 lakhs as grants-in-aid from the Central Government and Rs. 43.08 lakhs as Funds towards contributory schemes.

The revenue receipts for 1955-56 showed an increase of Rs. 5.92 lakhs over the revised estimates for 1954-55, which was ascribed mainly to increased grants-in-aid from the Central Government and increased income from agricultural income tax, forest and land revenue.

On the Capital Account the receipts of loans from the Central Government amounted to Rs. 97.01 lakhs as against an estimated capital expenditure of Rs. 97.71 lakhs. The deficit of Rs. 70,000 was proposed to be met from the last year's closing balance.

About 50 per cent of the estimated expenditure was provided for new development activities which were expected to release new

employment opportunities for both educated and uneducated unemployed in the State. The State also announced its scheme to provide free education up to the middle classes.

BIHAR

The Budget estimates of the State of Bihar for 1955-56, as presented to the State Assembly by the Finance Minister, Shri Anugraha Narayan Sinha, revealed a revenue deficit of Rs. 9 crores 65 lakhs. The total receipts in Consolidated Fund amounted to Rs. 65.36 crores and expenditure was put at Rs. 75.01 crores. Although no new tax measures or curtailment of expenditure was envisaged, a legislation for the imposition of betterment levy in connection with major works of irrigation, drainage and flood protection was being considered by the Government.

Revised estimates for revenue receipts and revenue expenditure for the year 1954-55 were put at Rs. 75 crores and Rs. 75.19 crores, respectively. An increased expenditure to the tune of Rs. 1 crore and 53 lakhs was envisaged on Agriculture. For the expansion of literacy and primary education Rs. 7.73 crores were proposed to be spent.

Capital outlay on roads was estimated at Rs. 6 crores and capital outlay on electricity schemes was increased from Rs. 2 crores 64 lakhs to Rs. 3 crores and 75 lakhs. The expenditure on industrial development was stepped up from Rs. 38 lakhs to Rs. 66 lakhs.

BOMBAY

Absence of any fresh tax proposal, a record estimated revenue receipts of Rs. 8010.72 lakhs for 1955-56 and revenue expenditure of Rs. 7988.35 lakhs, characterised the Bombay budget, as presented to the State Legislature by the Finance Minister, Dr. Jivraj Mehta. The following table brings into bold relief Bombay's sound financial position:—

Year	(in lakhs of rupees)		
	Revenue Receipts	Revenue Expenditure	Deficit (-) Surplus (+)
1954-55 (Budget)	.. 7238.21	7219.23	+18.98
1954-55 (Revised estimates)	.. 7180.33	7122.16	+58.17
1955-56 (Budget)	.. 8010.72	7988.35	+22.37

As is evident from the revised estimates for 1954-55, both revenue and expenditure fell below the original estimates by Rs. 57.88 lakhs and Rs. 97.07 lakhs respectively. As against the

original figure of Rs. 18.00 lakhs the revised estimates of expenditure on capital account for 1954-55 was put at Rs. 13.72 lakhs. There was a fall in expenditure on major irrigation schemes, refugee housing and capital works. However, there was an increased investment of Rs. 60 lakhs in the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation. The capital expenditure on this head was proposed to be met from National Plan Loan, Sugarcane Cess, Milk Funds, Development Schemes Fund and Central Loan Assistance.

The Budget for 1955-56 proposed additional expenditure on various public utility items and envisaged a broader plan for Employees' State Insurance Scheme, village water supply, maternity, child health service scheme, etc. An increase of Rs. 65 lakhs under Land Revenue was also proposed for city survey operation, prevention of fragmentation of holdings, land compensation and other land reform activities.

The most noteworthy feature of the Bombay budget was, however, the provision of Rs. 24.20 lakhs for capital expenditure—the largest proposed during the last few years. A sum of Rs. 4.01 lakhs out of this large capital expenditure was proposed to be spent on the Koyna Hydro-Electric Project while Rs. 1.00 lakhs had been provided for investment in the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation.

The Budget also put due stress on small-scale industries, development of Village Panchayats and Co-operatives.

COORG

The Coorg Budget for 1955-56, presented to the Legislative Assembly at Mercara by the Chief Minister Shri C. M. Poonacha, showed a revenue deficit of Rs. 27.90 lakhs. No new taxes have been proposed to cover the deficit. Estimates of revenue and expenditure are placed respectively at Rs. 122.84 lakhs.

The budget contains expenditure on capital accounts consequent on the amendment of Section 33 of the Part 'C' States Act of 1951, enlarging the scope of the consolidated Fund of the State to include capital expenditure as well. The estimated expenditure on this account has been placed at Rs. 23,61,900. Provision has also been made for the creation of a contingency Fund for the first time, appropriating a sum of Rs. 10 lakhs from out of the consolidated Fund.

As against the original estimate of Rs. 1,17,43,200 and Rs. 1,46,59,500, the revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1954-55 are placed at Rs. 1,46,42,100 and Rs. 1,60,59,800 respectively.

The closing balance on March 31, 1956 will be Rs. 39,80,828. The capital expenditure outside revenue account is Rs. 24.62 lakhs.

DELHI

The Government of Part 'C' States (Amendment) Act, 1954 has widened the scope of the financial set-up of Delhi inasmuch as transactions relating to capital expenditure and loans and advances now form part of the estimates of the State. However, in accordance with the existing provision, the budget of the Delhi State still continues to be split up into "Reserved" and "Transferred" subjects, the Reserved subjects being confined to police, public order, loans and advances to statutory bodies in the State and loans and property belonging to and vested in the Union.

The figures of the revised estimates for 1954-55 and the budget estimates for 1955-56 as compared with the budget estimates for 1954-55 work out as under:

	Budget Estimate 1954-55 Rs.	Revised Estimate 1954-55 Rs.	Budget Estimate 1955-56 Rs.
(i) Revenue & Receipts:			
(a) Domestic Income ..	3,61,52,000	3,70,05,000	3,73,64,000
(b) Grants from the Gov- ernment of India for specific objects ..	83,89,000	94,57,000	1,24,27,000
Total ..	4,45,41,000	4,64,62,000	4,97,91,000
(ii) Expenditure ..	5,05,83,000	5,05,36,000	5,96,73,000
(iii) Deficit ..	-60,42,000	-40,74,000	-98,82,000
(iv) Grant from the Govern- ment of India to cover revenue deficit and open- ing balance ..	12,90,000	6,40,000	59,95,000
(v) Closing balance for 1953- 54 carried forward to 1954-55 ..	52,52,000	78,21,000	..
(vi) Closing balance for 1954- 55 carried forward to 1955-56 ..	..	..	43,87,000
Net Surplus ..	5,00,000	43,87,000	5,00,000

THE EIGHTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

The revenue receipts for 1955-56 were placed at Rs. 497.91 lakhs and the expenditure at Rs. 596.73 lakhs. The deficit of Rs. 98.82 lakhs was proposed to be met partly by the surplus balance of Rs. 43.87 lakhs shown in the revised estimates for 1954-55 and partly by a balancing grant of Rs. 54.95 lakhs from the Government of India.

On the domestic income side, the increase of about Rs. 8.5 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1954-55 was mainly due to improvement in the receipts from sales tax on account of imposition of tax on ex-Delhi dealers and recovery of arrears. The revenue from excise continued to be satisfactory although this item is related to the policy of prohibition which the State as well as the Union Government have now under consideration.

The requirements in respect of capital expenditure and loans and advances to third parties were shown as under:

	Revised Estimate 1954-55	Budget Estimate 1955-56
(i) Capital Expenditure ..	Rs. 39,26,000	Rs. 2,59,69,000
(ii) Loans and advances to, third parties ..	Rs. 1,37,41,000	Rs. 2,40,05,000
Total ..	Rs. 1,76,67,000	Rs. 4,94,74,000

In order to enable the various local bodies to carry out their capital programme, a provision of Rs. 1 crore has been made in the budget for 1955-56. Provision has also been made for development loans to the extent of about Rs. 27 lakhs covering items such as construction of tube-wells, purchase of improved seeds and fertilizers, Taccavi loans and loans in Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks.

Ample provision has also been made for welfare activities such as education, medical and public health.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The Himachal Pradesh Budget for the year 1955-56 as presented to the Vidhan Sabha by the State Chief Minister, Dr. Y. S. Parmar, disclosed a deficit of Rs. 24.14 lakhs. The deficit was proposed to be covered to the tune of Rs. 15 lakhs by fresh taxation while the remaining gap of Rs. 14 lakhs was expected to be covered by the anticipated opening balance of Rs. 15.01 lakhs.

Taking into account the Central subsidy of Rs. 137 lakhs and the sum of Rs. 15 lakhs proposed to be raised from fresh taxation the budgeted revenue of the State for 1955-56 was put at Rs. 339.89 lakhs while the anticipated expenditure was put at Rs. 349.03 lakhs.

Fresh taxation measures included imposition of single-point sales tax, betterment levy on irrigated lands, road cess on untarred roads, motor transport tax on passengers carried by public vehicles and revision of the rates of Motor Vehicles Tax. The recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission were also proposed to be examined in due course.

As compared to 1948-49, the budgeted estimates for 1955-56 revealed that expenditure on education had increased more than five times, on medical aid more than four times and on public health more than ten times. Rise in expenditure on agriculture was eleven times while expenditure on veterinary and co-operation had gone up by thirteen and fourteen times respectively. The receipts and expenditure on the revenue account, as a whole, also showed gradual increase. Expenditure outside the revenue account was also expected to increase from Rs. 81.69 lakhs in 1954-55 to Rs. 163.04 lakhs in 1955-56. Capital outlay budget for the year 1955-56 provided for a total expenditure of Rs. 149.22 lakhs of which Rs. 107.01 lakhs were intended for schemes under the State's Five-Year Plan and the rest for other schemes.

HYDERABAD

The Hyderabad State Budget for 1955-56 presented to the State Assembly by the Finance Minister, Shri Vinayakarao Vidyalkar, revealed a deficit of Rs. 221 lakhs on revenue account, out of which Rs. 40 lakhs are proposed to be met by increased taxation, leaving a net deficit of Rs. 181 lakhs as against the deficit of Rs. 153.49 lakhs in revised estimates for 1954-55. The total revenue receipts and expenditure are placed at Rs. 3061.84 lakhs and Rs. 3282.84 lakhs respectively. Some new taxes were proposed.

On the expenditure side, there is a considerable increase under heads relating to social services and nation-building activities. The expenditure on nation-building departments included irrigation (revenue account) Rs. 141.12 lakhs; education Rs. 608.61 lakhs; medical Rs. 130.69 lakhs; public health Rs. 91.30 lakhs; forest Rs. 41.40 lakhs; agriculture Rs. 76.23 lakhs; veterinary Rs. 26.00 lakhs; co-operative Rs. 24.95 lakhs; industries Rs. 45.13 lakhs; civil works Rs. 218.42 lakhs; Community Development programme Rs. 242.93 lakhs; Development under Irrigation Projects Rs. 45.00 lakhs; and Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Rs. 38.40 lakhs. The total expenditure comes to Rs. 1730.18 lakhs; working out to 56.50 per cent of the total revenue of the State, the largest percentage on any single item being 19.88 on education. A provision of Rs. 16.14 lakhs has been made for increased scales of pay for Police Patels and Seth Sindhils. Police expenditure, which had

progressively fallen from Rs. 5.93 crores in 1951-52 to Rs. 3.98 crores in 1952-53 and to Rs. 3.25 crores in 1953-54, was ultimately proposed to be brought down to Rs. 3.04 crores during 1955-56.

Altogether there is a provision of Rs. 174 lakhs for new schemes, out of which Rs. 104 lakhs were allotted for schemes under the Five-Year Plan as follows: agriculture Rs. 7.5 lakhs, education Rs. 32.50 lakhs, medical and health Rs. 13 lakhs; forest Rs. 5 lakhs; veterinary Rs. 3.5 lakhs; co-operation Rs. 2.5 lakhs; fisheries Rs. 1 lakh; cottage industries Rs. 4.5 lakhs; construction of roads Rs. 10 lakhs; National Extension Service Blocks Rs. 12 lakhs and local development works Rs. 12.5 lakhs. The original Plan of Hyderabad envisaging a total outlay of Rs. 40.5 crores was later revised to Rs. 41.7 crores.

The capital expenditure programme of the State provides for a total outlay of Rs. 12.54 crores, of which Rs. 553 lakhs are for irrigation works; Rs. 143 lakhs for the Godavary Valley Multipurpose Schemes; Rs. 193 lakhs for electricity schemes; Rs. 118 lakhs for housing schemes; Rs. 78 lakhs for roads and buildings; Rs. 80 lakhs for Community Development Projects and National Extension Service Blocks; Rs. 71 lakhs for water supply and drainage and Rs. 18 lakhs for other miscellaneous items.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

A surplus of Rs. 32.40 lakhs was revealed by Shri Girdharilal Dogra, Finance Minister, while presenting the budget for 1955-56 to the State Legislative Assembly.

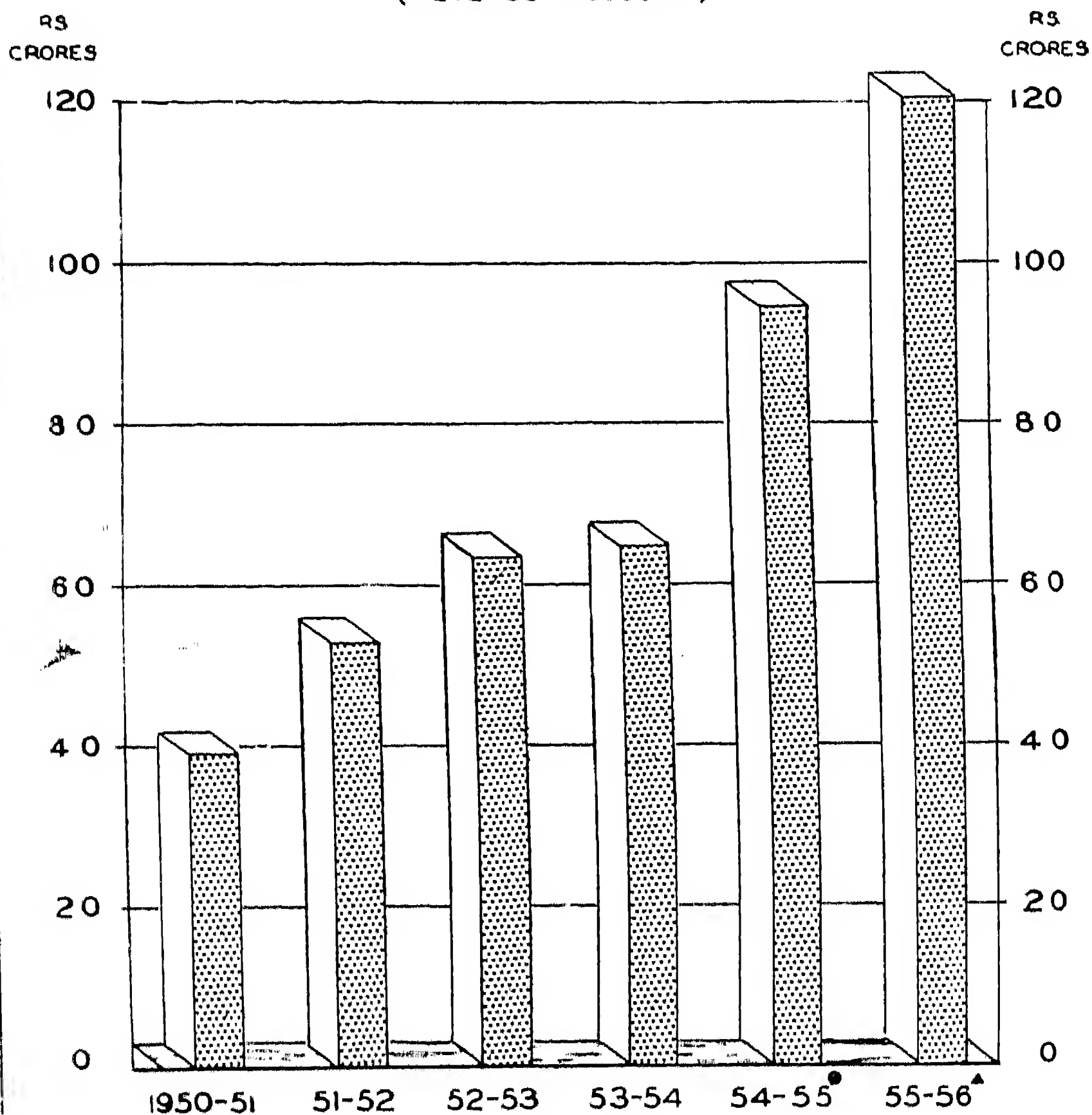
The revenue receipts for the year are estimated at Rs. 582.62 lakhs. Compared to the revised estimates of 1954-55 there is an increase of Rs. 2.89 lakhs. The revenue expenditure is estimated at Rs. 550.22 lakhs. The resultant surplus of Rs. 32.40 lakhs will be wiped off in financing the internal revenue part of the Five-Year Plan for which a provision of Rs. 93.44 lakhs has been made.

Under the Central assistance part of the Plan, the estimated expenditure has been provided for at Rs. 465.91 lakhs, the combined capital outlay under the Plan will, therefore, be Rs. 559.32 lakhs. The revenue receipts for 1955-56 have been estimated at the existing level of taxation and no new taxes have been proposed.

Presenting the Budget, Shri Dogra said: "The Government is keen not only to execute the development plan with top speed but also to make up deficiencies of the past years. Sums exceeding a crore under each of the heads, viz., power irrigation and road development as also Rs. 40.62 lakhs for cottage and small-scale industries have been provided. In the budget of education throughout

NATION BUILDING, DEVELOPMENT AND SOCIAL SERVICES

(REVENUE ACCOUNT)



• REVISED ESTIMATE
▲ BUDGET ESTIMATE

the State, a provision of Rs. 93.62 lakhs has been made including Rs. 57.50 lakhs under the normal budget”.

MADHYA BHARAT

The Budget estimates of the Madhya Bharat Government for 1955-56 revealed a small deficit of Rs. 18.10 lakhs with revenue receipts and expenditure standing at Rs. 1,868.74 lakhs and Rs. 1,886.84 lakhs respectively. No new taxation is proposed.

For development schemes a sum of Rs. 14.35 crores has been separately provided. Girls' education up to the high school standard throughout the State has been made free; substantial provision has been made for basic education. A token allotment has also been made for establishment of the Vikram University.

The Finance Minister Shri Jajoo said that the total revenue of Rs. 1,868.74 lakhs was an improvement over the revised estimate of Rs. 1,421.14 lakhs for 1954-55 by Rs. 447.6 lakhs. This improvement was mainly due to withdrawal of funds amounting to Rs. 334.02 lakhs for financing the Plan. In addition, grants amounting to Rs. 266.82 lakhs were expected from the Government of India on account of their share of expenditure in respect of the schemes sponsored by them and under the Gadgil Committee Award, under Article 275(1) of the Constitution, for development of backward areas and under the Finance Commission's Award.

The Budget for 1955-56 provides for an ordinary expenditure of Rs. 1,137.20 lakhs and development expenditure of Rs. 749.64 lakhs. In view of the policy of keeping non-development expenditure stationary there are no large variations of importance from the revised estimates for 1954-55.

MADHYA PRADESH

Presenting the Madhya Pradesh Budget for 1955-56 in the Vidhan Sabha, the State Finance Minister, Shri Brijlal Biyani said, “The Budget for the ensuing year may well constitute a landmark, as the end of the first stage and beginning of the next, along the road to progress to a Welfare State”.

The estimate of revenue receipts for 1955-56 was put at Rs. 32.80 lakhs which included Rs. 3.34 lakhs on account of grants from the Government of India and Rs. 6.59 lakhs as transfer from the Development Fund. The expenditure on revenue account was placed at Rs. 35.62 lakhs resulting in a deficit on revenue account of Rs. 2.82 lakhs. No new tax was proposed.

As against the budget estimate of revenue for 1954-55 of Rs. 28.83 lakhs and expenditure on revenue account of Rs. 30.68

lakhs, the revised figures were Rs. 29.50 lakhs and Rs. 31.42 lakhs on revenue and expenditure accounts respectively. The increase of Rs. 90 lakhs in deficit in the 1955-56 budget as compared with that of the 1954-55 (revised) budget, is, however, indicative of the expected trend. Deficit on revenue account is no more than an indication that the revenue receipts of the year concerned do not fully cover the corresponding expenditure on the revenue account. Expenditure in the final year of the Plan is bound to be expanded and the Finance Minister confidently said that the financial position of Madhya Pradesh was sound enough to cover the deficits on revenue account of the last two years of the Plan by accumulations in the balances through surpluses of the previous years as well as release of the money previously locked in stocks of foodgrains.

As compared with the revised estimate of 1954-55, there is a substantial difference in revenue for 1955-56 under Union Excise Duties, State's share of Income-tax, Estate Duty, Land Revenue and General Sales Tax.

The total expenditure on revenue account for 1955-56 has been estimated at Rs. 35.62 lakhs which is Rs. 4.20 lakhs more than the revised estimate of 1954-55. This increase in expenditure is largely due to the rise in expenditure under the Five-Year Plan, which totals Rs. 13.01 lakhs as compared with Rs. 8.42 lakhs in 1954-55.

The capital account of the budget for the fiscal year 1955-56 shows an outlay of Rs. 87 lakhs. Expenditure here is mainly on irrigation works to the extent of Rs. 1.55 lakhs. Other main items of expenditure are investment of Rs. 5 lakhs in the share capital of co-operative banks, of Rs. 1 lakh in the share capital of the Madhya Pradesh Co-operative Marketing Society and the purchase of tractors for soil conservation scheme costing Rs. 4½ lakhs.

Disbursement of loans and advances by the State Government in 1955-56 has been estimated at Rs. 7.57 lakhs and recoveries are placed at Rs. 3.31 lakhs. The total outstanding debt at the end of the year 1955-56 will be Rs. 40.12 lakhs of which Rs. 34.80 lakhs will be the loans advanced by the State Government to agriculturists, local bodies, electricity board and others. The net liability of the State would amount to Rs. 5.32 lakhs.

The opening balance for 1955-56 is Rs. 96 lakhs. Including transaction outside the revenue account, the year 1955-56 is expected to close with a balance of Rs. 1.40 lakhs.

MADRAS

The Madras Budget for 1955-56, presented to the State Assembly by the Finance Minister, Shri C. Subramaniam, disclosed an uncovered deficit of Rs. 166 lakhs on revenue account.

The estimates for 1955-56 placed revenue receipts at Rs. 46.27 crores on existing taxation and expenditure at Rs. 49.58 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 331 lakhs. Two main taxation measures—a flat surcharge of two annas in the rupee on land revenue on all categories of lands and cancellation of exemption hitherto allowed to tobacco and its derivatives—were proposed to bring down the deficit to Rs. 166 lakhs. At the same time, considerable relief to a large number of petty dealers and Co-operative Societies mainly in the form of exemption from sales tax was also announced.

The anticipated capital expenditure for 1955-56 was put at Rs. 2,060 lakhs made up of Rs. 746 lakhs on irrigation, Rs. 1,140 lakhs on electricity and Rs. 174 lakhs on buildings, transport, industries and as compensation to zamindars.

Under loans and advances, the anticipated outlay was put at Rs. 612 lakhs, which included a provision of Rs. 190 lakhs to local bodies for urban water-supply and drainage schemes. Recoveries during the year were expected to be Rs. 255 lakhs, being a net outlay of Rs. 357 lakhs. The budget estimate for 1955-56 took credit for loans to the extent of Rs. 16½ crores from the Government of India and Rs. 7 crores from the open market. A sum of Rs. 390 lakhs was provided for repayment of loans previously taken from the Government of India (Rs. 267 lakhs) and loans raised in the open market (Rs. 123 lakhs).

Out of the total outlay of Rs. 92.64 crores for the Madras Five-Year Plan, made up of Rs. 86.43 crores on schemes financed by the State Government and Rs. 6.41 crores financed by the Central Government, the Government had spent on schemes in the State sphere Rs. 43.27 crores during the first three years of the Plan and Rs. 18.16 crores was expected to be spent during the fourth year of the Plan, leaving a balance of Rs. 25.00 crores to be expended in the budget year. The actual outlay proposed in the Budget was Rs. 25.83 crores, which meant that they were implementing the Plan for the State in full. The Finance Minister also indicated that the second Five-Year Plan for the State will be double the size of the current one with special emphasis on such schemes as large-scale rural electrification.

According to the revised estimates for 1954-55, the revenue account was expected to close with a deficit of Rs. 2.49 lakhs as against Rs. 18 lakhs estimated in the original Budget.

MYSORE

The Mysore Budget for 1955-56, as presented to the Legislative Assembly by the Chief Minister, Shri K. Hanumanthaiya, revealed an ever-widening gap between revenue receipts and expenditure.

The revenue and expenditure for 1955-56 were estimated at Rs. 2296.16 lakhs and Rs. 2706.03 lakhs, respectively, leaving a deficit of Rs. 409.87 lakhs. Incidentally, this is the biggest budget deficit Mysore has faced so far.

The revised estimates of revenue and expenditure for 1954-55 were placed at Rs. 2117.60 lakhs and Rs. 198.69 lakhs. The original budgetary deficit for 1954-55 was computed at Rs. 3.09 lakhs.

Mysore's expenditure on nation-building activities during the last four years has progressively increased from year to year. The increase is as much as 3 to 6 times when compared with the expenditure incurred in the year 1946-47. In the 1955-56 budget a total provision of Rs. 5.60 lakhs under Revenue has been made in respect of special schemes included in the Five-Year Plan as well as other schemes like the Community Project and N.E.S. blocks. This is nearly Rs. 1.82 lakhs more than the provision for the corresponding items in the revised budget for 1954-55.

In the absence of other resources, part of the revenue expenditure was proposed to be financed from borrowed funds. The expenditure of Rs. 2.11 lakhs in respect of communications, well works, Community Projects, and National Extension Service and minor irrigation works, was to be met out of Central loan assistance, and the balance of about Rs. 198 lakhs from the opening cash balance.

An Agricultural Income Tax on Plantation and certain lucrative crops on a sliding scale with suitable exemption limits, expected to yield an additional revenue of Rs. 20 lakhs, was proposed to reduce the ever-widening budgetary gap.

The year 1955-56 is expected to close with a cash balance of Rs. 124.14 lakhs.

ORISSA

The Orissa Budget estimates for 1955-56 presented to the State Assembly by the Finance Minister, Shri Radhanath Rath, disclosed a deficit of Rs. 1.87 crore on revenue account, revenue and expenditure being put at Rs. 16.69 crores and Rs. 18.57 crores respectively. No new taxes were proposed, and the report of the Taxation Enquiry Commission was proposed to be considered shortly.

The revenue in the Revised Budget for 1954-55 was estimated at Rs. 14.66 crores as against the original estimate of Rs. 14.12 crores, thus indicating an increased revenue of about Rs. 54 lakhs. Increased receipts were expected under certain heads, such as Income Tax, Estate Duties, Land Revenue, Education, Industries, Grants-in-aid. On the expenditure side revised estimate for 1954-55 was shown at

Rs. 16.59 crores as against the sanctioned grant of Rs. 14.95 crores. As a result of the increased expenditure, the year 1954-55 was expected to close with a revenue deficit of Rs. 1.92 crores as against Rs. 73 lakhs provided for in the sanctioned estimate.

The 1955-56 Budget provides Rs. 12.56 crores for expenditure on revenue account against Rs. 16.59 crores in the revised estimates for 1954-55. This means that expenditure next year will be Rs. 1.97 crores more than in 1954-55. Increased provision has been made for drought schemes, State Five-Year Plan schemes and for other development schemes to be taken up in 1956.

Outside the revenue account the 1955-56 budget provided for a receipt of Rs. 6290.27 lakhs and disbursement of Rs. 6215.62 lakhs, thus indicating a surplus of Rs. 70.65 lakhs. The year 1955-56 was expected to close with an overall balance of Rs. 54.73 lakhs

PEPSU

The increasing tempo of Government expenditure during the closing phase of the first Five-Year Plan was reflected in PEPSU's Rs. 2-crore deficit budget for 1955-56 as presented to the State Vidhan Sabha by the Finance Minister, Shri Surinder Singh.

Estimates of revenue receipts were put at Rs. 8.24 crores and expenditure at Rs. 10.28 crores. The budgetary gap was sought to be covered slightly by minor fresh taxation to the tune of Rs. 13 lakhs. New tax proposals envisaged a levy on road transport fare and freight, increased sales tax on luxury goods, enhancement of entertainment tax and a levy on diesel oil. A betterment levy on urban properties was also proposed.

The revised estimate of the total revenue receipts for the fiscal year 1954-55 stood at Rs. 7.79 crores against the original budget estimate of Rs. 7.33 crores. The improvement, according to the Finance Minister, was accounted for by the increased income from excise and other taxes, civil works, grants from the Central Road Fund and reduced expenditure under the working expenses of electricity schemes. The revised estimate for the revenue account expenditure was put at Rs. 8.13 crores, representing an increase of over Rs. 73 lakhs over the budgeted expenditure. The main items of excess were road construction, the newly-started Government bus service, local development works, etc.

The budgeted revenue expenditure for 1955-56 represents Rs. 2.15 crores over the revised estimates for 1954-55 due mainly to greater expenditure on nation-building department.

The budget provided Rs. 6.51 crores for capital expenditure—an increase of over Rs. 2 crores on the last fiscal year's account because

of bigger allotments for irrigation, agricultural improvement and outlay on multi-purpose river schemes.

While presenting the Budget, the Finance Minister referred to the economic objectives of India of moving "steadily towards a socialistic economy" as enunciated at the Avadi Congress Session and said: "This State is also trying to achieve these objectives as far as circumstances permit and I have kept these objectives in view in framing my budget proposals."

PUNJAB

The Punjab Budget for 1955-56, as presented to the Vidhan Sabha by the Finance Minister, Shri Ujjal Singh, recorded another year of careful and competent financial management. Like most other States, it imposed no new taxes. But unlike most other States, Punjab achieved a virtual budgetary equilibrium, the revenue gap being merely nominal at Rs. 77 lakhs.

The revenue receipts were placed at Rs. 28.90 lakhs, revenue expenditure at Rs. 29.67 lakhs, capital expenditure at Rs. 34.23 lakhs and loans and advances at Rs. 10.53 lakhs.

As compared with the revised estimates for 1954-55 the increase in revenue in the budget estimates for 1955-56 worked out to Rs. 234 lakhs. The increase was attributed mainly to sales tax, entertainment tax, passenger and goods tax, larger receipts from surcharge on land revenue and consolidation fee, nationalization of text books and increased gross receipts from nationalized transport.

The increase in revenue expenditure as compared with the revised estimates worked out to Rs. 320 lakhs, the main heads being debt services 112 lakhs, general administration 37 lakhs, education 45 lakhs, medical and public health 35 lakhs, industries 28 lakhs, Community Development 43 lakhs and miscellaneous Rs. 32 lakhs. An analysis of expenditure on the revenue plus capital accounts of the year 1950-51 and 1955-56 show that the total development expenditure has gone up from Rs. 22.96 crores to Rs. 51.96 crores. The disbursements on capital account underlined the importance of power and irrigation expansion for the State's economy.

A provision of Rs. 10.55 crores was made for 1955-56 under the State's Five-Year Plan. It was announced that the Planning Commission has given its assent to the implementation of the first phase of the transport nationalization programme.

A pleasant feature of the Punjab Budget, worth emulation by other States, is the continued care shown in the control of expenditure. Expenditure on civil administration, which was 31 per cent of the total in 1950-51, came down to only 22 per cent in the 1955-56

budget estimates. By way of celebrating this achievement, the State allotted Rs. 25 lakhs in the 1955-56 budget for increase in the salaries of the low paid Government employees.

RAJASTHAN

A deficit of Rs. 2,39,29,000 was revealed in the Rajasthan Government Budget for the year 1955-56 as presented to the State Assembly by the Finance Minister, Shri Brij Sunder Sharma. Revenue was estimated at Rs. 22,30,00,000 and expenditure at Rs. 24,69,29,000.

Against the actuals of Rs. 1,888.50 lakhs during 1953-54 the Budget Estimate for 1954-55 was placed at Rs. 2,155.11 lakhs after taking into account increased receipts anticipated under Land Revenue on account of resumption of Jagirs, taxes on income other than Corporation Tax, Irrigation and Grants-in-aid from Government of India for development works. The revised estimate for 1954-55 was put at Rs. 2,21,100 indicating an increase of Rs. 55.89 lakhs. State Excise Duties, Inter-State Transit Duties (Customs), Irrigation (increased rates in Ganga Canal area), Police (and for R.A.C.) and Industries and Supplies are the principal heads that showed appreciable improvement.

One of the special features of the Budget was the huge expenditure on Public Utility and Welfare Departments which rose from Rs. 547.64 lakhs in 1948-49 to Rs. 2,500 lakhs in 1955-56. Increased allotments were provided for the implementation of development schemes, veterinary services, co-operation, industries and supplies, welfare activity for backward classes, roads, buildings, electricity works, Community Development and National Extension Service Schemes, Local Development Works and Irrigation Projects. A special provision of Rs. 26 lakhs was made for the purchase of shares of the Rajasthan Financial Corporation established to provide financial aid to industries. Increased provision was also made for the repayment of loans (taken from Central Government) falling due during 1955-56 and for the payment of interest charges.

SAURASHTRA

The Saurashtra State Budget for 1955-56 presented to the State Assembly by the Finance Minister, Shri M. M. Shah, revealed a revenue deficit of Rs. 113.79 lakhs.

The total revenue receipts for the year were estimated at Rs. 1,289.75 lakhs and expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 1,403.54 lakhs.

The following fresh taxation proposals were announced.

New taxation raised the rate of sales tax on the following

commodities from half an anna in the rupee to one anna in the rupee: (a) Hydrogenated vegetable oil (vanaspati); (b) Tobacco in any form, whether manufactured or not, excluding bidis but including cigarettes and cherruts; (c) Tea leaves, coffee seeds and coffee powder. It was also proposed to levy sales tax on groundnut oil and sesame oil at the rate of half an anna in the rupee.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

A revenue deficit of Rs. 437.76 lakhs was revealed in the Travancore-Cochin Budget estimates for 1955-56, as presented to the State Assembly by the Chief Minister, Shri P. Govinda Menon. No additional revenue was expected from fresh taxation except a small sum from Estate Duty.

Revenue receipts for 1955-56 were estimated at Rs. 1,718.36 lakhs and expenditure at Rs. 2,156.12 lakhs, leaving a deficit of Rs. 437.76 lakhs on revenue account. According to the revised estimates, the fiscal year 1954-55 was expected to close with a revenue surplus of Rs. 17.88 lakhs as against an estimated deficit of Rs. 58.38 lakhs.

Referring to the size of the deficit in the 1955-56 budget, the Finance Minister said that the transactions of the four years beginning with 1951-52 were expected to result in a revenue surplus of Rs. 724.62 lakhs, and in view of this saving, there was no reason to be alarmed over the 'unusual deficit' and to apprehend that it would weaken the State's financial position.

On the capital side, the revised expenditure for 1954-55 was put at Rs. 44.59 lakhs as against the original budget of Rs. 331.55 lakhs. This large saving is the net result of a number of variations, the most significant of which is under the head "capital outlay on schemes of Government trading" where additional receipts are now expected owing to the disposal of the accumulated stock of rice.

A sum of Rs. 280 lakhs would be available from the Central Government under the Federal Financial Integration Agreement to re-imburse the State revenue gap in the 1955-56 budget.

Rs. 10.20 crores have been provided for in the 1955-56 budget under the State's Five-Year Plan. This would raise the total outlay on the Plan by the end of 1956 to Rs. 29.73 crores which is 98.97 per cent of the target.

Expenditure on education which was Rs. 2.64 crores in 1950-51, has now crossed the Rs. 5-crore mark.

UTTAR PRADESH

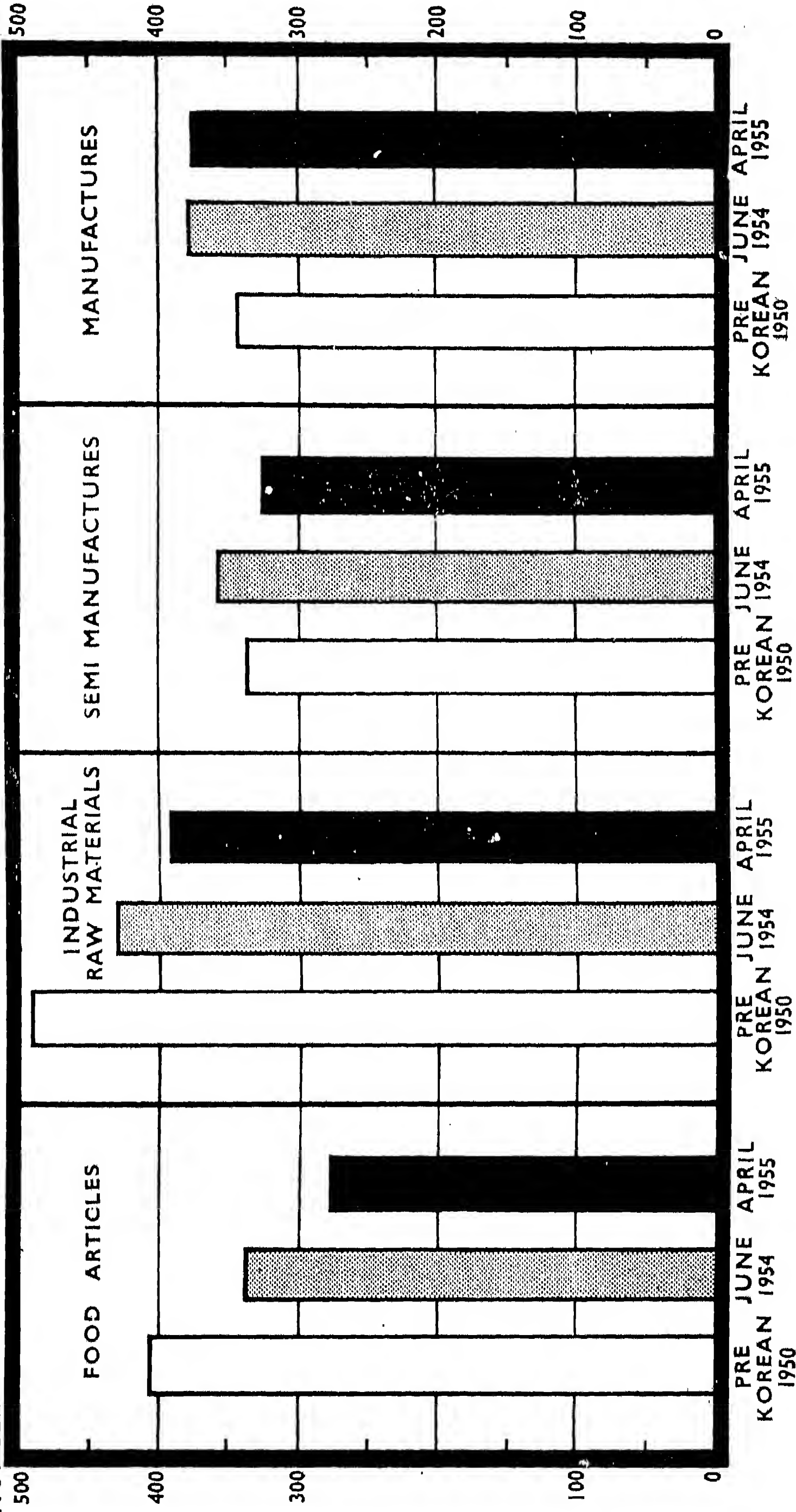
Compared with other States, the financial record of Uttar Pradesh appears to be much better. Beginning from 1951-52, there

TRENDS IN THE PRICES OF SELECTED COMMODITIES

(BASE: YEAR ENDED AUG 1939=100)

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was no deficit budget up to 1953-54. The 1954-55 budget anticipated a deficit of Rs. 3.91 crores which was wiped off in the revised estimates. The 1955-56 budget put revenue receipts at Rs. 34.06 crores and the expenditure on revenue account at Rs. 90.06 crores, leaving a deficit of Rs. 5.50 crores on revenue account.

It may be pointed out that the State Governments have been meeting their deficit by utilising the cash balances and the Revenue Reserve Funds and Uttar Pradesh has wiped off the deficit in the revised estimates for 1954-55 by this traditional method of utilising the Revenue Reserve Fund.

Capital expenditure in the revised estimates for 1954-55, however, fell to Rs. 14.96 crores as against Rs. 20.22 crores provided in the original budget. The bulk of fall in capital expenditure is due to slower progress of works on electricity schemes mainly because of the delay in the supply of plant and equipment. The proposed public loan of Rs. 6 crores has not been raised because of the flotation of the National Plan Loan by the Central Government, out of which an allocation of Rs. 3 crores has been made to Uttar Pradesh.

The opening balance for 1955-56 is Rs. 1.40 crores whereas the estimated deficit on revenue account is put at Rs. 5.5 crores. The estimates of capital expenditure, however, rise to Rs. 32.70 crores from the revised figure of Rs. 14.96 crores for 1954-55.

Net receipts from public loans are estimated at Rs. 6 crores. Other deposit and debt heads are estimated at Rs. 22.33 crores and the figure for net public account is estimated at Rs. 9.36 crores as against the revised estimate of a minus figure of Rs. 16.32 crores for 1954-55. The closing balance fell to Rs. 89 lakhs from Rs. 1.40 crores in the revised estimates of 1954-55.

An important feature of the budget for 1955-56 is that expenditure on education rises from Rs. 9.46 crores in 1954-55 to Rs. 10.21 crores. In addition, a sum of Rs. 49 lakhs has been provided for education under the Harijan Sahayak Department and about Rs. 12 lakhs under the Relief and Rehabilitation Department. Larger provisions have been made under other social service heads like medical, public health and co-operation.

A Central loan of Rs. 3 crores expected for the low-income group housing schemes, exemption from sales tax of about 12 products of cottage industry in 1955, and an assurance to make effort to meet as much of the revenue deficit as possible by effecting economy in expenditure without adversely affecting efficiency, constitute the other important features of the U.P. Budget.

The rise in development expenditure was only to be expected as this is the final year of the Five-Year Plan. Spending in this State

at the end of the third year of the Plan was 51 per cent only of the total amount. Hence a considerable leeway had to be made in the remaining two years of the Plan.

VINDHYA PRADESH

A record development expenditure of Rs. 5,88,22,300 characterised the Vindhya Pradesh Budget estimates for 1955-56, as presented to the State Assembly by the Finance Minister, Sri Mahendra Kumar Manav. The Finance Minister disclosed that the revenue from the State sources had been steadily increasing from Rs. 233.24 lakhs in 1952-53 to Rs. 252.84 lakhs in 1953-54 and to Rs. 303.80 lakhs in the revised estimates for 1954-55. Anticipated revenue receipts for 1955-56 were put at Rs. 322.15 lakhs.

The increases under revised estimates for Rs. 303.80 lakhs as against the original estimates of Rs. 289.50 lakhs in 1954-55 were under land revenue Rs. 4 lakhs, State excise Rs. 1.23 lakhs, civil works Rs. 61 lakhs, other taxes Rs. 56 lakhs and miscellaneous Rs. 4.40 lakhs.

The major increases in the revenue estimates for 1955-56 as compared with the revised estimates for 1954-55 were Rs. 6.61 lakhs under land revenue, Rs. 7.45 lakhs under forest, and Rs. 3.91 lakhs under miscellaneous receipts.

The Central grant-in-aid was estimated at Rs. 190 lakhs in 1955-56 as against the revised estimates of Rs. 131 lakhs during 1954-55. In addition, the Central Government would advance a loan of Rs. 183.75 lakhs for financing capital expenditure in 1955-56.

Public health, education, land reforms and Community Projects were the departments where there was a conspicuous increase in the estimated expenditure during the 1955-56 fiscal year. The State Five-Year Plan was of the order of Rs. 691 lakhs. The expenditure during the first two years of the Plan period was proportionately small due to delays in the administrative sanction and shortage of technical personnel. These difficulties having been overcome, the pace of expenditure had steeply risen from Rs. 27.2 lakhs in 1952-53 and Rs. 77.7 lakhs in 1953-54 to Rs. 214.9 lakhs, according to the revised expenditure of 1954-55. The expenditure for 1955-56 was estimated at Rs. 371.10 lakhs.

WEST BENGAL

West Bengal's Budget Estimates for 1954-55, as presented to the State Assembly by Dr. B. C. Roy, revealed a revenue deficit of Rs. 17 crores 12 lakhs. Revenue receipts and expenditure were put at Rs. 45 crores 76 lakhs (against revised estimates of Rs. 41

crores 63 lakhs in 1954-55) and Rs. 62 crores 88 lakhs (against revised estimates of Rs. 55 crores 55 lakhs). The budget estimates of the State can be seen from the table below:

(in thousands of Rupees)

Receipts	Actuals 1953-54	Budget 1954-55	Revised 1954-55	Budget 1955-56
Opening Balance ..	7,59,23	11,48	3,64,42	3,00,91
Revenue Receipts ..	38,08,24	39,93,22	41,62,60	45,75,91
Receipts from debt heads, Contingency Fund and Public Accounts ..	1,44,60,56	1,21,40,79	1,10,34,50	95,02,18
Total ..	1,90,28,05	1,61,45,49	1,55,61,89	1,43,79,00
Expenditure				
Revenue Expenditure ..	44,96,65	53,30,76	55,54,68	62,88,38
Capital Expenditure ..	10,02,01	20,82,11	16,25,96	20,78,63
Expenditure on Debt heads, Contingency Fund and Public Accounts ..	1,22,67,97	99,63,99	80,80,34	64,48,91
Closing Balance ..	3,64,42	-12,31,37	3,00,91	-4,36,86
Total ..	1,90,28,05	1,61,45,49	1,55,61,89	1,48,79,00
Net Result				
Surplus (+)				
Deficit (-)				
(a) On Revenue Account	-6,88,41	-13,37,54	-13,92,01	-17,12,41
(b) Outside Revenue A/c.	+2,93,58	+94,69	+13,28,50	+9,75,64
(c) Net excluding Opening balance ..	-3,94,83	-12,42,85	-63,51	-7,37,77

The improvement of Rs. 4 crores 13 lakhs in revenue receipts over the revised estimates of 1954-55 is largely accounted for by a large increase under Land Revenue (Rs. 2 crores 73 lakhs) due mainly to provision for collection of rents direct from the ryots after the acquisition of estates under the Estate Acquisition Act. The largest increase of expenditure—Rs. 2 crores 49 lakhs—is under education.

The revenue deficit for the year 1955-56 is Rs. 17 crores 12 lakhs. The surplus outside the revenue account is Rs. 8 crores 74 lakhs. Taking the aggregate, the net result is an overall deficit of Rs. 7 crores 38 lakhs. Setting off against it the opening balance of Rs. 3 crores

1 lakh, the year 1955-56 closes with a negative balance of Rs. 4 crores 37 lakhs. There was, however, no fresh tax proposal.

The budget for 1955-56 suggests that both revenue and expenditure of the Government are swelling, mainly due to development projects. Out of the total estimated Budget expenditure of Rs. 62 crores 68 lakhs, Rs. 20 crores 79 lakhs are provided for capital expenditure

Total outlay of West Bengal's Five-Year Plan was about Rs. 69.1 crores during the Plan period. Dr. Roy assured that all the schemes of the Plan will be fully executed. "Today the full execution of the Plan of Rs. 69.1 crores is practically a *fait accompli*"—said Dr. Roy while presenting the Budget. The paradox of industrial expansion and increasing unemployment and the paradox of taxable wealth and small tax revenues, however, still continue to be West Bengal's main headache and Dr. Roy indicated that the second Five-Year Plan would be formulated in such a manner as to create jobs for some 16.1 lakhs of people.

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NEW BUSINESS	...	Rs. 3,22,06,250
TOTAL ASSETS	...	Rs. 11,97,50,963
TOTAL CLAIMS PAID	...	Rs. 13,99,78,843

NEW BUSINESS, 1954, Exceeds ... Rs. 3,82,00,000

Points from the Administrator's Report

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*Good prospects of handsome Bonus in the Valuation as at 31st December, 1954.

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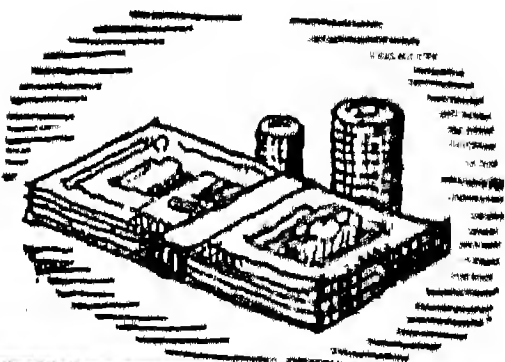
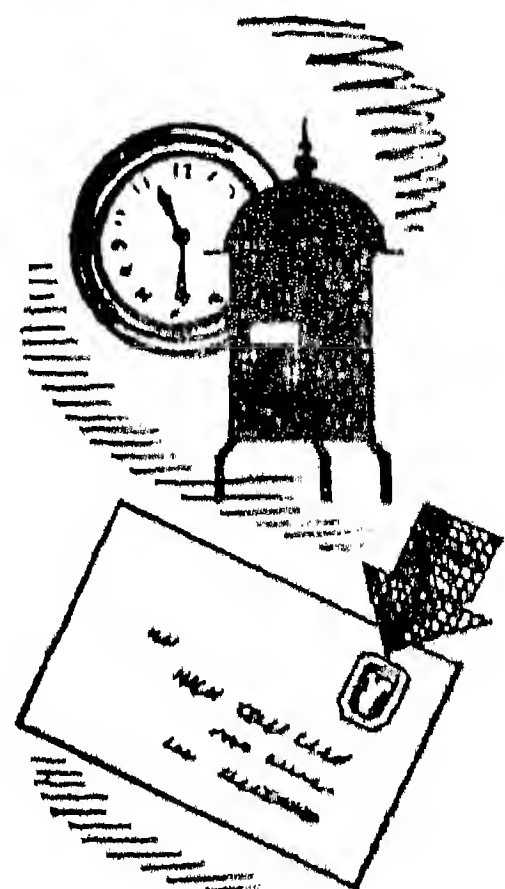
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CO-OPERATION AND RURAL FINANCE

With the interest it has evoked in the Government and the Congress, and the solution it offers to so many important problems of the day, it was but natural that the co-operative movement should be regarded by the Planning Commission as an indispensable instrument of democratic planning. The society of the future will not only emphasise the co-operative method as contrasted with individualistic competition, but it will emphasise life as contrasted with machines. For a country, just embarking on a programme of economic development while caring for human life and values, there can hardly be any other method to follow. But the progress of the co-operative movement in India has not been satisfactory so far. During the past half a century, in spite of official guidance and assistance, the movement grew in an unplanned manner, at a varying pace and on different lines in different parts of the country. In some States it has flourished, in others it has failed, while in still some others it has not been tried so far even on an experimental scale. That great difficulties are being encountered in the expeditious collection of data regarding its growth is itself indicative of the slackness of the movement.

The progress of co-operative farming has been painfully slow and yet it is this field where co-operation has a most vital function to fulfil. Land is an acutely scarce factor in India with a preponderance of small-scale uneconomic holdings. The question of economic farming and increased productivity from land is thus inextricably linked up with co-operative organisation of agriculture, yet most States have so far not paid much attention to it. It is admittedly a tough job to replace the traditional individualistic bias of our farmers by the co-operative ideal, but given the necessary drive and initiative nothing is impossible.

There were new additions to the number of primary co-operative societies in 1952-53, which rose to 1,89,436 from 1,65,650 in the previous year. The total working capital of all types of societies increased during the same period from Rs. 306.34 crores to Rs. 327.10 crores. A new Apex Bank was added, one having been established in PEPSU. The number thus rose to 17. The membership of primary societies increased from 137.92 lakhs to 143.16 lakhs. Thus roughly about 19.2 per cent of the country's population was covered by the co-operative movement in 1952-53 as against 18.8 per cent in the previous

saw one of the most significant developments in the country's rural credit structure. The Reserve Bank of India appointed in 1951 a Committee of Direction to survey rural credit. The Report of the Committee submitted in December 1954, marked a landmark in the sphere of India's rural finance.

For the last fifty years or so, high power Committees and Commissions, appointed by the Government, had gone into the matter of rural finance without being successful in evolving a suitable credit structure so as to activate the development potentials of agriculture and rural industries which support about 80 per cent of our population and are also responsible for more than half of our annual national income.

The principal credit problems of our rural areas are the elimination of the causes for the cultivator's continuous worsening in his debt position, the establishment of a sound credit worthy demand for production loans, the mobilisation of rural savings and finally, the determination of the most effective means for distributing the credit supply.

But eighty years of insurance business in this country have still left rural savings virtually untapped, and for twenty years since the day when the Act of 1935 charged it with an obligation to study rural credits, the Reserve Bank has done little to promote rural credit and even less to organise agricultural credit productively. Co-operatives have, of course, come in but have so far been able to touch only the fringe of the problem and are looked upon more as sources of loans rather than as depositories of savings. Extension of commercial banking in the rural areas has so far been slow because of the lack of warehousing, remittance and marketing facilities. Whatever little bank credit, that has percolated in rural areas, remained restricted to large producers of commercial crops, or farm dealers who could produce warehouse receipts and other securities. Consequently, the professional money-lender with his firm grip over the processing and marketing of agricultural products, still reigns supreme in the sphere of India's rural credit despite his exorbitant interest rates. In the Committee's own words: "The present flow of funds, as is being supplied by the different agencies, falls short of the right quantity, is not of the right type, and judged by the criterion of need scarcely goes to the man who needs it most"

Out of an annual available finance of Rs. 750 crores, money-lenders supply as much as 69.7 per cent, relatives and landlords 15.7 per cent, while the Government, co-operatives and commercial Banks together supply the rest of the money. On the whole, as much as 92.7 per cent and of the available rural credit are at present

supplied by non-institutional sources and such credit suffers from the double defects of being costly and unproductive.

The Committee of Direction has been most critical of the activities of the professional money-lenders and has sought to dispense with their services through the extension and strengthening of the co-operative structure. As has been noted earlier, co-operatives have hitherto failed to develop uniformly in the different States and to build up a rural clientele through effective contacts.

In pursuance of the recommendation of the Reserve Bank Committee for the setting up of a State Bank of India as "one strong integrated State-partnered commercial banking institutions with an effective machinery of branches opened over the whole country for stimulating banking development by providing vastly extended remittance facilities for co-operative and other Banks and following a policy which would be in effective consonance with the canons of sound business," the State Bank of India Act has been passed.

The proposed State Bank will acquire the undertakings of the Imperial Bank of India and provision has been made in the Act for the amalgamation with it of the major State-associated Banks and also of relatively smaller commercial Banks, particularly those whose branches are so situated as to be complementary in point of area of operation to that of the State Bank.

The Bank will establish about 400 new branches within five years. It will also maintain an Integration and Development Fund, to which will be credited the dividends on such shares of the State Bank held by the Reserve Bank as do not exceed 55 per cent of the total issued capital. The main purpose of the Fund will be to meet, when a necessity arises, the net additional cost to the State Bank in opening such new branches as may initially be unremunerative.

Apart from carrying on commercial banking functions as before, the State Bank should endeavour to be responsible to the needs of co-operative institutions connected with credit, and especially with marketing and processing. Further, its branch extension should be co-ordinated and associated with the development of co-operative credit, from the point of view especially of the provision of charge remittance facilities.

The development of storage and warehousing will be the special function of a statutory body called the All-India Warehousing Corporation. It will be supplemented by State Warehousing Companies.

The Parliament has also passed the Reserve Bank of India Amendment Act. The main purpose of this Act is to set up two

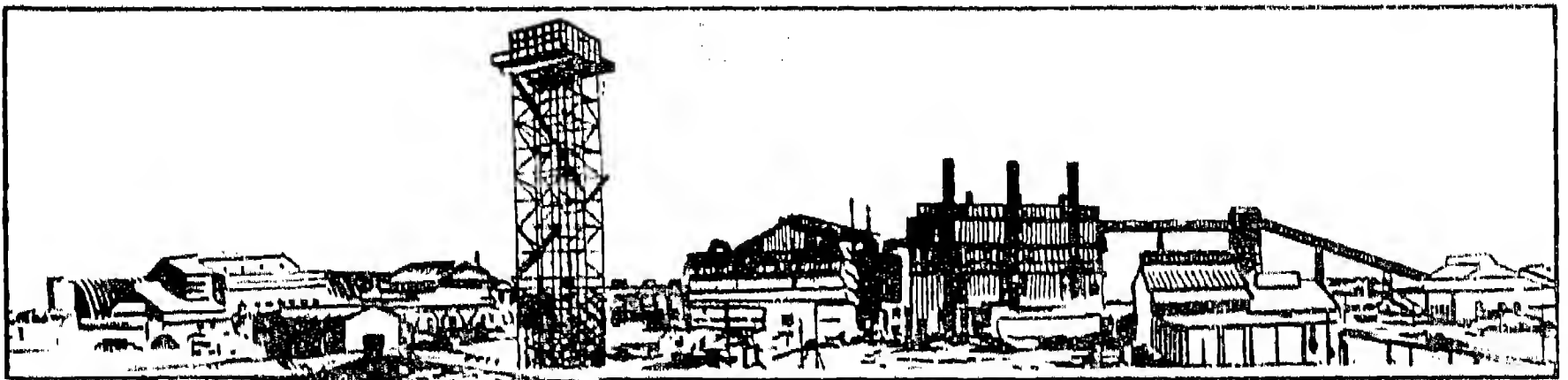
Funds in accordance with the recommendations of the Reserve Bank's Committee of Direction. One, the National Agricultural Credit (Long-term Operation) Fund should enable the Reserve Bank to make long-term loans to the State Governments for the purpose of their subscribing directly or indirectly to the share capital of the Co-operative Credit institutions, provided the institution is one mainly designed for providing rural credit. The other, the National Agricultural Credit (Stabilisation) Fund is to be utilised by the Reserve Bank for granting medium-term loans to State Co-operative Banks in times of contingency. Thus, while the Reserve Bank would provide financial assistance for the revitalisation of the Co-operative organisations the task of the State Bank would be to offer on a largely extended scale rural banking facilities.

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CHAPTER III

H O U S I N G

On the housing front, the eighth year of freedom is marked by an event of vital importance for the common man—the announcement by the Government of India of the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme. The Scheme which was formulated in November, 1954, constitutes a landmark in the history of housing finance. Up till now, it was practically impossible for a person to obtain long-term loans for house-building at such convenient and reasonable terms as envisaged in this Scheme. Financial assistance, under the Scheme, is payable through the State Government to individuals and co-operatives of low-income groups (i.e. those whose income does not exceed Rs. 6,000 per annum) to enable them to build and own their houses. Assistance takes the form of loans (bearing interest at about $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent per annum, and repayable in equated instalments over a period of 30 years) up to 80% of the cost of building the house (including the cost of land), subject to a maximum of Rs. 8,000. The Scheme also provides for—

- (i) the grant of loans by the Centre to State Governments for the acquisition and development of sites, at an interest of about $3\frac{1}{4}$ % repayable in three years. The plots have to be sold, within this period, to prospective house-builders on “No-profit-no-loss” basis;
- (ii) the construction of houses by the State Governments direct, but all such houses have to be sold, either outright or on a hire-purchase basis, to co-operatives or individuals; and
- (iii) the grant of assistance to local bodies for constructing houses for allotment to their low paid employees on payment of rent. Loan assistance in this case also will be limited to 80% of the cost of the house but subject to maximum of Rs. 2,800 only.

Assistance is payable in suitable instalments related to the progress of the construction.

The total loan-allocations made to 18 State Governments so far amount to Rs. 138.20 lakhs. In addition, a sum of Rs. 200 lakhs is proposed to be earmarked for Central Government servants to whom loans will be disbursed directly by the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply.

The total demand and the loan-allocations made to different State Governments up to the end of April, 1955 are indicated below:—

S.No.	Name of the State Govt.	Original demand (in lakhs) Rs.	Amount sanctioned (in lakhs) Rs.	Amount disbursed so far (in lakhs) Rs.
1.	Uttar Pradesh .	660.00	300.00	60.00
2.	Punjab ..	820.50	300.00	56.00
3.	Delhi ..	500.00	200.00	30.00
4.	Madhya Pradesh .	190.00	151.00	15.10
5.	Mysore ..	200.00	100.00	10.00
6.	Hyderabad .	900.00	100.00	10.00
7.	Rajasthan ..	300.00	100.00	2.00
8.	Bombay ..	25.00	25.00	.
9.	Saurashtra ..	50.00	25.00	2.00
10.	PEPSU ..	25.00	15.00	..
11.	Madhya Bharat ..	15.00	15.00	3.06
12.	Assam ..	10.00	10.00	.
13.	Bihar ..	10.00	10.00	..
14.	Bhopal ..	292.00	10.00	1.00
15.	Vindhya Pradesh .	62.00	9.00	1.00
16.	Coorg ..	50.00	6.00	1.00
17.	Kutch ..	3.20	3.20	.
18.	Orissa ..	22.00	3.00	.
Total ..		4134.70	1382.20	190.16
19.	West Bengal ..	255.00	Demands under consideration.	
20.	Andhra ..	93.38		
21.	Ajmer ..	150.00		
22.	Madras ..	48.00		
23.	Jammu & Kashmir ..	35.00		
24.	Travancore-Cochin .	15.00		
25.	Himachal Pradesh ..	100.00		
26.	Tripura	Demands not yet received.		
27.	Manipur			

Madhya Pradesh, Bombay, Bhopal and Vindhya Pradesh Governments have sent up additional demands for loan-allocations which are under consideration. It is expected that a further sum of about Rs. 9 crores (including Rs. 2 crores for Central Govt. servants) is likely to be allocated to different State Governments, soon, bringing the total loan-allocation to Rs. 23 crores.

As far as possible, the allocations have been determined by the existence of fully developed plots in the various States and the possession by those States of land which they can readily develop for sale, so that the targets for low-income group housing for the current Plan are to a large extent achieved within the remaining period of the Plan.

It is expected that the construction of about 40,000 houses could be taken in hand and that the acquisition and development of about 1,500 acres could be attempted by the end of March, 1956.

INDUSTRIAL HOUSING

Substantial progress was also made during the year under report in the operation of the subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme, which was formulated in September, 1952. Loans to the extent of about Rs. 332 lakhs and subsidies of Rs. 280 lakhs have been sanctioned for the construction of 21,642 tenements from the middle of August, 1954 to the end of April, 1955. Out of these amounts, loans of Rs. 278 lakhs and subsidies of Rs. 247 lakhs have gone to State Governments for 16,929 tenements; private employers got loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 51 lakhs and Rs. 31 lakhs respectively for 4,480 houses; and Co-operative Societies of workers have been sanctioned loans amounting to Rs. 3 lakhs and subsidies amounting to Rs. 1.5 lakhs for 233 tenements. This brings the total financial assistance sanctioned under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme up to the end of April '55 to Rs. 794 lakhs as loan and Rs. 728 lakhs as subsidies for the construction of 55,622 tenements. Construction of over 26,000 houses has been completed; the rest are in various stages of construction and are likely to be completed by 31st December, 1955.

In addition, schemes involving the construction of nearly 20,000 tenements, at an estimated cost of Rs. 600 lakhs, are under consideration and are likely to be sanctioned shortly.

Apart from the progress achieved in the working of the Scheme, a number of modifications, of far-reaching importance, have been introduced in the Scheme during the period under review. As a result of the improvements, mentioned below, construction of more and better type of houses is expected to be speeded up under the Scheme:

- (i) Extension of the scope of the Scheme to mine workers governed by the Mines Act, 1952;
- (ii) Availability of aid for two-roomed houses on the same general lines as for one-roomed tenements;

- (iii) Liberalization in the mode of payment of sanctioned assistance to the Co-operative Societies of workers in such a manner that lack of initial capital does not stand in the way of their undertaking construction work;
- (iv) State Governments have been advised to construct houses in the first instance and then sell them to workers on a hire-purchase basis.

MIDDLE-INCOME GROUP HOUSING

Yet another Scheme for the provision of cheap credit facilities for house-construction to middle-income and higher middle-income groups has also been under the consideration of the Government of India. The basic feature of this scheme is that the major part of the finances required for this purpose should come from the resources of Insurance Companies and consequently, that it should be operated by Insurance Companies in appropriate association with the Government. The maximum loan that is proposed to be given under the Scheme will be limited to 80% of the cost of building the house (including the cost of land) or Rs. 25,000, whichever is less. It is hoped that the proposed Scheme will be finalised shortly.

SLUM CLEARANCE

Government of India are fully alive to the problem of slum-clearance, but the main reason why so far it has not been possible to make any substantial progress in this field is that on account of the rent-paying capacity of slum-dwellers being very low, the clearance operations could not be self-financing without heavy subsidisation from public funds. While the Five-Year Plan recommends the grant of only interest bearing loans to local bodies for acquisition and demolition of slums, the local bodies and State Governments do not consider it feasible to proceed with slum-clearance operations without a substantial subsidy. The focal point for decision now, therefore, is whether and to what extent slum-clearance should be subsidised and the extent to which this subsidy should be shared by the Central and State Governments.

The need for some suitable action immediately in this field is fully appreciated and the matter is under the consideration of the Government of India. Efforts are being made to draw up a workable slum-clearance scheme for incorporation in the Second Five-Year Plan.

SWEEPERS' HOUSING

Sweepers being among the "weakest sections" of our community, the question of drawing up a suitable housing scheme for them has been engaging the attention of the Government of India for the last

few years. A partial solution to this problem of sweepers' housing may be said to be contained in the Low-Income Group Housing Scheme itself which provides for the grant of loans to a limited extent to local bodies for the construction of houses for their low-paid employees including sweepers.

However, the necessity for more substantial assistance with some measure of subsidy from public funds for sweepers' housing is apparent, as a large majority of them are too poor to afford the economic rent for even the cheapest type of quarters. Since local bodies are responsible for the maintenance of sweepers, they might also be expected to bear a share of this burden. But for the same reasons as explained in connection with slum-clearance, it has not been possible so far to agree to any subsidies for sweepers' housing. The matter is, however, under consideration.

RURAL HOUSING

Rural housing is a subject which primarily falls within the jurisdiction of States; the role of the Central Government here is purely advisory in character. In order to make a beginning in the matter of implementing the directives given in the Five-Year Plan about rural housing, a Rural Cell was created in the Ministry of Works, Housing & Supply in August, 1953. The principal function and programme of the Rural Cell consists in the provision of technical advice to the Community Projects Administration on rural housing problems.

The intention is to select a few villages from different parts of India, to make an intensive study of them in respect of housing standards and the general layout, and to evolve on the basis of this study, certain designs, which can serve as models for others to adopt and for the Community Projects Administration to introduce in different projects. This is only to help in the establishment of certain model centres to be copied elsewhere. Further, the function of the Rural Cell also includes the provision of advice on specific points of doubts and difficulties experienced by the Community Projects Administration and the State Governments in the execution of their programme of rural housing.

The Rural Cell has, in this short time, provided to the Community Projects Administration, type designs of various model houses and other buildings for adoption in the village centres. It has prepared for use by the Community Projects Administration complete layouts of the villages of Mohrama in PEPSU, Sundrawali (near Deeg) in Rajputana, Jagatpur in Delhi State, etc., together with the types and specifications for the houses to be built. Layouts for Samaspur (Gurgaon) and Takhatgarh (Rajasthan) are also being prepared.

The Rural Cell has also rendered advice to Development Commissioners of the various States and supplied them with copies of drawings of the model houses. A Manual on Rural Housing has also been published.

NATIONAL BUILDINGS ORGANISATION

It is apparent that for effectively tackling the problem of housing, a very high priority has to be given to the question of reduction of building costs. The latest scientific knowledge in building materials and building methods has to be harnessed to reduce the cost of construction in order to make it possible for a wide range of people to afford adequate housing for themselves. With this end in view, a National Buildings Organisation was set up under the Ministry of Works, Housing and Supply, in July 1954.

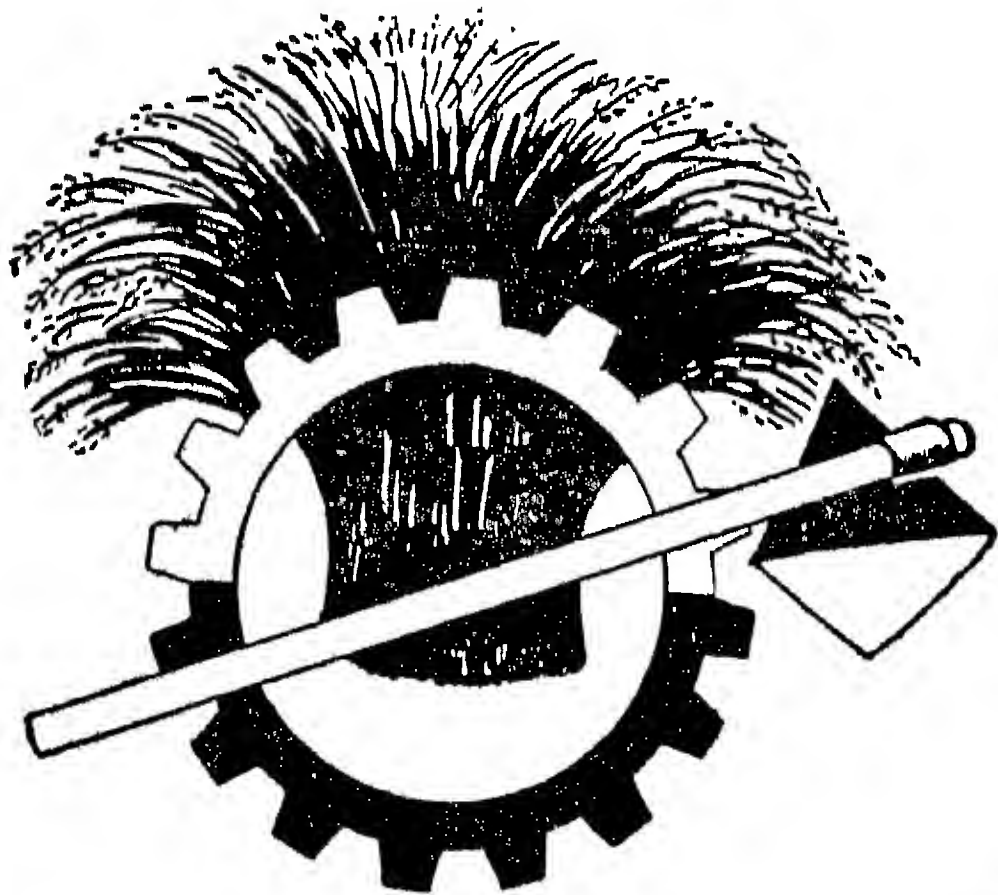
The task before the Organisation is of nation-wide importance and consequently the Organisation will have to grapple with problems of considerable magnitude. The process is bound to be slow and difficult of solution. Non-availability of the required technical staff of proved merit and experience presents an added difficulty. However, considerable progress has been made in preparing the ground work essential for the fulfilment of the various functions of the Organisation.

The officials of the Organisation are establishing contacts with the various authorities concerned with housing activities in the country, with the object of first-hand study of the field and the subject, and to obtain a correct appraisal of the problems to be tackled and the priority to be accorded thereto.

Action is on hand to establish a modern Library of Building Material, Science and Technique, Town and Country Planning and allied subjects. Vigorous efforts are being made to suitably furnish the Library and to procure important books and periodicals, inland and foreign. A provision has been made in this behalf for a recurring expenditure of Rs. 1,00,000 this year.

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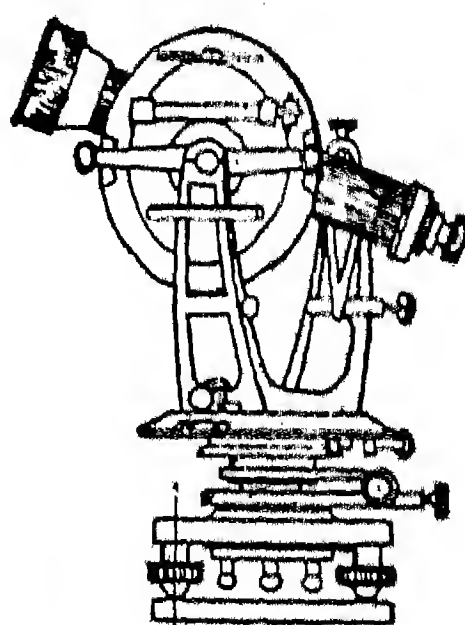
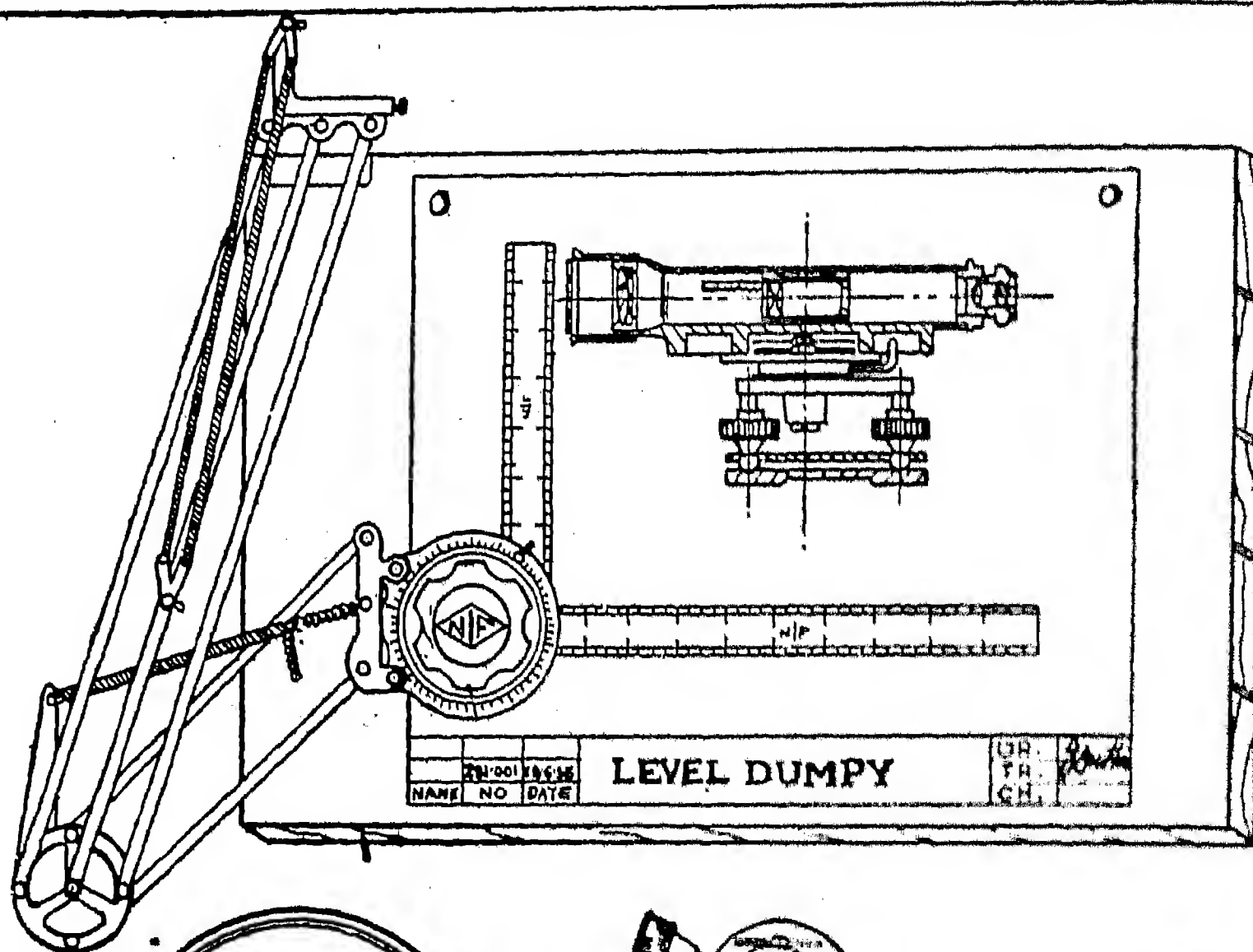
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THE FIRST FIVE-YEAR PLAN

Progress in the Fourth Year of the Plan

From the moment the country achieved independence, it has been the constant endeavour of the Congress through its Governments in the States and at the Centre to accelerate orderly development in all sections of the country's economy by carefully planned and judiciously co-ordinated administrative measures. The first Five-Year Plan for the period 1951-56 was the first step of its kind in our country's history. The Plan has now entered its final year and in spite of some set-backs, the progress achieved so far has been tremendous. Scepticism has given way to confidence, administrative and technical skill has increased and there has been increasing public co-operation in governmental development measures. There is also a growing pride in the nation's achievements. The fourth year of the Plan was noteworthy for the effort, made by the Central Ministries and the States, to accelerate the pace of development and make up for the relatively slow start in the first two years of the Plan. With the first half of the fourth year commenced the preparation of the second Five-Year Plan. The social philosophy of the National Extension Service, with its stress on people's initiative, Panchayats and Co-operatives, Community self-help and on partnership in a common effort between the public servants and the people, has begun to produce results in the rural areas and transform the outlook of the administration and the people. By suggesting a fundamental approach to the solution of social and economic problems, the first Five-Year Plan has laid the foundations for future plans.

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE

The Progress Report of the first Five-Year Plan covering the period April-December 1954 (issued in April, 1955) draws attention to the quickened pace of development since 1953-54, after a relatively slow start and despite the shortfalls in expenditure between budget estimates and actuals. The combined expenditure of the Centre and States increased between the first and the second year by only about Rs. 10 crores but rose further by no less than 70 crores in the third year and still further by about Rs. 200 crores in the fourth year, although the shortfalls in expenditure amounted to Rs. 18 crores in 1953-54 and Rs. 30 crores in 1954-55. The total expenditure during

the four years (1951-55) amounts to about Rs. 1,401 crores or a little over 60 per cent of the Plan target of Rs. 2,249 crores for the five years, 1951-56. The following table shows the progress of expenditure in crores of rupees :

	1951-52 (Accounts)	1952-53 (Accounts)	1953-54 (Revised)	(Preliminary)	(Budget Revised) 1954-55	Total (1951-55)	
Centre	129.8	126.9	188.9	180.9	356.2	339.8	777.4
States	126.9	139.8	167.4	155.8	215.5	201.4	623.9
Total	256.7	266.7	355.7	336.7	571.7	541.2	1401.3

Target Achieved: In terms of achievement of physical targets the progress of the Plan in the major sectors of development during the fourth year has been quite satisfactory. Production, both in agriculture and industry, continued to maintain the earlier upward trends. The final figures of production of foodgrains in 1953-54 turned out to be 66 million tons—about half a million tons more than originally anticipated. Thus the increase over the base year 1949-50 was 12 million tons as against 11.4 million tons previously reported and the target for 1955-56 was exceeded by 4.4 million tons.

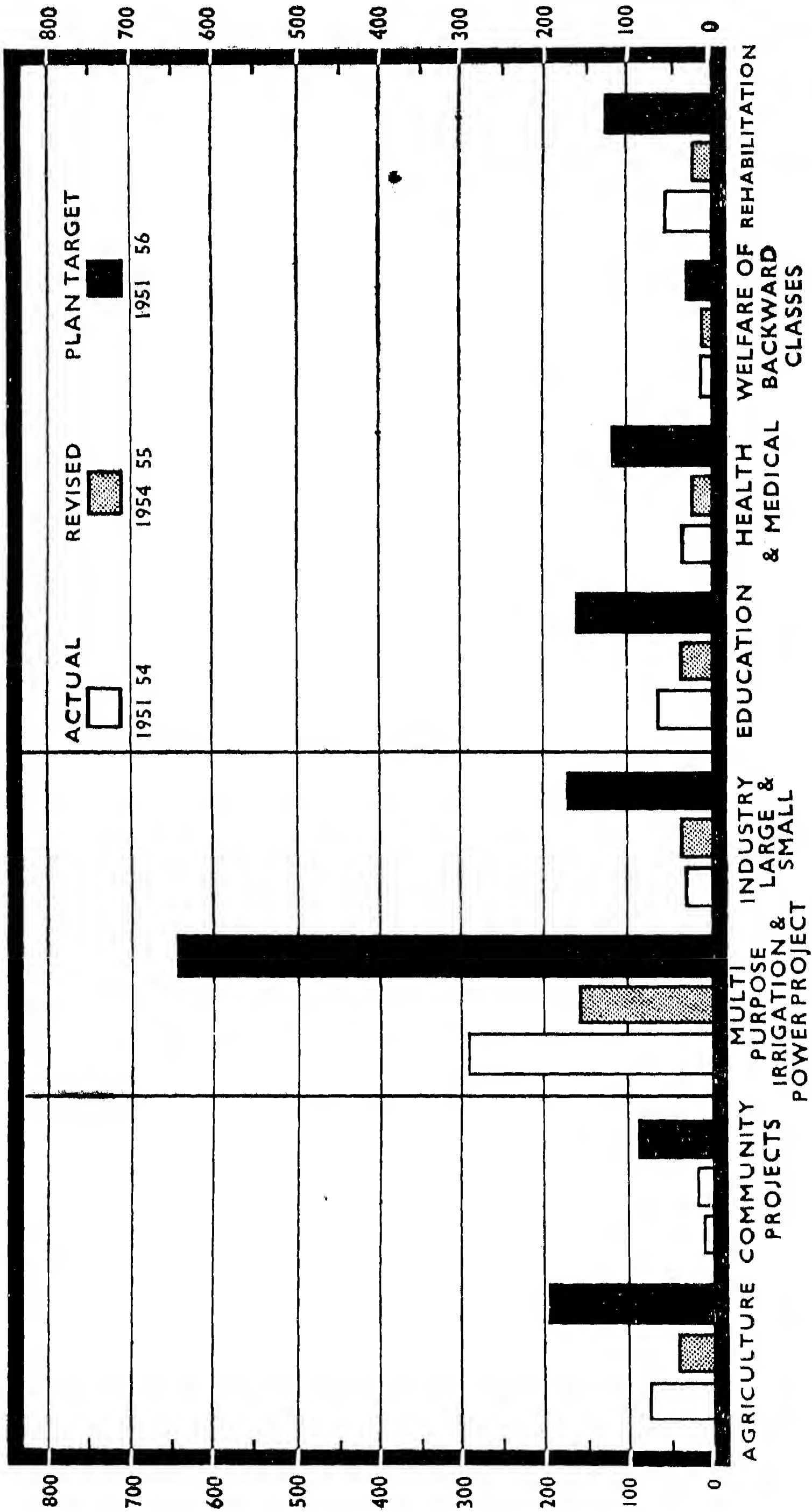
The all-India second estimate of rice for 1954-55 indicates a decrease in the area of 2.82 million acres and a decrease in yield of 1.86 million tons in comparison to the level attained in 1953-54. The first estimates of other kharif crops for the season 1954-55 so far received do not show any particular variation from the figures for the year 1953-54. The imports of foodgrains have been stopped resulting in a considerable saving of foreign exchange. Imports of foodgrains declined from 4.7 million tons in 1951 to 0.81 million tons during 1954.

Among cash crops, the third forecast of cotton for 1954-55 puts the area at 16.12 million acres as compared to 15.01 million acres in 1953-54. The corresponding figures for production are 36.60 lakh bales and 32.97 lakh bales respectively. However, as the third forecast generally underestimates the area and production by about 15 per cent, the total production for 1954-55 may turn out to be about 43 lakh bales, thereby exceeding the Plan target of 42 lakh bales. The steady rise in the production of long and medium staple cotton was maintained in the fourth year as well.

The final estimates of jute shows that the area has increased from 11.96 lakh acres in 1953-54 to 12.73 lakh acres in 1954-55. However, this is still 1.38 lakh acres less than that in the base year

PROGRESS OF EXPENDITURE UNDER THE FIRST FIVE YEAR PLAN

RUPEES CRORES SELECTED HEADS OF DEVELOPMENT (CENTRES & STATES) RUPEES CRORES



(1950-51) and the possibility of achieving the target figure of 53.7 lakh bales during the Plan period appears remote.

The second all-India estimate for sugarcane for 1954-55 shows a slight increase in area, and puts gur production at 4.8 million tons as against 4.6 million tons in 1953-54. The position in oilseeds is definitely better particularly in the case of groundnuts. Forecast figures for all the oilseeds for 1954-55 were not yet available at the time of reporting but the first forecast in respect of groundnuts showed an increase of 1.77 million acres and 2,50,000 tons in production over 1953-54.

Irrigation and Power : Irrigation and works on power projects also registered significant progress during the fourth year of the Plan. The area irrigated by medium and major projects has increased from 2.8 million acres in March 1954 to 3.9 million acres by the end of September 1954. The additional installed capacity of power due to the projects included in the Plan will increase from 4,50,000 k.w. by the end of March 1954 to 6,29,000 k.w. It has been estimated that a further addition of one million acres in irrigation and 75,000 k.w. of power might have been achieved by the end of March, 1955. The benefit targets during the first four years of the Plan are 5.7 million acres in irrigation and 8,75,000 k.w. of installed capacity for power. Work has also been started on the additional irrigation schemes sanctioned under the Rs. 40-crore programme for 'permanent improvements' in scarcity areas in the States.

MULTI-PURPOSE PROJECTS

Bhakra-Nangal Project: The Bhakra Canal was formally opened for kharif irrigation in July, 1954. In all, about 8 lakhs of additional acres were expected to be irrigated by March, 1955. The Nangal Power House No. 1 at Ganguwal with a capacity of 48,000 k.w. has gone into commercial operation. 172 miles of 132|220 k.w. has gone out of a total of 195 miles, 246 miles of 132 kv lines out of 476 miles, all the 66 kv lines except for the Chandigarh-Simla section and 543 miles of 33 kv lines have been completed.

Harike Barrage (Punjab): Work on the Barrage has been completed. Satisfactory progress is being maintained on Ferozepur, Feeder and Makhu Canal works.

Damodar Valley Project: Work on the various sections of the project is progressing according to schedule. Work on the transmission lines is actively in progress. 280 miles of 132 kv lines and 61 miles of 33 kv lines have been completed.

Hirakud Dam Project: Work on all the major sections of the project is proceeding expeditiously, and satisfactory progress was

maintained on the dam, the dykes, the main canals and their branches. Work on the distributaries and minors was somewhat behind the schedule.

Chambal Project: Both the Madhya Bharat and the Rajasthan Governments have accorded administrative approval to the first phase of the Chambal Project. In Rajasthan, work on the excavation of the foundation of the Kotah Barrage and the Right and Left Bank Canals, the construction of temporary buildings and communications, etc. is in hand. Work on the foundation of the Gandhisagar Dam and the Right Bank Canal in Madhya Bharat is in progress. It has been proposed to constitute a Chambal Control Board shortly. The expenditure to the end of September 1954 was Rs. 187 lakhs.

Kosi Project: The work on the Kosi project is proceeding apace.

Nandikonda Project: Steps are being taken to start preliminary work on the project immediately.

Rihand Project: Ancillary works of the project are in progress. Construction work on the dam was expected to begin in 1955.

Koyna Project: The scheme was recommended to the World Bank for the grant of a loan. A firm of consultants has been appointed and a Control Board established. Pending further negotiations with the World Bank regarding the loan, the Bombay Government has commenced preliminary work on the project.

Transport and Communications: The progress of the Plan in the transport sector registered a noticeable improvement during the year. Thus, during the half year up to September, 1954, the average daily loadings both on the Broad and Metre Gauges were 19,500 as compared with 19,331 in the corresponding period of the preceding year. In order to meet the growing demands for traffic, not only new programme for the procurement of rolling stocks had been further accelerated, but increased emphasis was also being given to the maximum utilization of the stocks. Revised orders had been placed for 2,284 locos, 6,555 coaches, and 86,385 wagons as against the original provision of 1,038 locomotives, 578 coaches, and 49,143 wagons. The actual deliveries during the first four years were estimated at 928 locos, 3,597 coaches and 38,912 wagons and further deliveries are expected during the final year.

Measures for development of road transport received special attention of the Planning Commission and the Ministry of Transport resulting in important decisions being taken regarding the regularisation of programmes of nationalisation of road transport and the liberalisation of licensing policies. According to revised estimates the railways were expected to spend Rs. 418 crores as against the

original provision of Rs. 400 crores. Chittaranjan Loco Works produced 98 locos in 1954-55, thus bringing the total production in the first four years of the Plan to 212. Four new railway lines were opened up with an aggregate length of about 75 miles and four more dismantled lines were restored. Expenditure on passenger amenities during the first four years of the Plan was in the neighbourhood of Rs. 10 crores with a provision of Rs. 4.5 crores for the final year.

During the period April to Sept. 1954, 30 miles of new roads were constructed, 334 miles of existing roads improved and 5 major bridges completed, thus bringing the total achievement to 330 miles of new roads, 25 major bridges and 2,434 miles of improved roads. A Central grant of Rs. 10 crores was made available to the States for the construction of inter-State roads and roads of economic importance.

In shipping, at the end of 1953-54, the total tonnage stood at 4,37,091 GRT and in 1954-55 four more vessels aggregating 46,648 GRT were expected. Several ports have been improved and Kandla Project is likely to be completed soon. Civil aviation also showed considerable improvement, and additional orders for aircraft have been placed.

Progress of schemes relating to Posts and Telegraphs had been slow. In the first four years, 73,160 telephone lines were installed against the planned target of 1,34,960. Of the 418 post office buildings provided for in the Plan, 300 had been completed. Work on 750 quarters for the P. & T. staff was completed. An expenditure of Rs. 53 lakhs was also incurred in the first four years on overseas communications.

Industry: The general index of industrial production averaged 146.6 during April-September 1954 as compared with 134.8 in the corresponding period of the previous year. In September 1954, the index touched 152.4, the highest so far reached.

Public Sector: A number of projects in the public sector were completed and production commenced during the later part of 1954. In the Sindri Fertilizer Factory the production of ammonium sulphate during the period amounted to 135,000 tons as against 128,000 tons during the corresponding period of 1953. The coke oven plant which started operation on the 1st Sept., 1954, had already reached the production target of 600 tons per day, thus making Sindri self-sufficient in regard to its coke requirements. The construction of the bye-product Benzol plant has been completed and might go into production shortly. Estimates have been made that fresh capacity for producing 2.5 lakh tons of nitrogenous fertilizers per annum would need to be set up in the country by 1961. The

Government have already appointed a Committee to go into the question. Nangal was being considered as a possible site for one of the new plants.

Final project report has been received from the Technical Consultants regarding the Rourekela Steel Plant, but a proposal to increase the capacity to one million tons immediately was also considered in the meantime. A preliminary agreement has been recently signed between the Governments of India and the U.S.S.R. to set up a steel plant with an initial capacity of one million tons of steel ingots in the Bhilai region of Madhya Pradesh. The plant might be ready to be commissioned by 1958. A British Steel Mission has also been negotiating for the setting up of a third State-owned one million-ton steel plant.

Erection of a 35-ton travelling crane and a 125-ton monotower crane, the construction of a small building berth, the extension of the machine and blacksmith shops were some of the achievements of the Hindusthan Shipyards Ltd. during the period. Two ships of 5,130 GRT each were completed and delivered and two more of 4,664 GRT were expected to be launched before the end of 1954-55. Chittaranjan Loco Works has an ambitious programme to produce 98 locos during 1954-55 as against 64 during the last year. Of these 48 were completed during April-December, 1954. The construction of the Integral Coach Factory is progressing according to schedule.

During April-Sept., 1954, the Indian Telephone Industries produced 26,040 telephones, and 14,000 exchange lines as against the target of 50,000 telephones and 30,000 exchange lines during 1954-55. The first six single channel carrier telephone systems were delivered during December, 1954. The Cable Factory at Rupnarainpur started regular production in September, 1954, with a target for the production of 104 miles of cables during 1954-55. The production of component parts of high speed lathes commenced in October '54 in the Machine Tool Factory. The Penicillin Factory at Pimpri has been completed and is ready to commence production. The capacity of the factory has been raised to produce 15 to 20 million mega units of penicillin by using better yielding strains. At the D.D.T. factory in Delhi also trial production has already commenced. Several other State concerns such as the Nepa Mills in Madhya Pradesh and the U.P. Govt. Cement Factory have also shown steady progress.

PRIVATE SECTOR

Progress in the private sector also has been up to the mark. Additional capacity for production was recommended in the case of several industries including cotton textiles (410,300 spindles),

Cement (1,708,500 tons), Sugar (484,600 tons), Sulphuric acid (145,000 tons), etc. The project for the manufacture of yarn and staple fibre sponsored by the Silk and Art Silk Mills Association has been approved by the Government. Among the major new units which have recently gone into production mention must be made of the Oil Refineries at Trombay, the Cellulose Acetate filament plant which went into production in June 1954 and the plant manufacturing ammonium chloride which started in December 1954. M/s Birla Brothers' plant at Asansol has been producing 8 tons of calcium carbide per day. Expansion schemes of the two existing soda ash factories have also been completed. The modernisation and expansion schemes of TISCO and IISCO made further progress during the period. The IISCO have taken in hand the further expansion of capacity to 620,000 tons of saleable steel and 500,000 tons of foundry pig iron per annum and have already placed orders for additional plant and machinery.

Two Development Councils to deal with electrical industries have recently been set up—one for heavy electrical industries and the other to deal with units producing light electrical equipment. Three more Development Councils for drugs and pharmaceuticals, chemicals and newsprint were expected to be established shortly. In order to quicken the pace of industrial development in the country two Development Corporations have been set up. The National Industrial Development Corporation dealing with the public sector was registered on October 30, 1954, while the Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation to deal with the private sector in January, 1955.

The Cotton Textile Enquiry Committee appointed in 1952 has submitted its report to the Government. The Coke Oven Projects Enquiry Committee has been appointed by the Planning Commission to enquire into the Coke Oven-cum-Gas Grid Project proposed by the West Bengal Government.

SOCIAL WELFARE

For the period April-September, 1954 the Central Social Welfare Board sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 7,37,300 to 276 voluntary Welfare Organisations, including Rs. 26,000 to 12 missionary institutions bringing the total amount of grants sanctioned up to 15th November, 1954 to Rs. 31 lakhs sanctioned to 1007 voluntary Welfare Organizations. For grants-in-aid during the financial year 1954-55 a provision of Rs. 1.4 crores has been made.

In August, 1954, the Central Social Welfare Board launched its scheme of welfare extension projects, through which it proposed to extend social service facilities to the rural areas. 200 welfare

projects have been planned for the next 2 years. Each project would cover about 15 villages and a population of nearly 20,000. About 6,000 villages with a population of 6 million would thus come under the scheme by the end of the first Plan.

As compared with the preceding years, proposals for the welfare of backward classes received greater attention this year. While the grants for Scheduled Tribes and areas for 1954-55 have shown an increase of 42.2 per cent over grants in 1953-54, grants for Scheduled Castes, ex-Criminal Tribes and other backward classes have been more than doubled in 1954-55. Aid was also given to voluntary organisations in order to encourage them in their work among these backward classes. With half of these grants, several programmes suited to the needs of the different categories of backward classes had been drawn up and were in different stages of implementation.

ANDHRA

Although interrupted by a mid-term general election and a change in Ministry, the progress in all spheres of governmental activities in Andhra State, not only remained satisfactory but also continued to make forward strides in many new directions. An ambitious blue-print for the second Five-Year Plan took concrete shape during the period and the preliminary work on the giant Rs. 122-crore Nagarjunasagar Project was set in motion, with Government sanctioning Rs. 1 crore for initial expenditure.

The brief period of the Presidential Rule in the State not only marked a welcome improvement in the tone of the administrative machinery but also whipped up the pace of progress of the developmental schemes, especially the Community Projects and the N.E.S. Schemes.

ASSAM

The progress of implementation of the State Five-Year Plan, which was of the order of Rs. 18.23 crores at the end of 1954-55 due to uncertainty about the quantum of Central assistance and paucity of revenue receipts. As against a sum of Rs. 3.2 crores spent up to the end of 1952-53 a sum of Rs. 2.8 crores was spent during 1953-54. This left a considerable sum of the order of Rs. 12 crores to be spent during the last two years of the Plan period.

With a view to making up this huge short-fall in the State Plan, the whole Plan was reviewed at the end of 1953-54. As a result of this review, a sum of Rs. 6.6 crores was allocated to the various Departments for implementation of the State Five-Year Plan during 1954-55. A further sum of Rs. 19.92 lakhs was also

allocated to certain Departments like Agriculture, Veterinary and Fisheries with a view to bridge short-falls anticipated during the year. It is heartening to note that against a total allocation of Rs. 6.8 crores allocated to the various Departments, an expenditure of Rs. 6.2 crores, equivalent to the first three years' expenditure, is likely to be incurred on the Plan Schemes during 1954-55.

The Plan was again reviewed in March, 1955 with a view to stave off likely short-falls in expenditure by certain Departments in order that the targets contemplated in the Five-Year Plan could be achieved. As a result thereof for the current year a programme of Rs. 8.9 crores has been prepared, by allocating amounts to the departments to the extent desired by them.

After the review at the end of 1953-54 the total outlay on the Assam Plan stood at Rs. 1998.88 lakhs. With the review carried out in March, 1955 it is hoped that not only the above sum of Rs. 1998 lakhs would be spent but also an amount of Rs. 70.02 lakhs, in excess of the above provision, will be utilised.

BIHAR

Important development work is being done under the State Five-Year Plan and also under the Five-Year Plan of the Government of India as it applies to this State. In some of the Central schemes of the Five-Year Plan, the State Government are active participants, contributing funds and providing the agency for execution. The size of the State Five-Year Plan was considered too small for the needs of this State. With the approval of the Planning Commission, therefore, the size of the Plan was increased during the year 1954-55 to Rs. 66.19 crores from Rs. 57.29 crores at which it originally stood. The Government of India's assistance has also correspondingly gone up, being Rs. 700 lakhs in 1954-55.

Power is being purchased in bulk from outside sources like the D.V.C. and the Patna Electricity Supply Co. Only 5,000 kw. of generating plant have been added as against 11,000 kw. anticipated in the period of the Plan.

The following table shows the progress of expenditure under the State's Five-Year Plan:

Progress of Expenditure.			(in lakhs of Rs.)		
1951-52	1952-53	1953-54	1951-54	1954-55	1951-56
Actuals	Actuals	Actuals	Total	Revised	Total
1,340.4	968.5	876.6	3,185.5	1,720.0	6,367.9

BOMBAY

An expenditure of Rs. 80.16 lakhs had been incurred on the State Plan by the end of the third year of the Plan. An amount of

Rs. 31.78 lakhs was expected to be incurred during the year 1954-55, thus leaving a margin of Rs. 34.37 lakhs only for achieving the targeted figure of Rs. 1463.4 lakhs for the Plan period. As against this, the budget for 1955-56 contains a provision of Rs. 37.27 lakhs on account of schemes in the State Plan.

The progress of agricultural development was stepped up considerably, particularly in the sphere of soil conservation and minor and medium irrigation. While a large provision of Rs. 65 lakhs was made for soil conservation in the year 1954-55, the progress of minor and medium irrigation works was kept up to schedule. The target of 4,45,068 acres to be irrigated under the minor irrigation programme for the entire Plan period is expected to be exceeded considerably, having regard to the fact that the area irrigated was, by the end of the year 1953-54, 3,16,000 acres.

A significant development in the major irrigation projects was the stepping up of the work on the Mahi Project which had been behind schedule. The budget provision for this project was raised to Rs. 90 lakhs (six monthly revised) for the year 1954-55.

Of the total output of Rs. 10.47 crores on the various power projects, an expenditure of about Rs. 7.87 crores were incurred up to the end of September, 1954. The supply of power has already commenced under the Radhangari Project, Kolhapur Emergency Scheme and the grid and nursery schemes.

A major development in the sphere of transport was the opening of a new sub-division for Palanpur covering the Northernmost districts of Gujrat which had not so far been covered by the national passenger transport service. The State Road Transport Corporation has now 16 divisions in the whole State operating 1,778 routes with a fleet of 2,826 vehicles.

As against the total outlay of Rs. 46.32 crores on the educational schemes in the State Plan, an expenditure of Rs. 37.89 crores has been incurred up to the end of the year 1954-55. In addition to the above expenditure, an amount of Rs. 91 lakhs has been spent on additional State schemes for educational development.

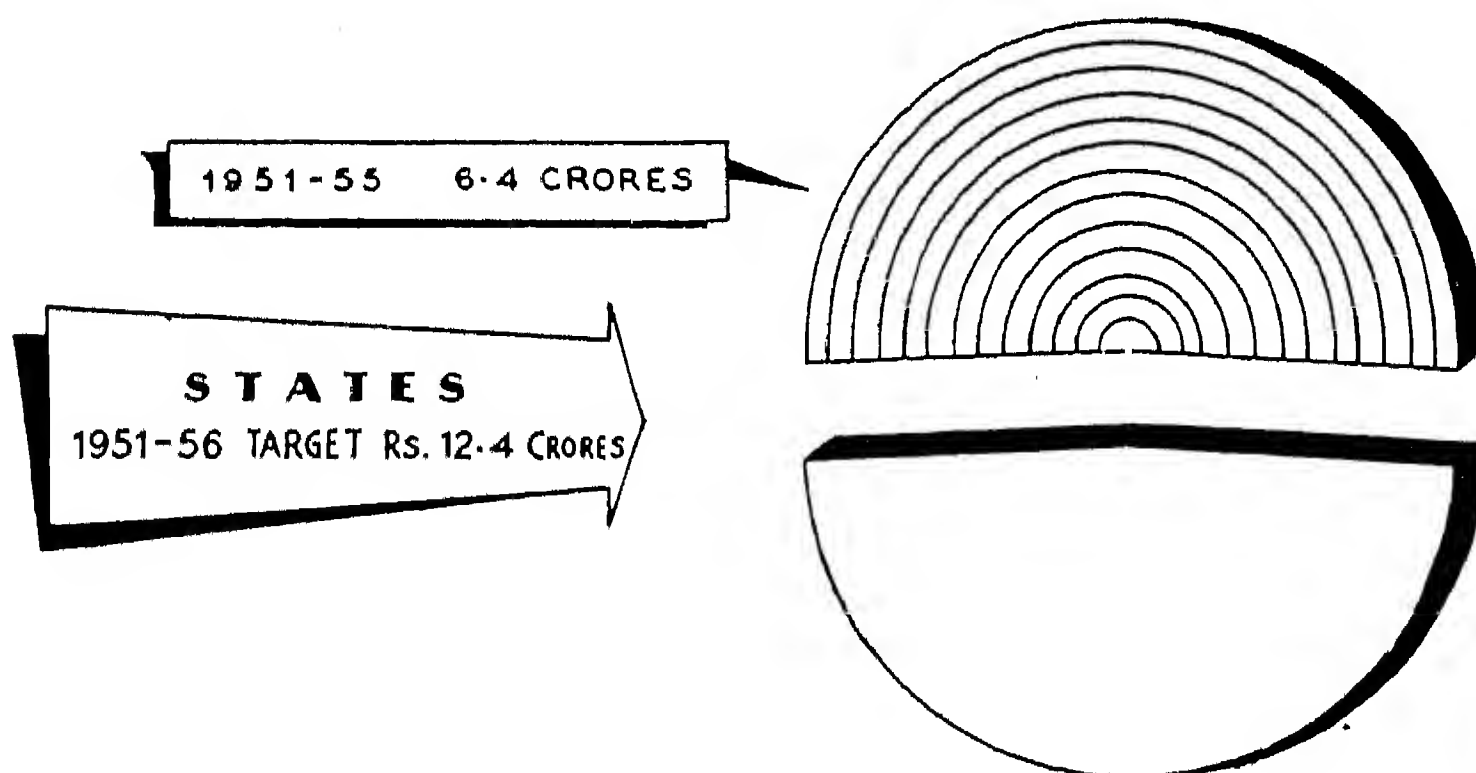
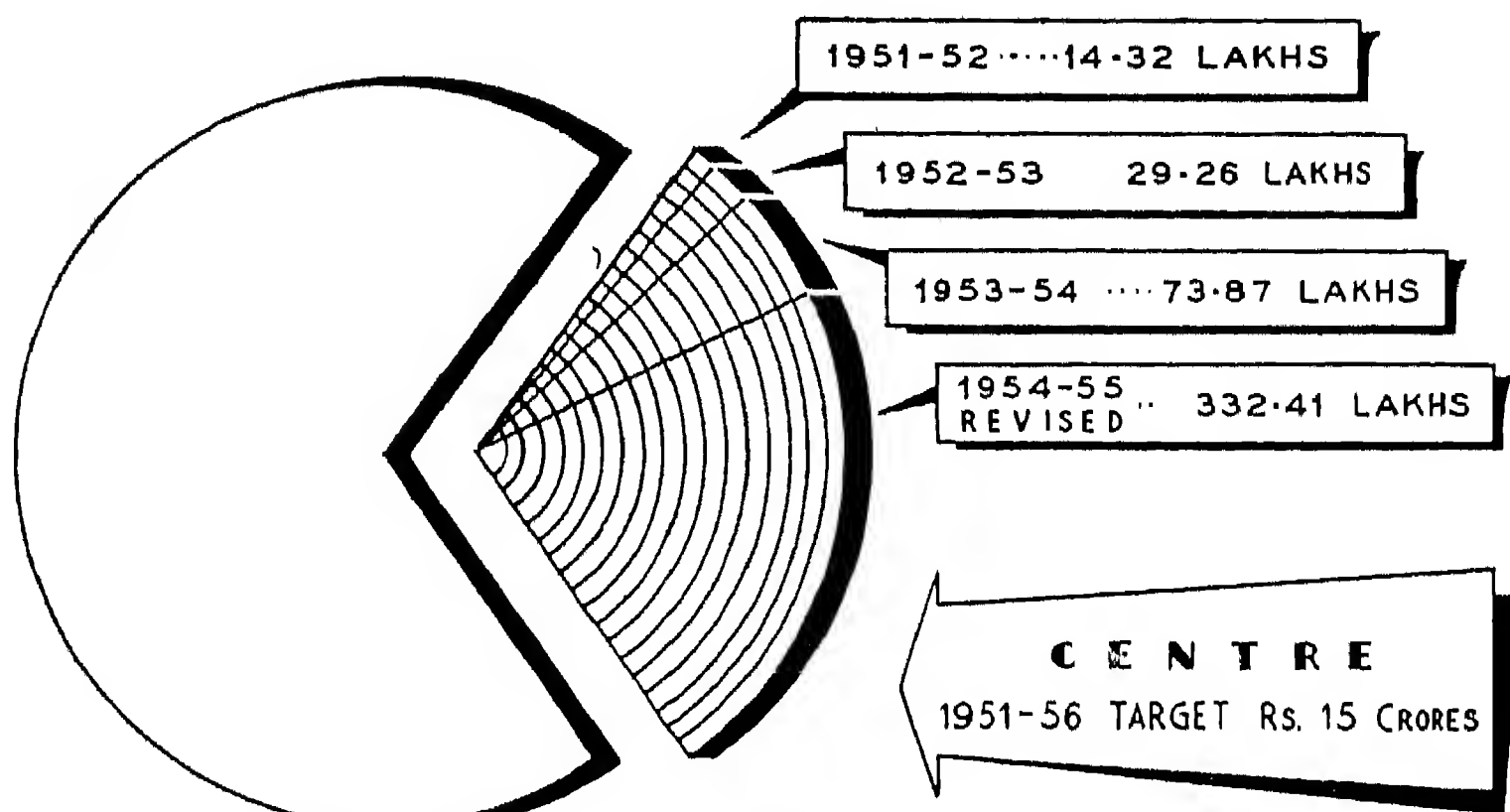
During 1954, it is estimated that nearly 2 million cases of malaria have been saved in this State as a result of the implementation of the State-wide malaria control scheme.

Of the several projects for protected water supply, four schemes for Alandi, Miraj, Kundgol and Nasrapur have been completed and work on other projects has reached a fairly advanced stage.

Under the Industrial Housing Scheme, 486 tenements at Chembur, a suburb of Bombay, were completed. 156 tenements were constructed at Ahmedabad by the Bombay Housing Board

EXPENDITURE ON SMALL INDUSTRIES

UNDER THE PLAN



bringing the total Housing Board constructions under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme to 5,932 tenements.

The Local Development Works programme under the Five-Year Plan was first undertaken in this State during 1953-54. The Government of India allocated a sum of Rs. 25 lakhs for this programme. To this, the State Government contributed Rs. 12.5 lakhs on a matching basis. This was supplemented by contributions from local bodies and the people, making a total programme of about Rs. 75 lakhs. For several works, popular contribution was even higher than 50 per cent. As a result of this encouraging response and the increased grant of Rs. 59.70 lakhs for this programme received from the Government of India, it was possible to expand this programme to the double of its size during the year 1954-55. By the end of March 1955, 2,972 local works with an estimated cost of Rs. 121.51 lakhs were sanctioned.

Six major irrigation projects, viz. (1) Kakrapar weir and canal project in Surat District, (2) Mahim project (Stage 1) in Kaira District, (3) Gangapur dam and canal project in Nasik District, (4) Ranand tank in Satara District, and (6) Ghataprabha left bank canal project, which forms the first stage of the Ghataprabha valley development scheme, in Belgaum and Bijapur districts, have been started as part of the first Five-Year Plan.

The work of implementation of these six projects is in full swing and all of them except the Mahim project have reached an advanced stage of construction. They are collectively estimated to cost Rs. 2,996 lakhs and will irrigate an area of over 11 lakh acres of land. They are expected to yield approximately 2.75 lakh tons of additional foodgrains per annum.

During the period August 15, 1954 to March 31, 1955, electricity supply was started from the following schemes: (i) Jog Karnatak electric grid scheme, (ii) electrification of Dharamgaon, Erandol and Parola in the East Khandesh District, and (iii) electrification of Ilkal and other towns in the Vijapur District.

The Government of India has recently agreed to advance a loan of Rs. 284.31 lakhs under its scheme for expansion of employment facilities. This loan is available for being spent in the remaining period of the first Five-Year Plan only.

All the grid schemes, except the Koyna hydro-electric project, which is under execution at present, have been transferred to the Bombay Electricity Board with effect from the date of its constitution on November 6, 1954. The expenditure incurred on the Koyna project during the financial year 1954-55 was Rs. 127 lakhs approximately.

Roads :—The target expenditure on roads under the Five-Year Plan was Rs. 1162.63 lakhs. Against this target, the total expenditure on roads up to 31st March, 1955, is as follows :

Budget Head	Total estimated expenditure up to 31st March, 1955. (in lakhs)
	Rs.
“50-Civil Works State Communications Ordinary”	.. 322.71
“50-Civil Works State Communications Central Road Fund”	.. 308.31
“-do- Sugarcane Cess Fund”	.. 14.06
“81-Capital Account of Civil Works outside Revenue Accounts”	.. 71.71
“State Road Fund Original Works”	.. —
“-do- Surface Repairs”	.. 878.79
Total	.. 1595.58

BHOPAL

In 1954-55, the tempo of the State's Five-Year Plan increased and Rs. 100.31 lakhs were spent out of a Plan allotment of Rs. 390 lakhs. This coupled with the mass enthusiasm of the people for the Plan emboldened Bhopal to request the Planning Commission for expansion of her Plan. The Planning Commission agreed to the expansion of the Plan by Rs. 94.62 lakhs, thus raising the Plan from Rs. 389.86 lakhs to Rs. 484.48 lakhs. In 1954-55 the Revised Estimates show a Plan expenditure of Rs. 137.86 lakhs. The tempo of developmental activity having increased, the State again approached the Planning Commission for expansion of her Plan by Rs. 39.25 lakhs for Education, Medical, Roads and Cottage Industries. The Commission has already accepted an increase of Rs. 18.82 lakhs, making the total of Rs. 503.30 lakhs. The State hopes to spend about Rs. 2 crores on Plan items in 1955-56. The State is also implementing contributory development schemes of Rs. 48,81,000 in 1955-56. All this progress in implementation of the Plan has been possible only because of mass enthusiasm and active participation in developmental activities by the people throughout the State. Achievement of performance targets rather than expenditure under

the Plan should be the criterion of progress. In this respect, Bhopal is far ahead of most of her physical targets set in the Plan at various times.

COORG

The year under review has been one of intensive activity towards an all-round development of the State. The various programmes of the Five-Year Plan coupled with the works launched under the Community Projects and National Extension Service Schemes have enabled the State to take a big stride towards the attainment of the objective of building up a Welfare State. The outstanding achievement of the State under the first Five-Year Plan has been its ability to step up food production with such pace as to surpass the target of a number of development works taken up under the Plan.

The Irrigation Department of the State has been entrusted with the following development works spread over the whole State some of which have been completed while the other works are in progress:—

School buildings	..	..	..	57
Dams and channels	..	..	..	45
Tanks	..	..	..	21
Anicuts and Regulators	..	..	..	27
Road works	..	..	..	22
Foot Bridges	..	..	..	13
Bridges, culverts and causeways	..	..	..	45
Other works such as wells, buildings and water works.	..	..	..	17
Works under the Grow More Food Schemes:—				
Tanks	..	..	..	61
Dams and channels	..	..	..	16

In the field of agriculture various schemes, sanctioned by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research and other Schemes such as, T.C.M. Schemes, Grow More Food Scheme, Plant Protection Scheme, survey of Indigenous Agricultural Implements, etc., have been taken up, besides taking up a number of development works in the fields of Cottage and Small-Scale Industries, Medical and Public Health, Communication, Irrigation, Animal Husbandry, Education, etc. The people's participation in all these development works has been excellent.

DELHI

Delhi's first Five-Year Plan was framed before the advent of the popular Ministry. It was subsequently revised and reshaped

by the popular Government in accordance with the felt needs and requirements of the people.

The total allocation for the Plan, originally a sum of Rs. 748 lakhs, now stands at Rs. 8,74,59,000.

Food and Agriculture : Delhi being deficient in the matter of producing foodgrains, the development of fisheries and poultry in the State assume an added importance. Hence special attention is being given to the development schemes under these heads. An ambitious milk supply scheme involving Rs. 120 lakhs have also been undertaken under the State Plan.

Various other schemes have resulted in the improvement of agriculture in the State, thereby increasing the produce of foodgrains in a substantial measure.

Afforestation is going apace in the State particularly in the hilly tract of Mehrauli area. The programme of afforestation includes contour bunding, contour trenching, contour planting and establishing properly organised forests. This programme will affect an area of some 20,000 acres.

There are 10 veterinary hospitals in Delhi State. Of these two are situated in the city area and the rest in the rural area. Under the Five-Year Plan two more veterinary hospitals, three veterinary dispensaries and two mobile dispensaries are being opened in the rural area.

Co-operatives : There are at present 1,240 Co-operative Societies in the State with a membership of 85,188 and a working capital of Rs. 238.17 lakhs.

Under the Five-Year Plan the following four schemes are being implemented :

1. Expansion and improvement of Co-operative Movement.
2. Organisation of craftsmen societies and establishment of an emporium.
3. Organization of vegetable growing societies.
4. Work among women.

Under the first scheme 279 societies have been set up, with a working capital of Rs. 107.27 lakhs. Under the second scheme 75 industrial co-operative societies have been organised. Under the third scheme 8 co-operative societies and an association working as a central unit have been established. Under the fourth scheme 40 societies have been organised to work among women in the rural areas.

Industry: The Government is devoting its full attention to encouraging cottage and small-scale industries in the State through its various schemes under the Five-Year Plan. Some of the important schemes covered by the trade and industry section of the State's plan are: industrial housing, setting up of an Industrial Finance Corporation, provision of aid to cottage and small-scale industries, opening of labour welfare centres, training of flares, hides and skin experts and establishment of a commercial show room and an industrial museum.

Labour Welfare: Under the first Five-Year Plan the Planning Commission has planned labour welfare schemes (a) for constructing 1,376 quarters for industrial workers and (b) for opening 7 labour welfare centres. Out of 7 labour welfare centres which are to be set up by the end of 1955-56 three have already been opened. At each of these centres provision has been made for a library, a reading room, literary classes and other cultural, educational and recreational facilities.

The scheme for establishing a commercial show room and commercial museum is expected to materialise shortly.

Education: The educational schemes executed under the Plan include basic education; social education; provincialisation of District Board schools; provincialisation of the Lady Noyce Schools for the Deaf and Dumb; starting of two training institutions; construction of the buildings for the Basic and Primary schools; provincialisation of the D. B. High School, Najafgarh; grants to co-operative crafts schools; increased grants to aided schools for opening double shifts; construction of new school buildings in the State's urban area; changing the trend of education; increased educational facilities, and opening of more middle schools in the rural areas.

Educational authorities are examining a scheme for the conversion of co-operative schools from aided to Government schools. The question of giving grants to co-operative craft schools is also being considered.

The target of providing the 40,000 students of the rural areas with instruction in basic system is expected to be realised by the end of the Plan period according to schedule. The process of converting non-basic schools into basic schools has also made considerable headway. Almost all the primary schools in the rural areas have been converted into basic schools. The social education department is running as many as 160 post literacy centres.

The new schemes proposed to be included in the Plan are:—
Introduction of cottage industries in some selected High and

Higher Secondary Schools, establishment of more Nursery Schools, opening of more Model Schools, construction of residential quarters for school teachers in the rural areas; organisation of refresher course for teachers; scheme for introduction of Audio-Visual aids in education, nationalisation of Text Books; and re-organisation of the children's home.

Health: Schemes concerning public health programme under the Five-Year Plan are being implemented according to schedule.

Construction of a convalescent Home, starting of four primary health centres, addition of 220 beds in the Irwin Hospitals, 200 beds in the Silver Jubilee Tuberculosis Hospital and expansion of the infectious diseases and Bara Hindu Rao Hospitals, improvement in the Maternity and Child Welfare facilities, commencement of work on the construction of the General and Mental Hospitals and on the Leper House at Sahadra and extending the scope of work in the Rural Health Schemes, are some of the highlights of the Health Programme.

Child Welfare schemes are also receiving priority in the execution of the Health Programme. As many as 400 maternity beds are to be added during the remaining Plan period.

The State Govt. are also providing adequate assistance to the local bodies to improve their medical and health facilities.

HYDERABAD

The Five-Year Plan envisages an expenditure of Rs. 45.58 crores spread over a period of five years, 1951-56. The actual expenditure for the four years of the Plan, i.e., till the end of March, 1955 was Rs. 28.46 crores as against a planned provision of Rs. 38.07 crores.

Even so, the planned targets have been nearly realised. There has been an extra production of 6.18 lakh tons of foodgrains and 2 lakh bales of cotton. An area of 3,31,296 acres has been brought under Japanese method of rice cultivation. 17,320 acres were bunded under soil conservation. The area under cultivation has gone up by 53 lakh acres.

Rs. 236.77 lakhs have been spent on the restoration of breached tanks and medium irrigation projects.

Work on the canal system of the Tungabhadra Project is expected to be completed by 1958. The expenditure on the Project so far has been Rs. 1,098 lakhs as against the total estimate of Rs. 2,544 lakhs.

Rs. 153 lakhs have been spent on Rajolibunda Diversion Scheme and Rs. 280 lakhs have been spent on the Godavary North Canal Project.

The Nandikonda Project, which will cost 122.02 crores will be located in Miryalguda taluka of Nalgonda District, Hyderabad's share of the cost would be 32.74 crores. The total area proposed to be irrigated is 6.90 lakhs of acres. An area of 1.20 lakh acres will be irrigated under second crop.

For Power Projects, the expenditure up to March, 1955 was Rs. 258.90 lakhs. In the Nizamsagar Hydro-Electric Project, out of the three units, one was commissioned in January, 1955, the second is complete and the third is almost finished. The first phase of the Tungabhadra Hydel Project is estimated to cost Rs. 416.33 lakhs.

The Ramagundam Thermal Power Scheme, which is expected to produce 37,500 kw., will cost 406 lakhs and is expected to be completed by the end of 1956.

Rs. 184.86 lakhs were spent on the development of industries under the Five-Year Plan. Sirpur Paper Mills and Sirsilk Ltd. have been transferred to a private Company, the State retaining 30 per cent of Sirpur shares and 26 per cent of Sirsilk shares. The State has given a loan of Rs. 116 lakhs to Sirpur Paper Mills and Rs. 403 lakhs to Sirsilk.

Rs. 52 lakhs were given to Singaneri Collieries as a loan for raising their output. The Company produced 14.6 lakh tons in 1954 as against 11.62 lakh tons in 1950. In 1955, they are expected to produce 15.5 lakh tons of coal.

Rs. 247.80 lakhs have been provided for the construction of roads. Up to the end of 1954, 209 miles of new roads were added.

1,687 primary schools have been added at a cost of Rs. 48.02 lakhs. Similarly, 72 schools for Secondary Education have been added at a cost of Rs. 27.69 lakhs.

Fifty-one hospitals, one touring Eye Hospital and 52 Ayurvedic dispensaries have been opened during the first four years of the Five-Year Plan. One E.N.T. Hospital has been established at a cost of Rs. 6.33 lakhs.

A sum of Rs. 48.50 lakhs has been spent on the various Social Service Schemes.

An amount of Rs. 208.62 lakhs has been provided for enlarging the Road Transport Scheme during the four years by adding 700 vehicles. During 1954-55, 30 Hippo-Leyland lorries have been converted into passenger buses at a cost of Rs. 3 lakhs.

2,151 houses have been constructed under the Industrial Housing Scheme up to March, 1955 against an expenditure of Rs. 46.26 lakhs.

A scheme for the expansion of power facilities at a cost of Rs. 47.50 lakhs has been sanctioned by the Government of India. 17 towns will be electrified under this scheme.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

The State Five-Year Plan was first formulated in September, 1952, but effective work on it began after August, 1953. The Plan was initially prepared for the period 1953-54 to 1957-58. At a preliminary discussion between the Planning Commission and the representatives of the State Government, it was agreed that the Plan should be recast for the same period as India's Five-Year Plan, namely 1951-52 to 1955-56. This revised Plan was then examined in detail by officers of the Planning Commission and, as a result of this examination, the total size of the State Plan, was fixed at Rs. 13 crores to consist of (a) Benihal Tunnel at Rs. 3 crores, (b) Development works to be financed out of Central assistance at Rs. 7 crores, (c) Development works to be financed out of the revenues of the State at Rs. 3 crores.

As a result of the revision of the Plan, the expenditure involved on the schemes to be financed out of Central assistance has risen from Rs. 700 lakhs to Rs. 879.45 lakhs. Similarly, the cost of development works for which funds are to be provided by the State Government has gone up to Rs. 384.51 lakhs as against Rs. 3,00,000 proposed previously.

As a result of a further revision of the Plan in December, 1954, the amount of Central assistance has gone up to Rs. 973.21 lakhs and the cost of development work to be financed out of State revenues to Rs. 300.94 lakhs.

In the Central Sector of the Plan, there was an expenditure of Rs. 117.17 lakhs in the first two years, giving an average of Rs. 58.58 lakhs per year. In the year 1953-54, expenditure went up to Rs. 112.05 lakhs as against a provision of Rs. 129.58 lakhs, while the expenditure during the year 1952-55 was Rs. 237.47. The total expenditure (under this Sector) for the first four years of the Plan was Rs. 466.69 lakhs. The budget estimates for 1955-56, the fifth year of the Plan, are Rs. 460.80 lakhs. This will bring the total Five-Year Plan expenditure (under the Central Sector) to Rs. 927.49 lakhs.

In the State Sector of the Plan, there was an expenditure of Rs. 92.28 lakhs during 1951-52 and 1952-53. In the years 1953-54 and 1954-55, the expenditure was Rs. 45.13 lakhs and Rs. 46.90 lakhs respectively. The total expenditure (under the State Sector) for the first four years of the Plan was Rs. 184.31 lakhs. The budget estimates for 1955-56, the fifth year of the Plan are Rs. 93.41 lakhs.

This will bring the total expenditure on the Five-Year Plan (under the State Sector) to Rs. 277.72 lakhs.

MADHYA BHARAT

The year under review saw a considerable increase of tempo in regard to the implementation of the schemes in the Five-Year Plan. This may be evident in the following figures of the Plan Budget and actual expenditure:—

Year	Budget Provision	Economy Cut	Net Provision	Actual Expenditure
1951-52	2,25,603	—	2,25,603	36,239**
1952-53	11,96,000	4,33,000	7,63,000	3,42,740
1953-54	8,30,000	—	8,30,000	5,86,448
1954-55	13,74,850	34,000	13,39,850	3,54,238
				ending Jany. '55

** Includes expenditure under '36-Scientific Deptt.

One of the important schemes in the Plan is the survey of Cottage Industries in Madhya Bharat. This work has made fairly good progress and 6 districts, viz., Indore, Gwalior, Bhind, Morena, Mandsoar and Ujjain have been surveyed while that of Nimar is in progress. Survey reports are being issued Tahsil-wise.

At the same time a rapid survey of large-scale industries and resources in Madhya Bharat is also being carried out.

The schemes included in the Plan have all made progress in spite of numerous handicaps, the chief of them being lack of trained personnel.

In January, 1955, Government accorded sanction to the following supplementary schemes in order to provide increased employment:—

Scheme.	Estimated Cost. Rs.
1. Tehsil Workshops	2,93,600
2. Vegetable Oil*	70,000
3. Brick-making	60,000
4. Slate Industry at Bagh	1,500

* Later the Department has been asked to re-examine the scheme in the light of observations made by the Sub-Committee of the Planning Board.

Action has been taken to implement the above schemes. In the budget for 1955-56, Rs. 26 lakhs have been provided for these schemes.

Draft proposals extending to more than Rs. 10 crores for the development of industries have been prepared under the second Five-Year Plan. These are under examination.

MADHYA PRADESH

The size of the State Plan was first Rs. 43.08 crores. This was gradually enlarged until it stood at Rs. 48.08 crores last year. To this were added the schemes under the Community Projects and National Extension Service, and some specific schemes like malaria control, rural electrification, water supply, etc. These additional schemes were estimated to cost Rs. 16.19 crores. Thus the total size of the Plan has risen to Rs. 64.79 crores.

Agriculture :—In the general scheme for raising the production in the whole country the State was allotted, as its share, an increase in food production of 2.81 lakh tons. This has been fulfilled by the end of the fourth year of the Plan. Over four lakhs of kans infested land has been reclaimed by tractor-ploughing and brought under cultivation; on the other hand, better results are being obtained from the cultivated land through the distribution of better seeds, fertilizers, better irrigation facilities and the adoption of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

Irrigation Projects :—The Aree Tank with a capacity of irrigating 10,000 acres has already been completed. Puddle trench filling was complete on the Gangulpara tank project, earthwork on the dam was half through and work on pitching waste weir and sluice was in progress. At the Sampna Project nearly half the work was over and Saroda and Dukrikheda and Gondli Feeder Projects also reported the same stage of work. Alongside the major projects, work progresses also on the 48 minor schemes which are designed to bring under irrigation about 1,28,387 acres. Adding up the area which the major Irrigation Projects are estimated to bring under irrigation, the State would have nearly 4,64,000 acres, producing 92,000 tons of additional foodgrains.

Roads :—In a State of 1,30,000 sq. miles area, there were only 11,175 miles of roads in 1951 when the Plan was launched. The Plan provided Rs. 217.79 lakhs for the construction of roads as a result of which a length of 1,268 miles of roads was to be added to the State. Out of this a total length of 1,024 miles had been completed by the end of September 1954, and the remaining 224 miles to meet the Plan target would be ready long before the Five-Year period ends in March, 1956. In addition to these, about 750 miles of village roads have been constructed under the scheme of Village Road Development.

Power Supply :—The total supply of power in the State at the end of the plan-period will be about four times more than what it was before. Formerly the State's output was about 26,000 k.w., against which the production in 1953-54 was 72,900 k.w. and by the end of the five-year period it is expected to reach 1,00,000 k.w. While there were only 23,000 consumers in the past getting electricity, there were 71,000 in 1953. The number must have increased much more now because of the extension of power supply to 37 small towns of the State under the new scheme costing 1.35 lakhs. It is expected that by 1956 all places in the State with a population of over 10,000 will be supplied with power.

Education :—In 1954-55, 1,078 primary schools were opened throughout the Janapad Sabhas, so that it was quite clear that the Plan target of 13,000 schools would be reached before the fifth year of the Plan ends. In the Middle School stage, 157 schools were opened since the Plan came into operation, with the result that in 1953-54 there were 537 Middle Schools. Out of these 77 schools have been converted into Basic Schools. Equally notable is the progress of social education by which about 2.87 lakhs of adults including about 59,000 women were brought within the pale of fundamental education.

Health :—In the sphere of public health the 2-crore Medical College and Hospital at Nagpur has now established itself as a recognised institution for the highest type of medical education in the country. During the Plan period 269 medical students have graduated from the College. The Hospital provides 800 beds of which 125 beds are reserved for T.B. patients. This year the College is to provide facilities of radium treatment of cancer cases for which provision has been made for equipment costing Rs. 1,45,000 and a special ward at a cost of Rs. 50,000. In addition to this great centre of healing and health education, 144 new hospitals have been established during the Plan period. The encouragement of indigenous medicine is ensured by the opening of an Ayurvedic School at Raipur with facilities for research and preparation of Ayurvedic medicines. During the current year Rs. 15 lakhs have been set apart for establishing an Ayurvedic College and Hospital with 100 beds. Furthermore, to give better medical aid in rural areas the Plan provided for the opening of 148 Ayurvedic dispensaries and 12 Allopathic dispensaries, out of which 136 of the former and 8 of the latter have already been established.

MADRAS

Several of the Development Projects included in the first Five-Year Plan are completed or are nearing completion and others are in progress.

The Lower Bhavani Project has practically been completed except for the fitting up of spillway gates which is in progress. The canal has been excavated and banks have been formed over the entire length of 124 miles. Water has been allowed in the canal to irrigate about 1,14,600 acres from September 1954 to March 1955. The value of work done during the period from September 1954 to March, 1955 is Rs. 21.25 lakhs. The total expenditure to the end of March, 1955 was Rs. 10.29 crores.

The Malampuzha Project designed to irrigate about 40,000 acres in Malabar is also nearing completion. The major portion of the work on the construction of the dam and the appurtenant works was completed before the 15th August, 1954. In September, 1954, water was supplied from the canal to about 18,000 acres. The total expenditure up to the end of March, 1955 was Rs. 37,000 lakhs.

The Mettur Canal Scheme, which will irrigate 45,000 acres in Coimbatore and Salem Districts, constructed at a cost of Rs. 267 lakhs is in good progress. The excavation of the entire West Bank Canal has been completed. Water was let out for irrigation up to the 20th mile from August 1, 1954 to January 15, 1955 for short-term food crops on an area of about 770 acres in Salem District and 6,500 acres in Coimbatore District. Out of 120 miles length of distributaries in the West Bank Canal earth work has been completed on a length of 100 miles.

The Manimuthan Project consists of a storage reservoir to supplement the supply of water to the existing ayacut of 83,000 acres under the Thambaravarni system and to supplement supply to the existing ayacut under several rainfed tanks in Tirunelveli District with a total ayacut of about 20,000 acres. The total cost of the scheme is Rs. 505 lakhs. Out of the total of 54 million c.ft. of earth work to be done in the 28½ miles length of the main canal, 32 million c.ft., i.e., 59% of the earth work was done up to the end of March, 1955. The value of the work done up to March, 1955 is about Rs. 265.45 lakhs.

The Arniar Project is expected to irrigate a new area of 2,530 acres and stabilise supplies to 2,970 acres by the reservoir channels and supplement supplies to 5,700 acres by the anicut channel all in Chingleput District. The cost of the Project is about Rs. 104 lakhs. The bund has been formed in two flanks after a length of 750 ft. in the left and 2,200 ft. on the right. The anicut at Suratapalli has been completed. The total expenditure up to the end of March 1955 was Rs. 25.34 lakhs.

The Walayar Reservoir Project affording irrigation facilities to an extent of 6,500 acres in Palghat taluk of Malabar district is estimated to cost about Rs. 100 lakhs. The work is in progress,

— and the total expenditure up to the end of March 1955 is Rs. 60.86 lakhs.

The major portion of the Mangalam Reservoir Project will be completed during this year.

The Amaravathi Reservoir Project designed to irrigate about 15,000 acres in Udumalpet and Dharapuram taluks of Coimbatore district is estimated to cost about Rs. 297 lakhs. Except for certain preliminary works, major items of work relating to the project are taken up only during the period under review. The excavation of the foundation for the full length of masonry dam is in good progress.

The Baigai Reservoir Project affording irrigation facilities for a new area of 20,000 acres and costing Rs. 360 lakhs is also in good progress.

The Sathanur Reservoir Project inaugurated in October, 1954 will irrigate 20,000 acres in North Arcot District. Preliminary works such as the clearance of jungle, the forming of roads and the collection of materials are in progress. The cost of the project is about Rs. 289 lakhs. The Krishnagiri Reservoir Project will consist of two canals, to irrigate 7,500 acres including 2,240 acres of existing wet lands in Salem District. The cost of the project is about Rs. 202 lakhs. The project was inaugurated in January, 1955.

Following is the progress in the matter of power development in the State:—

An agreement was reached with the Travancore-Cochin Government regarding the royalty to be paid for utilising the Periyar Water for power generation and work on the Periyar Hydro-Electric Scheme was commenced in November, 1954. Under the Pykara III Stage Extensions Scheme, two 13,600 kw. generating units were commissioned in May/June, 1954. The second stage of the Papanasam extension was completed in March, 1954 with the commissioning of the 10,000 kw. set.

The first stage of the Madras Plant Extensions Scheme involving one 15 M.W. set and three 80,000 lbs. per hour boilers was completed in 1953. The second stage comprises a second 15 M.W. set and two more 80,000 lbs. per hour boilers out of which the generating set with one boiler was commissioned in January, 1955. The second boiler is expected to be commissioned in 1956. The third stage envisages an additional generating capacity of 30 M.W. and the boiler capacity of 3,00,000 lbs. per hour.

In view of the improved financial position and the loan assistance from the Centre the tempo of the rural electrification

work will be further speeded up and the departmental targets doubled.

MYSORE

The size of the Plan for Mysore originally was Rs. 36.60 crores. With the addition of Bellary to Mysore State and the grant of special assistance for accelerating the progress of Bhadra and Nugu Reservoir Works, the size of the Plan increased to Rs. 47.99 crores.

The progress of expenditure during each of the first three years of the Plan period is as follows:—

			Rs. (Crores)
1951-52	..	..	.. 7.17
1952-53	..	..	.. 8.26
1953-54	..	..	.. 7.83

The expenditure to be incurred during 1954-55 was Rs. 10.18 crores and a total sum of Rs. 44 crores was spent up to the end of March, 1955. A balance of Rs. 14.52 crores has to be spent during the year 1955-56.

The emphasis in the first Five-Year Plan has been on the development of agriculture, irrigation and power. The schemes of agricultural development including food production and minor irrigation works have made good progress. The targets of food production which had to be reached by the end of the Plan period were attained last year.

Five hundred and eighty-six tanks have been restored, 800 tanks desilted and a number of river channels and pick-ups have been improved or extended. These measures have assured water supply to 1,29,000 acres of land. 10,000 acres of land have freshly come under wet cultivation. 20,700 pallas of improved seed paddy, 47,133 tons of fertilisers and 35,000 tons of compost were distributed. 2,475 acres of land have been ploughed by tractors.

The three major irrigation projects under the Plan, viz., the Bhadra Reservoir, the Tunga Anicut and the Nugu Reservoir have progressed satisfactorily. The expenditure so far incurred on the Bhadra Scheme is Rs. 320.20 lakhs, the rate of expenditure being as much as a lakh of rupees per day.

The Tunga Anicut also is nearing completion. Its cost is Rs. 231.12 lakhs. The scheme has so far provided water to 17,000 acres of land and another 5,000 acres will be brought under irrigation when the project is completed by the end of 1955-56.

Nearly 90 per cent of the masonry work of the dam of the Nugu Reservoir has been completed. The first 20 miles were to be opened by June, 1955 so as to irrigate 4,000 acres of land.

Work on the Tungabhadra Project in Bellary District is in the final stages.

The Mahatma Gandhi Hydro-Electric Project at Jog, the last stage of which figured in the Plan, has been completed, 324 miles of transmission lines have been laid, 229 villages electrified and 3,721 irrigation pumps put on service. Thirty-two large irrigational works including the Sanaganahalli and Tuppadhalli tanks, and anicuts across the Jayamangali at Irkasandra and the Vedavati at Kariyala were nearing completion.

ORISSA

In the Five-Year Plan the provision for Public Health was found to be very inadequate as it was only Rs. 46 lakhs for the Plan period of five years, but in the Revised Plan it has been raised to Rs. 1 crore 6 lakhs, which, it is hoped, will be spent by the end of 1955-56. Anti-Malaria operations are going to be extended to benefit an additional population of 10 lakhs. Under the National Filariasis Programme the work is proposed to be extended to fight against Filariasis. Improvements to the Medical College Hospital and other hospitals and dispensaries in the State have been provided for in the 1955-56 Budget. The total expenditure under Medical will be Rs. 83.84 lakhs and Public Health Rs. 108 lakhs in 1955-56 as against Rs. 55 lakhs and Rs. 25 lakhs in 1952 and 1953 respectively.

Water-Supply Schemes:—The State Five-Year Plan included Rs. 36.08 lakhs for water supply in rural areas. In the Revised Estimate of 1954-55 Rs. 8.80 lakhs and in the Budget of 1955-56 Rs. 8 lakhs have been provided for the purpose. Under the National Water-Supply Scheme and Sanitation Programme, a substantial grant has been sanctioned to Orissa by the Government of India on condition that 50 per cent will be borne by them and the balance by the State Government, Local Bodies, Grama Panchayats and the public. It is proposed under this scheme to provide protected water-supply in big villages, *hats*, headquarters of Anchals, Panchayats, etc., for which the Revised Estimate of 1954-55 provide Rs. 14 lakhs and the 1955-56 Budget Rs. 30.30 lakhs.

Out of the Central assistance for Urban Water-Supply Schemes, the State Government are spending Rs. 34.84 lakhs on Water-Supply Schemes of Cuttack, Sambalpur, Rayagada and Parlakimedi. Out of this Rs. 13.10 lakhs have been provided to be spent during 1954-55 and the balance of Rs. 21.74 lakhs in 1955-56. Work at Rayagada, Parlakimedi and Sambalpur has already been started. The

question of extending water-supply to Birmitrapur and other urban areas is under examination.

PEPSU

Of a total expenditure of Rs. 541.94 lakhs incurred under the Plan during 1951-55, over Rs. 227 lakhs were spent during 1954-55. The production targets for the various foodgrains and important crops have already been achieved ahead of the scheduled time. The total production of foodgrains went up from 6.7 lakh tons in 1950-51 to 10.37 lakh tons in 1953-54. According to an estimate, production for 1954-55 is likely to go up to nearly 11 lakh tons.

In the sphere of minor irrigation schemes, the progress has also been satisfactory and 6,396 new wells were sunk by the end of 1954-55 as against a target of 8,100; and 1,010 pumping sets were installed as against a target of 1,235 and 129 tubewells were sunk as against a target of 156. The balance of the work is scheduled to be finished by the end of the current year.

PUNJAB

The first Five-Year Plan for this State, as originally formulated, contemplated an expenditure of Rs. 20.21 crores. Its size came to be subsequently expanded on account of additional provisions made mainly for the Bhakra-Nangal Roads, Bhakra-Nangal Local Power Distribution Schemes, the Madhopur-Beas Link, the Rural Electrification Programme, the Western Jumna Canal Remodelling, etc. The Plan now stands approximately at Rs. 30 crores and the details are as follows:—

				(in lakhs of rupees)
1.	Agricultural and Rural Development	..		6,01.34
2.	Irrigation and Power Projects	..		7,86.20
3.	Industries	..	..	54.80
4.	Road Transport	..	..	3,10.61
5.	Social Services	..	..	2,40.97
6.	Capital Project	..	..	10,00.00
7.	Mandis and Colonization	..	..	20.00

In the earlier stages, the progress of expenditure was rather slow, but the pace is now mounting up. By the end of the year 1954-55 Rs. 19.92 crores had been spent on the Plan and a provision of Rs. 10.55 crores has been made for the year 1955-56. Thus by the end of the next year, the Plan expenditure would be incurred in full. Regarding the resources for financing the Plan, it may be stated that the Central Government promised an assistance of

Rs. 11 crores on the original Plan of Rs. 20.21 crores. The figure of Central assistance, however, was increased to Rs. 16.29 crores after adjustments or additions.

RAJASTHAN

Originally, only an allotment of Rs. 1521.25 lakhs was made for Rajasthan. This was, later in 1952, raised to Rs. 1681.5 lakhs. On further representations an additional amount of Rs. 615.7 lakhs, exclusive of the provision of Rs. 175 lakhs for special Minor Irrigation works was further sanctioned in 1953, bringing the total allotment of the State to Rs. 2472.2 lakhs. While the tempo of increased activity was being built up, the State received additional sanctions to the extent of Rs. 301.7 lakhs in 1954-55, bringing the State's total Plan allotment to Rs. 1773.9 lakhs.

In the first year of the Plan, Rajasthan spent Rs. 204.28 lakhs. This figure went up to Rs. 230.68 lakhs in the second year and Rs. 374.879 lakhs in the third year of the Plan. This was obviously discouraging, as it was apparent that the State Organisation had not been geared up for the expanded activity. Thus, if the State had to attain its targets in any substantial measure, it was left with the immediate problem of gearing up its machinery to spend approximately Rs. 17 crores from December, 1954 to 31st March, 1956 i.e. to spend approximately a crore every month till the end of the first Plan.

However, in the period of four months from December, 1954 to March, 1955, the State incurred actual expenditure of Rs. 369 lakhs as against Rs. 245 lakhs in the previous 8 months. The total expenditure on development activity for 1954-55 thus went up to Rs. 614 lakhs as against Rs. 374 lakhs of the previous year. The State has already surpassed its targets of agricultural production, and the major and minor irrigation works are progressing according to schedule.

SAURASHTRA

The following table gives an idea of the progress of the State Five-Year Plan in its fourth year:—

Particulars	First 4 years of Plan		Total
	1951-55	1955-56	
(Rupees in lakhs)			
Allotment under the Plan ..	1707.22	477.65	2184.87
Fulfilment of Plan ..	1504.49	538.48	2042.97
Percentage of fulfilment to allotment	89%	112.7%	93.5%

The appropriate classification of all the State's developmental expenditure has been settled with the Planning Commission, and the short-fall in the Plan, which is likely to remain up to the end of the next financial year, will not, under any circumstances, exceed 5 to 7%.

The total outlay for the execution of the Plan in the next year is Rs. 538.48 lakhs out of which the expenditure on Revenue Account will be Rs. 287.59 lakhs, that on Capital Account will be Rs. 167.29 lakhs and that on Loan Account will be Rs. 83.60 lakhs.

UTTAR PRADESH

The cost of the Plan in this State, when first formulated, was put at Rs. 86 crores. Since then a number of new schemes have been taken up and the overall cost has gradually gone up to Rs. 132 crores excluding the expenditure on Rihand Dam and various schemes of employment relief taken up by the State.

For the financial year 1954-55, a target of Rs. 4.5 crores was fixed for small savings campaign. The investments under the current drive already approximate Rs. 8 crores and are likely to touch the 9-crore mark, which will be double of the target before the financial year ends. At the time of the formulation of the Plan the greatest problem was of food scarcity. A target of 11.355 lakh tons of additional agricultural production fixed under the Plan, has been achieved two years in advance.

The yield per acre has gone up from 8.25 maunds to 9.16 maunds in the case of wheat, from 4.38 to 6.46 maunds in the case of rice, 6.04 to 7.18 maunds in respect of gram and 8.17 to 9.92 in the case of barley.

The cotton target was fixed at 45,000 bales for the Plan period which has already been exceeded by 13,000 bales. The target of five lakh maunds was subsequently scaled down as the emphasis shifted from quantity to quality. Yet, at the end of the third year of the Plan Jute production amounted to 2.7 lakh maunds.

Most of the irrigation schemes under the Plan are expected to be completed a year ahead of schedule and some more schemes which were formerly to be included in the second Five-Year Plan are being taken up. The major projects already completed include the Sappar, Lalitpur, Ahraura, Rangawan and Nagwa dams, the Rajkgaur, Bedar, Damuham, Bhouka and Himaya bunds, the Kabrai Scheme and the expansion of the Sarda Canal. Besides the Chandraprabha Dam, the Arjun Dam, the Matatila Dam, the Naugarh Dam, the Sirsi Dam, the Tons Canal Project and several other works are fast nearing completion. Work

on the Rihand Dam, which will be one of the cheapest sources of power in India, has also been taken in hand and a sum of Rs. 6 crores is likely to be spent on it during the final year of the Plan. It is estimated that, as a result of the expanded irrigation programme, by the time the Plan period ends the State will have 22,980 miles of running canals and irrigation would cover up to 1,04,04,500 acres, constituting a 70 per cent increase over the figure of 1946.

Under the afforestation programme, besides the management of a large area of private forests taken over by the Government over 6,000 acres of additional uncultivated land and 220 miles of new roadside avenues have been planted during the first three years of the Plan, against a target of 9,700 acres and 400 miles respectively. Besides, trees of industrial importance have been planted on about 3,500 acres and large-scale plantation has been undertaken under the soil conservation schemes. Special afforestation programmes are under execution in the districts bordering the Rajasthan desert, the sloping Kholas of the Gangakhadar tract in Meerut district and tarai area in Naini Tal. It is estimated that since the beginning of the Plan over 25,000 acres of land has already been afforested. Today the State forests cover an area of 13,375 square miles, as against 6,207 square miles in 1947.

The Pathri and Phatima power stations will start working soon yielding 43,400 k.w. of electricity. The power projects which have already been completed include the Station, the Sohsal Thermal Power Extension and the Interim Powering of State Tube-wells schemes. Most of the work on Sarda which will continue under the second Five-Year Plan, includes the Rs. 45-crore Rihand Hydro-Electric Project, Small Hydel schemes in Hill Districts, Ganga Transmission Line Extensions, Sarda Transmission Lines, Eastern Area Thermal Power Stations and the Khatima Hydel Station.

Uttar Pradesh occupies an important place on the industrial map of India. And in recent years, first class State owned industrial concerns, namely, the Government Precision Instruments Factory, Lucknow, and the Government Cement Factory, Churck, Mirzapur have been established.

The Precision Instruments Factory which was set up in 1950, has so far manufactured about 11,000 water meters and its present rate of production exceeds 1,000 meters a month. The factory has also manufactured some microscopes. The cost of its products is likely to go down with the installation of automatic machinery shortly. The Cement Factory has been in regular production since September last.

The State Government's Directorate of Industries is at present running 44 schemes—all aiming at promoting small-scale and cottage industries. Government is encouraging the private sector also under the road construction programme. Targets under the Plan have already been crossed. The total mileage of metalled roads constructed since 1946 exceeds 3,900. Improvements have been carried out on 5,250 miles of unmetalled roads, 208 miles of c.c. tracks have been laid and 1,700 miles of roads have been modernised. The programme for the final year of the Plan includes, besides other works, construction of another 559 miles of metalled roads.

Nationalised transport, the expansion of which has been held up temporarily on account of legal difficulties, covers at present 5,219 miles as against the Plan target of 6,500 miles. In the sphere of education the number of basic primary schools has gone up from 18,000 in 1946 to 32,000 in 1954.

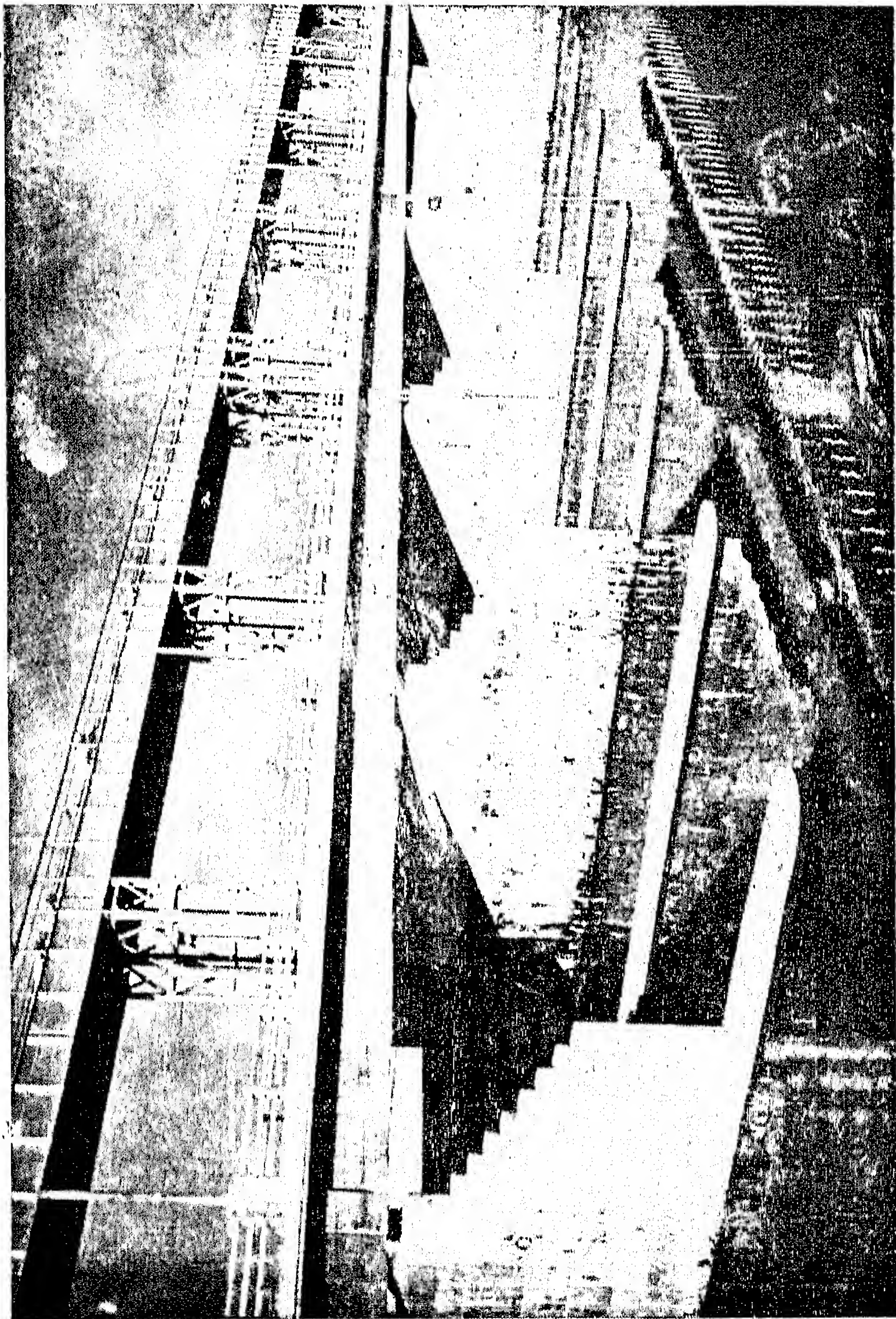
The Medical and Public Health Schemes have made good progress and under them, besides the construction of new hospitals in urban areas, expansion of training facilities and launching of intensive drive against diseases like T.B. and malaria, hundreds of Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries have been set up in villages.

Under the Labour Welfare Programme, the two most important achievements are the opening of 40 Welfare Centres in different parts of the State and the construction of thousands of quarters for industrial workers.

The expenditure on Harijan welfare has gone up considerably. Education has been made free for them right from the first primary class to the university stage and suitable provision has been made to enable them to take up vocations other than the traditional ones.

The Prantiya Rakshak Dal constitutes the spearhead of a mass movement for rural reconstruction.

Under the Community Development Programme, which is aimed at the all-round improvement of life in villages, 226 Community Project Blocks have been established covering an area of 6,000 square miles inhabited by about 26 lakh people. In addition 94 National Extension Service Blocks, which serve about 13,000 villages and a population of 50 lakhs, have also been set up. In these Block too special measures have been taken to ameliorate living conditions.



Tilpara Barrage under Mayurakshi Project, West Bengal

The Government is committed to spend a sum of Rs. 15 lakhs on every National Extension Service Block during the three-year period from the day it is launched. It is expected that by 1961, i.e., the end of the second Five-Year Plan period, there will be no village in Uttar Pradesh left uncovered by the National Extension Service.

WEST BENGAL

The following is a brief review of the various schemes being implemented by the State Government under the first Five-Year Plan:—

Industry—Reorganisation of the existing weaving schools:— Under this scheme additional staff will be appointed to raise the standard of training in the existing weaving schools in West Bengal and improved type of equipment will also be purchased. *Bee-keeping industry:* To demonstrate model methods of bee-keeping and honey production a model apiary has been established at Kalimpong. Up to 1952-53, 35 bee-hives were stocked with 16 bee-colonies and 22 lbs. of honey were produced. *Mat industry:* Up to 1953-54, 15 co-operative societies for mat industry were formed in the districts of Midnapore and 24-Perganas against the target of 20 societies during the Plan period. Up to 1953-54, goods worth Rs. 5,50,000 were produced. *Khadi industry:* The Khadi and Village Industries Board receive grants from time to time and the khadi organisations are being helped in the matter of supply of cotton and equipment. About 1,957 maunds of yarn and 4,01,019 square yards of cloth were produced up to March, 1954. *Hand-made paper:* A modern plant is being maintained by the Government for the commercial production of ordinary and superior quality of paper. Up to 1953-54, 49,448 lbs. of paper and pulp were produced under this scheme. *Gur industry:* There is a scheme to train up men prepared to take up gur making as a profession and also to introduce better techniques of production. Up to 1953-54, 162 training centres as against the target of 250 have been opened, 1,389 persons have been trained in palm gur making and 4,195 maunds of gur have been produced. *Silk-Reelers' Co-operatives:* The scheme aims at the development of silk industry in West Bengal in all its stages. Utilisation of silk waste also forms a part of the scheme. *Pottery:* 19 units of cottage workers with 140 members are being benefited under this scheme. *Brass and Bell-metal industry:* A production centre is being opened at Bankura with improved and mechanised method of production and labour-saving machinery. *Handloom industry:* The State Government have embarked on a comprehensive scheme for the development of handloom industry. Four model handloom factories have been set up to demonstrate to the weavers new designs.

There are also the proposals for providing long-term industrial loans to cottage industries, reorganisation of the Darjeeling Industrial School, Berhampore Textile Institute, Bengal Textile Institute, Ceramic Institute and expansion of the Bengal Tanning Institute.

Forest and Fisheries:—Under the first Five-Year Plan, 21.22 square miles have been taken over for afforestation purposes and up to 1953-54, 19.26 square miles of land have been afforested.

The objective of the Fisheries Development Plan is to meet the chronic deficit of fish-supply in the State.

Two Danish trawlers have been operating in the Bay of Bengal since December, 1950 as a part of the Deep Sea Fishing Scheme. The fleet has since been increased by three Japanese Bull Trawlers. Under the "Tank" Fisheries Scheme, Department nursery units have been opened and fries and fingerlings are raised in them for distribution to pisciculturists at cost price. Beel fisheries in the State are being improved by advancing loans to private owners of beels.

Transport:—Actual programme of work includes new construction and improvement of 251 miles of National Highways and 2,034 miles of State roads of various categories. It also includes construction of about 50 major bridges apart from numerous minor bridges, culverts and other waterways. Nearly 1,544 miles of new metalled roads have been opened to traffic.

Rural Development:—Eleven blocks have so far been selected for development purposes. All these blocks cover an area of 1,416.4 miles with a population of 8,67,485. These blocks, which are being developed as small townships, will be linked to the cluster of villages by a system of good roads and will be provided with essential civic amenities such as electricity, water supply and properly laid-out building sites. The major heads under which improvements have been proposed are, agriculture, irrigation, arts, crafts and industries, fishery, townships, education, communications, health and sanitation. The total provision for Community Development Projects have been estimated at Rs. 396.12 lakhs.

Irrigation:—The Mayurakshi Reservoir Project was completed in June, 1955. The water released by the completed project will flow through 900 miles of canals and is expected to irrigate 630,000 acres from June to October and 120,000 acres from November to May. This will convert a single-crop area to a double-crop area. The Sonarpur-Arapanch Drainage Scheme, part of

which is completed, will benefit a gross area of 105 square miles draining water-logged areas south of Calcutta. A submerged area of 17,000 acres has already been reclaimed for cultivation. In 1953-54, 1,200 acres have been brought under paddy cultivation. The State Government have also taken up 20 minor irrigation schemes.

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“Never was a more hopeful outlook for building democracy from below available as when the Community Projects went into action”. Indeed, in the Community Projects and National Extension Services, India today has a programme which aims at transforming the entire character of rural life and economy, largely by means of guided self-help, and improved organisation. The objective of the programme is not only to promote material welfare by channelling to the people the benefits of science and new techniques, but also to create in the people the outlook and capacity which will enable them to understand and solve their own problems by co-ordinate and co-operative endeavour. The recent report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation of the Planning Commission observes: “Community Projects have contributed to guide the collective self-confidence of the people into constructive channels. Whether it be education, health or cultivation, knowledge and means of attaining better standards of life are brought within reach of the people”. The year under review saw significant progress in minor irrigation works and consequent all-round improvement in the use of implements, better seeds, more fertilisers, and new methods of cultivation. The training of village level workers, the backbone of the Community Project Schemes, is going ahead. The large volume of contribution in cash, kind and labour, which the people themselves have made towards the construction of works of welfare and utility in their areas, is a sign of the new outlook. There is a widespread feeling of new life and high hopes in regions hitherto largely resigned and apathetic. It is also a matter for gratification that the people are showing increasing readiness and capacity to participate in the tasks and accept their share of responsibility. A steady improvement in the standard of living will, however, depend on increased production and appropriate social and economic set-up of which the Co-operatives and Panchayats have to be the outstanding features. The report of the Programme Evaluation Organisation rightly points out that “unless an institutional structure of panchayats and co-operative societies is built up there will be little spontaneity and continuity in development progress”. More vigorous and sustained effort is, therefore, necessary to make panchayats shoulder increasing responsibilities for general administration. However, experience is the greatest teacher and we are learning to redeem our defects, organisational and others. While

the present pace of progress appears satisfactory, there can be no doubt that given the necessary drive, initiative and leadership, we shall be able to cover the whole country with Community Projects within the next ten years, and thus transform our traditional village life.

The latest review showing the position up to March 31, 1955, covering exactly 2½ years of the implementation of the programme shows that as against a total Government expenditure of Rs. 20.50 crores on the projects, the value of people's contribution has been Rs. 10.21 crores or nearly 50 per cent of the total Government expenditure. The average contribution per thousand persons works out at Rs. 2,665.

The review also shows that the Government expenditure is progressively increasing. As against a total of Rs. 13.83 crores incurred on Government account till the end of last year, the expenditure till March, 1955, is Rs. 20.50 crores. Thus, during the first quarter of 1955 the expenditure incurred was about half of what was incurred in the preceding 27 months. The percentage of expenditure incurred to the total targeted expenditure now works out at 70%. In the Community Project Blocks started in 1952-53 the expenditure has been the highest, namely, 73 per cent.

The two programmes now cover nearly a lakh of villages with 62 million population representing more than one-fifth of the total rural population of India. Altogether 828 project blocks are in operation in different parts of the country of which 220, consisting of 32,957 villages and a population of 20.4 millions are under the intensive Community programme. The remaining 608 blocks comprising of 66,335 villages and a population of 42.8 millions are receiving attention under the extension programme. From April 1955, 132 blocks out of the present extension blocks are being converted into Community Projects under the general scheme of conversion to Community Projects.

The review also gives figures of the physical achievements in the sphere of Community Projects and N. E. S. Blocks indicating the general benefits which have been conferred on the community as a whole as a result of the operation of the programme during the last 2½ years. In the field of agriculture, the more important benefits which have accrued to the community relate to the introduction of intensive cultivation methods and better animal husbandry services. Popularisation of the drive for compost making, introduction of artificial fertilisers and distribution of better seeds and implements are some of the highlights of the programme of intensive cultivation. 37.49 lakh maunds of fertilisers and 16.23 lakh maunds of improved seeds had been distributed to the culti-

vators till March 31, 1955, in all project areas and nearly 5 lakh demonstrations in improved cultural practices were given.

In many areas double cropping could be introduced on account of construction of minor irrigation works and provision of irrigation water to the fields. 32,009 wells were either constructed or renovated. The additional area brought under irrigation came to 9,95,731 acres. Introduction of double cropping has not only helped in increasing production but also in providing additional employment to the landless and the small cultivators. They were further benefited on account of the reclamation of about 4,48,852 acres of land in the Community Project and National Extension areas during the period under review.

Apart from improvements in agriculture, the other direct benefits through this programme include the starting of 6,658 new schools and conversion of 1,789 old schools into the basic type. 17,165 adult education centres were started. Highlights of other programmes are the opening of 37,022 people institutions, construction of 16,753 miles of new roads, starting of 336 production-cum-training centres and 16,246 new co-operative societies, and construction or reconditioning of 1,16,731 village houses.

At a recent meeting of the Central Social Welfare Board held in New Delhi, it has been decided that during the second Five-Year Plan a number of Welfare Extension Projects will be located in the National Extension Service areas so that the development contemplated under that service, with its bias for economic development, is supplemented by social welfare activities. This would certainly give further impetus to progress in the National Extension Service Blocks.

The following paragraphs give in some detail the steps taken by the State Governments to implement the Community Programme.

AJMER

Though a small State, with problems perhaps more difficult than those of bigger States and meagre resources of trained technical personnel and finance, Ajmer started the Community Development Programme with all the courage and earnestness demanded of it. With the inauguration of the fourth N.E.S. Block by Shri Gulzari Lal Nanda, Union Planning Minister, on May 21, 1955, 523 out of its 707 villages have been covered by the Community Development and National Extension Service Centres. Nearly three quarters of the rural population have now been brought within the scope of the campaign for national reconstruction.

There are two Community Development Blocks in the State with headquarters at Pisangan and Masuda and one National Extension Service Block at Jawaja. The fourth Block consisting of 97 villages was inaugurated at Kekri on May 21, 1955. 52 multi-purpose village level workers are today helping the people in 426 villages of Bewwar tehsil to achieve better living conditions.

Pedigree bulls are supplied to the villages and useless ones castrated. In Pisangan block alone, 140 Bikaneri rams have been supplied at one-fourth of their price. While the wool obtained from the local sheep did not fetch more than two to three rupees per head, the improved breeds yield wool worth ten rupees or more. More than 350 pedigree birds have been supplied for poultry farming.

Thirty-eight training centres in Masuda and Pisangan blocks are helping more than 400 men and women to learn crafts of their choice. Nearly 100 persons have already completed training. Even the *Pandas* of Pushkar who lived on the pilgrims' generosity have volunteered to receive training in weaving, dyeing, printing and other trades at two centres opened for them. More than 200 women are learning household crafts.

The eradication of illiteracy and the provision of proper educational facilities form an integral part of the activities of the Community Project. The Pisangan and Masuda blocks have 160 basic schools. In Pisangan, 40 schools are being built by the people through *shramdan*. No child needs to walk more than a mile and a half to go to school. There are also a number of High and Middle Schools. 254 adult and social education centres and 130 libraries and reading rooms equipped with 45 radio sets are at work.

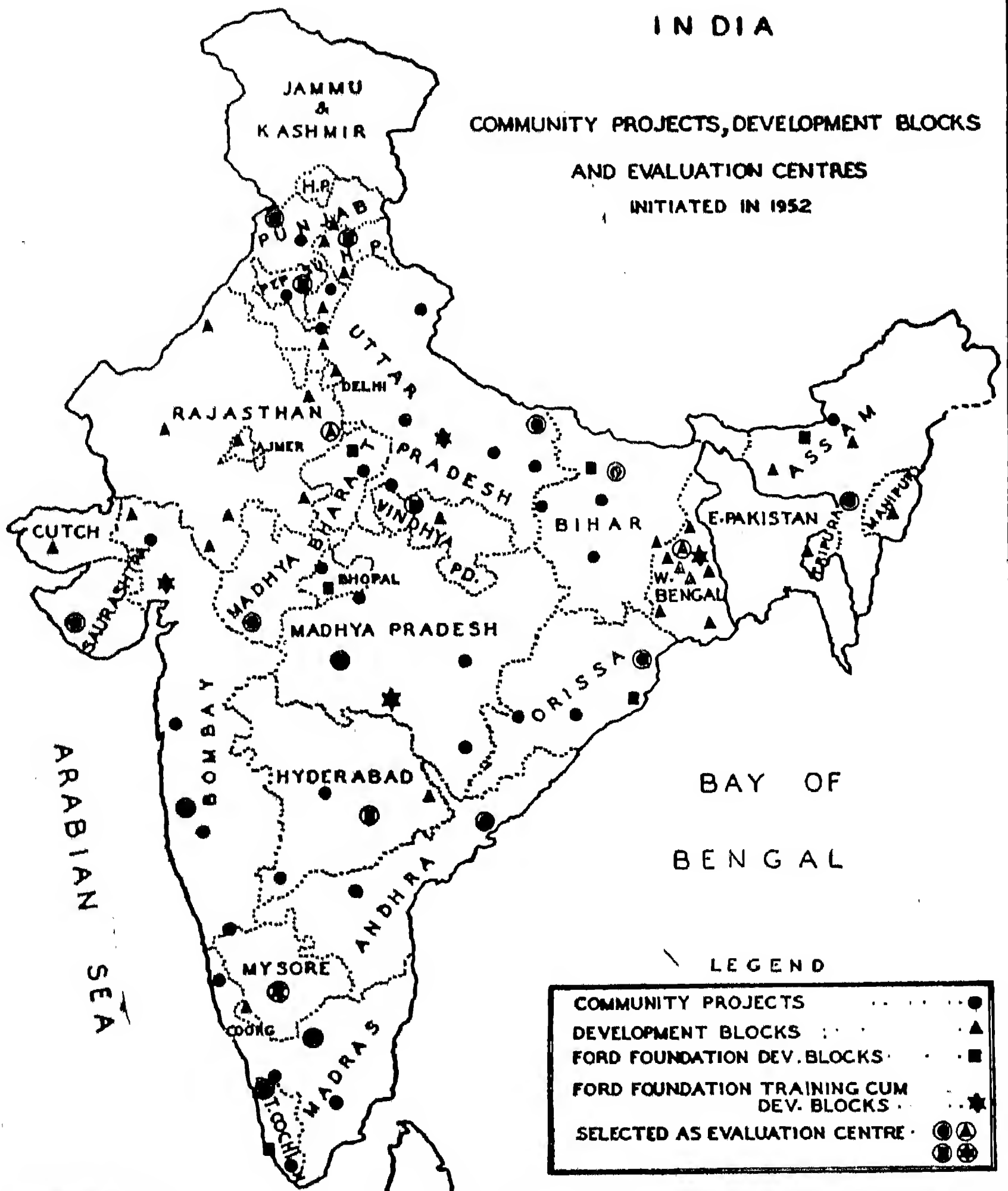
The newly-formed recreation centres, community entertainment and games centres provide much-needed recreation. Several Youth Clubs with multi-purpose programmes of youth welfare are functioning.

Co-operation in the economic sphere is making good progress and 356 co-operative societies with a membership of about 7,000 have been formed in the project area.

Increasing faith has been developed in preventive measures against epidemics. More than two-thirds of the project population has been medically examined and tuberculin tested. More than 68,000 people have been vaccinated or revaccinated against small-pox.

INDIA

COMMUNITY PROJECTS, DEVELOPMENT BLOCKS AND EVALUATION CENTRES INITIATED IN 1952



Regular DDT spraying has reduced the incidence of malaria to 10% of what it used to be. Disinfection of drinking water wells has become a regular feature. 'Panghats' are being remodelled through *shramdan*. In seven villages tap-water has been supplied. In no other State is such a facility available. Measures are being taken to bring medical aid near the sick. Five small hospitals with in-door facilities, mobile dispensaries and medicine kits placed in the *Panchayatghars*, together with a number of aided dispensaries, are serving the project population.

Feeder and main roads have been built to link the inaccessible villages with the outside world. 73 miles of *kutchha* and 53 miles of *pucca* roads have been constructed in the project areas largely through people's participation.

Work has so far been done only in the Pisangan and Masuda blocks. The block at Jawaja was inaugurated only a month ago and the fourth has recently been inaugurated. A survey carried out recently revealed that out of 13,356 families 12,282 have been benefited by development activities in Masuda blocks and increase of activities in Masuda block over a year and a half. With the inauguration of two new blocks and increase of activity in the existing ones, there is bound to be quick progress.

BIHAR

There are at present 22 Community Project blocks and 44 N.E.S. blocks in Bihar. The progress has been somewhat slow on account of permanent settlement. The administrative structure was not broad-based enough and it became necessary to recruit and train up the necessary staff. This took time. It is, however, satisfactory to note that the extension, wherever made, has been successful, judged by the greater public demand for it, the greater public contribution and the high level of performance of physical and financial targets. In the Community Project areas and the N.E.S. blocks, acute shortage is still felt in respect of engineering staff. Measures have been taken to turn out engineers in as short a time as possible. The total Government expenditure on these blocks up to September, 1954, stood at Rs. 58.2 lakhs, while the contributions received from the people in the shape of labour, cash, etc. came to Rs. 66.38 lakhs.

Under the local development works programme, up to the end of December, 1954, 5,421 schemes were taken up with the help of grants from the Government of India, of which about 50 per cent

was earmarked for rural water-supply scheme. More than 2,000 schemes have already been executed.

BHOPAL

With the conversion of the pilot project of Goharganj into a N.E.S. block and the inauguration of the N.E.S. blocks in Silwani, Begumganj and Ghairatganj Tahsils the whole of the State, barring three Tahsils, has been brought under intensive agricultural development. The two types of 10 blocks allotted to the State up to the year 1954-55 covered 2,769 out of 3,251 villages and a population of 7,23,450 out of the total population of 8,38,107. The work undertaken by the State Government in co-operation with the people in areas covered by Community Project and N.E.S., has yielded the desirable results. With the response willingly accorded by the people, they succeeded in digging 5963 compost pits and bringing 1092 acres of additional land under vegetables and 254 acres under fruit cultivation. Five new Breeding centres were set up in rural areas where 3651 bulls have been castrated and medical aid provided for 22,766 cattle. 401 new wells, six tanks and 61 barrages were constructed anew and 255 old wells and 56 old tanks repaired, bringing under their command an area of 6150 acres of cultivable land. With a view to help the cultivators to improve their yield, 22,308 maunds of improved quality seeds, 422.3 tons of fertiliser and 187 improved types of agricultural implements were distributed. A sum of Rs. 13,39,900 was distributed as loan for fulfilling their essential requirements of bullocks, irrigation wells and purchase of agricultural implements. Under the Health and Rural Sanitation Programme, 118 drinking water wells were constructed and 212 old wells repaired and remodelled on improved hygienic lines. In addition, 1561 soakage pits and 1023 ft. long drains were also constructed.

BOMBAY

Partly as a result of the popular enthusiasm and partly as a programme of extension of the N.E.S. scheme, 12 additional national extension blocks had been inaugurated since October 2, 1954. They cover 1,860 villages, an area of 6,627 square miles and a population of 14,68,427.

Out of the total grant of Rs. 99 lakhs for three years and the current year's grant of Rs. 14,30,000 the progressive expenditure since the inauguration of the N.E.S. blocks amounts to Rs. 5,27,096 till the end of March or about 37% of the current year's provision.

The expenditure on 10 N.E.S. blocks started in 1953, out of the total provision of Rs. 67.50 lakhs for three years, amounted to

about Rs. 21,27,000 or 75.01% of the current year's provision of over Rs. 26,39,000.

In the other 10 N.E.S. blocks started in 1954, out of the total provision for three years of Rs. 58.50 lakhs, the progressive expenditure up to the period indicated above amounts to about Rs. 15,09,000 which works out to about 59% and 26% of the current year's grant and the total provision, respectively. So far as the Community development blocks are concerned, five blocks were started in 1952 and six in 1953 with a total provision for three years of Rs. 371.67 lakhs. The progressive expenditure till the end of March last, amounts to over Rs. 1,11,01,000 working out at 53.10% and 29.60% of the current year's grant and total provision, respectively.

In the light of the experience gained, decentralisation in the matter of sanctioning expenditure for various types of works taken up under the programme of the projects has been introduced. This has produced the effect of expediting implementation of the schemes taken up and eliminated the factor of delay and dilatoriness. The accounts procedure has also been simplified. Another important development has been the employment of adequately trained integrated Gram Sevaks which is contributing to administrative and technical efficiency.

In the field of agriculture, 54,604 compost pits were dug, 2,066 demonstration farms started, 11,201 acres of land brought under cultivation, and 5.3 lakh trees were planted. 15,576 acres of land were reclaimed.

As a result of several minor irrigation works completed in the Project Blocks and N.E.S. areas, an additional area of 41,324 acres was brought under irrigation. The progress made in respect of health and sanitation, education and social education, has also been very encouraging.

1,362 co-operatives were established under the Project Blocks and N.E.S. schemes.

The people also contributed to Community Development Projects and N.E.S. areas in the form of cash, labour and materials. The cash contribution totalled Rs. 52,14,605 while contribution in terms of labour and materials came to Rs. 87,08,047 in all.

COORG

The agricultural extension in Coorg has received considerable fillip. During the period, April-September, 1954, 1,216 compost pits were dug, 4,190 mds. of seeds, 96,813 mds. of fertilizers and 858 improved agricultural implements were distributed. 3,681 acres

of different crops were treated against pests and diseases and Rs. 1,082 worth of insecticides and chemicals were supplied to the ryots. 13,636 method demonstrations were conducted and 381 result demonstrations were laid out in the ryots' own fields to demonstrate the Japanese method of rice cultivation and the use of T.C.A. fertilizers on paddy, rags, orange, cardamom, coffee, pepper, etc. 1,602 ryots were encouraged to take to the cultivation of green manure crops as a result of which an area of 10,600 acres were brought under green manure crops.

3,621 acres of virgin land was brought under plough by reclaiming. An area of 3,926 acres were brought under fruit plants and 3,252 acres under vegetable. 2,585 scrub bulls were castrated, 1,670 pedigree birds and 5,908 pedigree eggs were supplied. Under the crop competition scheme, 6,517 members including student farmers were enrolled for the State prize and five for the All-India prize.

Under irrigation 16 new tanks were constructed and 31 anicuts were either constructed or reconditioned. The repairing of 84 old tanks and 53 miles length of channel which commands an area of 3,140 acres were also completed.

Under the health programme 294 miles of drains have either been repaired or constructed. 227 rural latrines were constructed. 15,680 houses have been sprayed with D.D.T. The construction and repairs of 157 wells provided drinking water facilities to about 9,000 people. The construction of two hospitals at Madapur and Kutta, the repairs to one hospital at Kodlipet and the construction of four maternity wards have provided medical facilities to about 50,000 people of the State. 227 soakage pits were also constructed. The Public Health Staff contacted 250 expectant mothers and attended to 35 midwifery cases in villages.

Under education 18 feeder schools were started and 20 primary schools were reconditioned. Five Senior Basic Schools admitted 590 students. Under social education, there were 158 group meetings, 358 individual visits, 28 film shows and 49 adult literacy classes. 15 rural libraries were also started.

470 miles of roads were either got repaired or constructed besides the construction of 12 culverts, bridges and good bridges.

People's contribution by way of labour amounted to Rs. 1,48,000 and by way of cash and other contributions to Rs. 97,000.

DELHI

Originally Delhi State allocated only one Community Project Block, namely, Alipur consisting of 105 villages. The Community Project Programme for the State was inaugurated at Alipur on 2nd October, 1952, by the Prime Minister Shri Jawaharlal Nehru.



Brick-making under the National Extension Service,
Programme at Jhargram, West Bengal.



Teachers and Students of Hamidia College, Bhopal, constructing the
Vallabhai Memorial School Building at Kherod.

Considerable headway has since been made in the implementation of various schemes.

The National Extension Service Block in Najafgarh area comprising nearly 85 villages has also been converted into a Community Project Block, while the Shahdra Block has been brought under the National Extension Service scheme.

The entire rural area of the State has been divided into 4 development blocks out of which only one, namely, Mehrauli Block, remains outside the scope of the Community Project or National Extension Service schemes.

Through the various schemes under the Community Project Programme considerable progress has been attained in different spheres of rural development.

Agriculture :—With a view to providing added impetus in the field of improvement of agriculture, 10,033 maunds of improved varieties of wheat seed, 6495 maunds of grain seed, 86 maunds of seeds of vegetables and 115 maunds of other miscellaneous seeds were distributed among the cultivators. 28,425 tons of Badli Dump manure and 287 tons of chemical fertilizers have been supplied to the cultivators. Besides, 3,673 compost pits have been dug.

With a view to introducing improved types of agricultural implements, 93 meston-ploughs, 4 olpid-thrashers, 14 tractors, 514 bullock-cart wheels and 1,385 persian wheels, have been supplied. Besides, about 62 improved cane crushers and improved types of pans have been put on service in the block.

3,751 acres of *Usar* land has been reclaimed, an additional area of 3,100 acres has been brought under wheat, 1,240 acres under vegetables, 1,050 acres under paddy, 300 acres under cotton and 18 acres under clowers.

458 manurial trials and 104 seed trial plots were laid out. Due to this effective means of agricultural extension, an additional yield of 30 to 50 per cent was registered. About 20 model farms were also started.

15 acres were put under new orchards and 21,923 fruit trees and 3,050 other trees were planted. Forests were grown on 329 acres of land to supply fuel to the villagers. Efforts were also made to reserve 5 acres of common land in each village for the purpose of afforestation and controlled grazing.

Animal Husbandry :—To improve the breed of cattle, 29 pedigree bulls were supplied. 38,335 cattle were treated for various diseases. 10,941 castrations were performed and 63,988 cattle vaccinated against infectious diseases. The Gram Sevaks were fully equipped with veterinary first-aid kits. With a view

to give a stimulus to cattle improvement, 'Gosamvardhan' celebrations were organised in the Block when a calf rally was held at village Varwala.

Industry :—With a view to initiate the existing artisans into improved methods of working, a training-cum-production centre was set up at the Project Headquarters. 18 carpenters and 18 weavers have been trained. Besides, 16 carpenters, 20 blacksmiths and 16 encarvers were rehabilitated. 30 women were trained in weaving.

87 multi-purpose co-operative societies, 1 tube-well, 6 dairy farms, 18 vegetable gardens, 2 afforestation schemes and 12 industrial and 25 credit co-operative societies were started. Stores worth Rs. 12,62,500 were sold, Cottage industries products worth Rs. 44,580 were sold. About 100 persons were earning their livelihood by selling milk and its products.

Public Health & Rural Sanitation :—For improving the environmental sanitation in the villages, 1,005 soak pits, 240 smokeless 'chulhas', 4,081 ventilators, 173 private bath rooms and 173 public urinals were provided. 81 new drinking water wells were also constructed. 215 cheap model houses were constructed. 1,18,834 sq. yds. of village streets were paved. The villagers' voluntary contribution in this work is estimated at Rs. 96,700.

Education :—As against 105 villages in the project area, there were more than 124 schools in the block and basic education was introduced in all the schools up to the 4th standard with a view to improving the existing school buildings, 67 rooms were added by the villagers. The voluntary contribution in this respect was estimated at about Rs. 2,00,000. The villagers donated land worth Rs. 6,36,503 for school buildings on the Prime Minister's birthday. A sum of Rs. 65,000 was advanced as grants-in-aid to various village development councils for the construction of school buildings.

The programme of Social Education is a powerful means for mobilising people's energies and attention towards the various development activities. This programme consisted of short-term training camps, melas, film exhibitions, dramas, group meetings, organisation of community centres, etc., thereby furthering the objectives of the Community Project Scheme. 1984 persons were made literate, 136 film shows given, 46 dramatic performances arranged, 14 inter-village tournaments held and 108 recreation meetings were organised. Out of 20 Community centres 3 were completed, 14 post literacy centres were also started and 108 persons made literate.

The total contribution made by the villagers up to the end of

December, 1954, is valued at Rs. 10,78,711 of which Rs. 2,94,115 are in cash, Rs. 6,64,026 in kind and Rs. 1,20,570 by way of manual labour.

Similarly in the Najafgarh Block which has been in the National Extension Service scheme, activities were intensified in the sphere of agriculture, veterinary, poultry, fishery, rural sanitation, rural construction, etc.

HYDERABAD

Eight more National Extension Service Blocks were started in October, 1954. The State Government has accepted in principle that 50% of the National Extension Service Blocks should be converted into Community Project Blocks. The Government has also recently finalised the expansion programme of the National Extension Service Blocks in the second Five-Year Plan. On the basis of population, Hyderabad State should have 264 blocks, each block having a population of 66,000. During the first Plan period Hyderabad will have 66 N.E.S. Blocks (including 9 Community Development Blocks already functioning in the State) and the remaining 198 N.E.S. Blocks would be taken up in the next Five-Year Plan.

With a view to expediting the execution of the Community Development Programme, Government have also relaxed certain rules and delegated enhanced powers to the various officers. With regard to the finances required for Community Development Programme, there is no difficulty as the required funds have already been made available both by the Central and State Governments. People's contribution to these Development Blocks is also satisfactory.

The following are some of the physical targets achieved during July, 1954 to February, 1955, in the Community Projects :—

		(Tons-Mds.)
Fertilisers distributed	.. ..	1,37,027—25
Seeds distributed	.. ..	10,786—20
Area reclaimed	.. ..	2,152 acres
Additional area brought under irrigation	.. ..	5,317 „
Wells constructed and renovated	.. ..	100
New schools started	.. ..	39
Schools converted into basic type	.. ..	30
Adult Education Centres started	.. ..	140
Adults under training	.. ..	3,213
Pucca roads completed	.. ..	21—1 Miles
Katcha roads constructed	.. ..	34—3 „
Production-cum-training centres started	.. ..	5
New Co-operative Societies started	.. ..	93

The expenditure under the Community Development Blocks from July, 1954 to the end of February, 1955, has been Rs. 15,26,265 against which the value of people's contribution, both in cash and kind, was Rs. 7,16,634.

The Government expenditure in the National Extension Service Blocks till the end of December, 1954, has been Rs. 17,50,921 against which the people's contribution, both in cash and kind, is Rs. 14,36,331.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Arrangements have been made for the execution of works under the Community Project and the National Extension Schemes. The State has been divided into three Blocks viz. Ladakh, Jammu and Kashmir, under the Community Project Scheme. A sum of Rs. 50 lakhs is being spent during the Plan period for intensive development in the three selected backward areas with a population of about two lakhs. For purposes of extensive development, the State has been divided into 20 blocks, every tehsil being reckoned as one for the purpose. More than 200 village level workers and other personnel have been trained at the training centre set up for the purpose.

MADHYA BHARAT

2 Community Projects, 5 Community Development Blocks and 8 National Extension Service Blocks are in operation at present in the State. The progress of work in all these blocks was on the whole satisfactory, particularly in the field of irrigation, education and people's participation. 85 new primary schools were opened and construction of 79 additional school buildings was started with the people's participation.

Special interest was taken in preparing the cultivators for increasing area under vegetables and fruits. Impetus has also been given to the growing of flowers, and almost all primary schools in these areas are now taking up this work.

In the field of social education, the number of women's centres have been increased by 25. Training is imparted at these centres in sewing, embroidery and knitting in addition to literary and recreational activities.

The organisation of Shivirs or short training camps for village leaders has been a special feature of Madhya Bharat. Special importance was continued to be laid on the organisation of Seva Dals and the strengthening of Panchayats and Village Committees with a view to throwing more and more responsibility on them for the planning and execution of village programme.

Sanction has been accorded to the establishment of one Home Economics Department, which is expected to start functioning from August, 1955 for imparting training to the women village level



Feeding Channel constructed by Sevalal at Devaramallur, Mysore.

workers. In addition to this one Regional Training Centre for women village level workers has been started at Kasturba Gram, Indore. Two training centres for Health Visitors have also been started.

MADHYA PRADESH

Madhya Pradesh, with an area of 1,30,272 sq. miles and a population of 2,12,47,533, has 91 development blocks covering a population of 58,94,134. Out of the 48,444 villages in the State, 13,012 villages have thus been included in the Community Project or National Extension Service schemes.

According to the policy of the Community Project Administration to convert more and more N.E.S. Blocks into Community Project Blocks every year, the position in regard to the classification of the 91 blocks in the State today is that 31 of them are Community Project Blocks and the rest are N.E.S. Blocks.

The entire State has been divided into 329 Blocks which will be the lowest unit of administration in the future.

It is proposed to set up the N.E.S. Block machinery throughout the State by the year 1960. To the existing number of N.E.S. blocks, 30 blocks are proposed to be added in the year 1955-56, another 50 blocks in the year 1956-57 and 53 in each of the subsequent years, so that by the year 1959-60 the target of 329 blocks for the whole State will have been reached. The change-over from the existing system of administration to the N.E.S. pattern is expected to take place during the second Five-Year Plan.

Up to December 31, 1954, a sum of Rs. 88.92 lakhs was spent in Community Projects, Rs. 38.8 lakhs in the N.E.S. Blocks. These figures fall short of the total estimated target by 54.04 per cent, 25.9 per cent and 26.86 per cent respectively. The physical achievements of the Community Projects and N.E.S. blocks are:—

Improved seeds distributed	..	..	207,489 mds.
Fertiliser distributed	..	..	289,596 "
School buildings constructed	..	..	436
Drinking water wells			
	..	Constructed	.. 912
	..	Repaired	.. 938
Roads constructed			
	..	Pucca	.. 192 miles
	..	Kutchra	.. 591 "
Irrigation wells			
	..	Constructed	.. 2,009
	..	Repaired	.. 1,206
Pumping sets installed on wells & nallahs			.. 291
New schools started			.. 1,264

MADRAS

The Community Development Projects and National Extension Services made substantial progress during the year under review. The more intensive form of development envisaged under the Community Projects, is now in operation in 21 blocks, each block covering about 100 revenue villages. The total expenditure on Community Projects set up in 1952-53 had risen to 43 per cent of the proportionate targeted expenditure for the quarter ending December, 1954, as against 37.8 per cent up to the end of the previous quarter. Similarly, the expenditure in the Community Development Blocks recorded a rise of nearly 20 per cent being 42 per cent of the targeted provision as against 21.25 per cent for the previous quarter.

The progress under the National Extension Services was even more satisfactory with a total expenditure of 57 per cent of the targeted provision. The National Extension Services have been extended over another 48 blocks, making in all 69 blocks. The target of covering one-fourth of the rural areas during the first Five-Year Plan period has, thus, been reached.

The 1955-56 Budget provides for taking up 36 new blocks under the National Extension Services and for converting 14 of the existing National Extension Blocks into Community Development Blocks. An outlay of Rs. 1.91 lakhs has been provided for these services in 1955 and Rs. 256 lakhs for the Budget year 1955-56.

There are six Basic Agricultural Schools and two Extension Training Centres in this State for training the Grama Sevaks. In order to meet the needs of the second Five-Year Plan, the capacity of these schools and centres has been raised and a third Extension Training Centre opened so as to turn out 500 trainees per annum in basic agriculture and 500 trainees every year in extension methods.

MYSORE

The expenditure on the Community Development Projects till the end of September, 1953 was Rs. 1,11,460 only. The expenditure at the end of February, 1955 was Rs. 16,59,334. The major portion of the expenditure was incurred under Agriculture, Animal Husbandry, Irrigation, Education and Rural Health, Sanitation and Communications. The programme is expected to be completed before the end of September, 1956.

There are 14 N. E. S. Blocks now functioning in various parts of the State. There has been a very keen demand from many parts

of the State for the starting of more N. E. S. Blocks. Before the end of 1961, every part of the State will be covered by the scheme.

ORISSA

There are already three Community Projects working at Bhadrak, Bhanjanagar and Junagadh. Three additional Development Blocks at Nayagarh, Bargarh and Sundargarh were started in October, 1953. Two National Extension Service Blocks were started in 1953-54 and 13 during 1954-55. Provision has been made in the 1955-56 Budget for 12 new blocks. But subsequently it has been decided to start 16 blocks—8 in the beginning of 1955-56 and the rest in October, 1955. It was proposed to have 62 National Extension Service Blocks by the end of 1956, but due to want of trained personnel, only 31 Blocks would be started by the end of 1955-56.

PEPSU

Five new National Extension Service Blocks were opened on October 2, 1954, and there are at present one Community Project, three Community Development Blocks and ten N.E.S. Blocks working in the State. Five more are to be added this year. One each has already been opened at Sardulgarh and Sirhind and the other is to be located at Saproon. In the various N. E. S. programmes, 513 adult education centres have been opened and 599 miles of kaccha road and 103 miles of pacca roads were constructed, 2,544 new wells were sunk and an additional area of 31,032 acres of waste land was brought under plough out of which over 20,000 acres have been irrigated by means of wells, tube-wells, etc.

By the end of March, 1955, the total expenditure, on the implementation of these schemes was Rs. 32,87,000 and the total voluntary contribution in the shape of land, labour, and material has been estimated at Rs. 59,24,527 which is indicative of the local enthusiasm to make these development schemes a success. There are a number of outstanding instances of voluntary contribution, the most remarkable of which has been the effort on the part of the rural people who completed earthwork on the 19-mile long Malerkotla-Jarg road in a record time of 13 days. The State has given a lead in the formation of Young Farmers' Clubs in the State. The Young Women's Industrial-cum-Educational Centres, first of which was opened in Chunda village in the Dhuri Community Project area in March, 1954, gained immense popularity and now there are 106 such centres in various projects and blocks. The Extension Training Centre started at Nabha has been providing useful training of Gram Sevaks and Gram Sevikas for extension work in the Projects.

During the year under review a sum of Rs. 13,00,000 was advanced for providing cheap credit to the villagers in the National Extension Service Blocks, viz., Rajpura, Bhadson, Sangrur, Jind, Phagwara, Patiala, Nalagarh, Sunam, Kotkapura, and Barnala. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 was sanctioned for similar loans in the Dhuri Project area and Rs. 1 lakh, for the Bhatinda Block. In addition to these loans, a sum of Rs. 12.349 lakhs has been advanced for minor irrigation loans in the Dhuri Community and N. E. S. Blocks.

The pace of agriculture extension continued to go faster. 6,456 maunds of cotton seeds and 51,031 maunds of fertilizers were distributed amongst the villagers and nearly 3,700 old wells repaired and 190 tube-wells sunk or bored.

Two new Artificial Insemination Centres were opened in the Project areas, raising their number to four. Four key villages have been attached to each of these Centres. That the Centres are becoming increasingly popular is shown by a steady increase in the people's demand for them. During the year, 939 inseminations were done, out of which 85.5% were successful. In the N.E.S. Blocks Veterinary measures, such as treatment, inoculation, and vaccination of cattle were successfully continued.

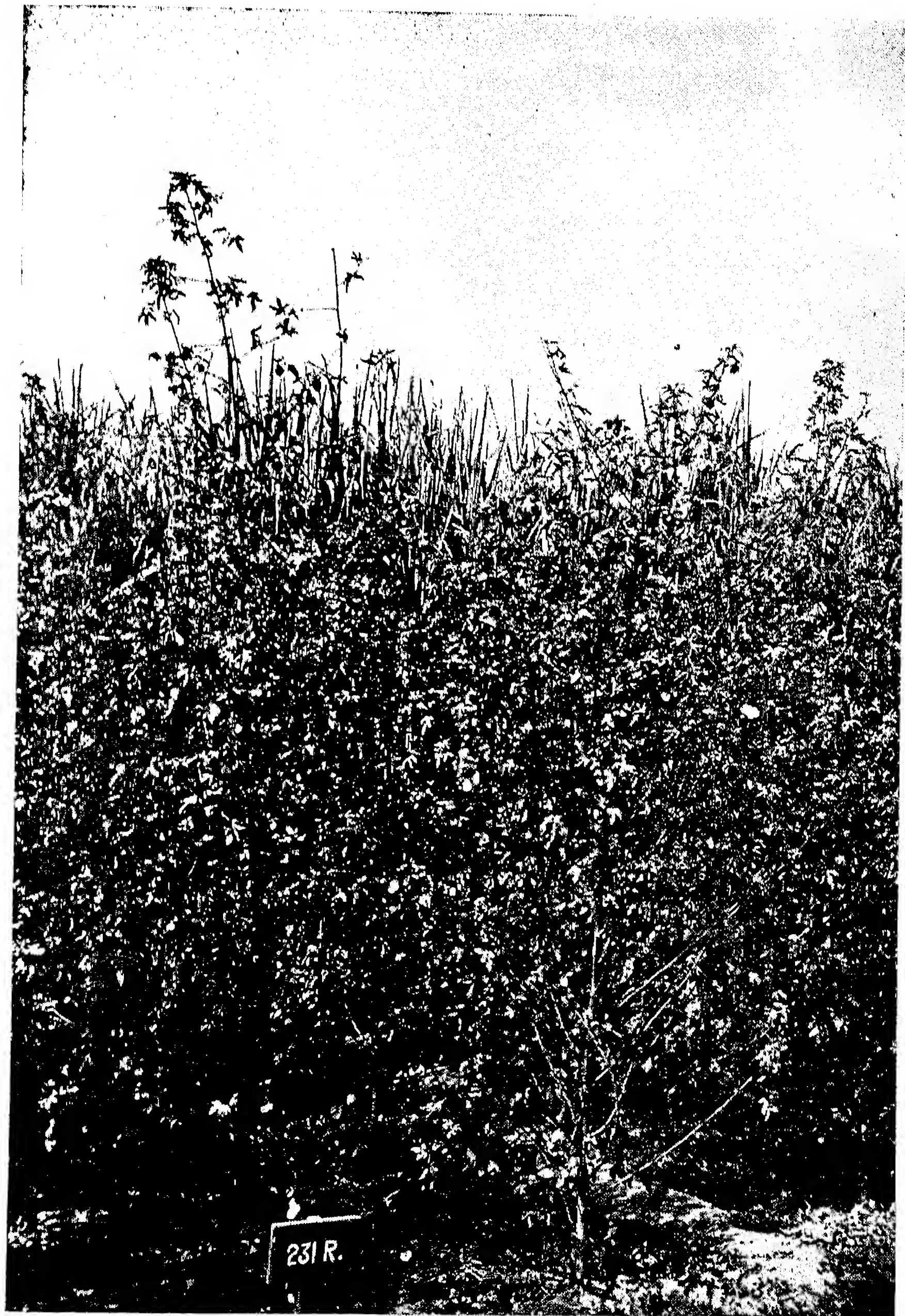
The State Social Welfare Advisory Board opened, with effect from 15th August, 1955, ten Welfare Extension Projects, comprising of 72 Centres which were located at Rajpura, Nabha, Bhatinda, Dalmia Dadri, Doraha and Kapurthala.

The Welfare Extension Project Schemes were intended to extend welfare services for women and children into the rural areas. These schemes were implemented by non-official Committees consisting of the representatives of voluntary welfare institutions working in or around the Project areas. Each Centre was equipped with sewing, cutting and embroidery, dying, soap making, adult education, first-aid, laundry and sports articles required for children's park and baby care programme.

A sum of Rs. 2,50,000 had been sanctioned for these Projects at Rs. 50,000 per Project for a period of two years. The Central Social Welfare Board will bear the cost to the extent of 50% and the remaining amount is to come as matching contribution from the State Government. In addition, the Central Social Welfare Board has undertaken to supply one jeep to each Project free of cost and one for the use of the State Social Welfare Advisory Board.

PUNJAB

The Community Development Programme in the Punjab covers about 4,600 villages with a population of 42 lakhs.



Cotton crop at the Crop Museum of the Batala Extension Training Centre.

Work in the four Community Project areas, i.e., Batala, Nawan-shahr, Jagadhri and Sonapat and two blocks at Faridabad and one at Nilokheri was started in October, 1952. Another four blocks of about 100 villages each round about Tarn Taran, Kulu, Naraingarh and Thanesar were selected for development in October, 1953. Simultaneously seven National Extension Service Blocks at Una, Moga, Samrala, Nurpur, Ghula, Surgaon and Hansi were also taken up. During the year 1954, another 8 blocks at Garhshanker, Ludhiana, Palampur, Hamirpur, Outer Seraj, Kharar, Panipat and Rohtak were chosen for National Extension Service work. Five more National Extension Service Blocks have been sanctioned for the current financial year.

The programme aims at the all-round development of the areas. It affects 33 per cent of the total population of the State. The entire State is expected to be covered by the scheme by the end of 1960-61.

The value of contributions made by the people of the areas in which community development programme has been introduced exceeds Rs. 1.86 crores so far. The contributions consist of voluntary labour, cash and grant of land.

SAURASHTRA

In October, 1954, three more National Extension Service Blocks were allotted, viz., Muli-Sayla, Botad, Gadhada and Jasdan-Kotda Sangani. Thus in Saurashtra there are in all 11 Blocks, 7 National Extension Service and 4 Community Development Blocks functioning on an all-India pattern. The Government has initiated at State level 6 Taluka Development Schemes of which 3 were started in October, 1953 and 3 in October, 1954. Four special blocks, viz., Bhal, Mokal, Ghed and Panchal were to be set up during the current financial year. In three of the blocks the general activities are covered by the adjoining N.E.S. or C.D. Blocks under which the villages of these areas fall. Committees have been entrusted with the preliminary survey of these blocks and on the basis of suggestions of such Committees Villabhipur-Bhal Block has been started because its villages were not covered by any adjoining blocks. Survey work in other blocks is being undertaken. These 18 blocks cover 1,589 villages with a population of about 13,46,929.

Measures for the conservation of soil and moisture have been taken to cover an area of 33,406 acres. In these development block areas, 730 new wells have been sunk and 745 old wells repaired bringing under irrigation 3,760 acres of land. Nearly 1,700 scrub bulls have been castrated and 145 certified bulls have been supplied.

1,09,345 animals have been treated at the four Veterinary Dispensaries that have been started.

A total length of 167 miles of katcha roads have been repaired, widened or constructed and 5 miles of pucca roads built. 229 schools have been opened, 146 school buildings constructed, and three school buildings have been repaired. 61 causeways or culverts have been constructed with public co-operation and still more are in progress. On public health side, 900 wells are chlorinated, 180 Ayurvedic chests have been distributed and 142 health boxes have been supplied to schools.

Under social education, adult education is being availed of by 4,251 people and 53 libraries have been started.

The Government has thought of starting Pre-Extension Blocks and accordingly, 12 blocks were announced and they were expected to commence working from April, 1955.

UTTAR PRADESH

Apart from the physical progress made in the Project Blocks, the moral gain in the shape of mass awakening and spirit of self-help was substantial. The total contribution by the people, calculated in terms of money, came to Rs. 55,48,217 by the end of March, 1955, which was much more than what Government had spent during the period on these projects.

The Community Projects programme started with nine blocks in 1952, covered at the end of March, 1955, 26 blocks with an area of 7,383.92 sq. miles and a population of 23,506.

In the sphere of agriculture, increase in production was obtained through the extension of the area under cultivation, the use of improved seeds, double cropping and the saturation of the area with manures and fertilizers. Over 1,74,670 mds. of improved seeds of different varieties, 72,045 mds. of fertilizers and 437 mds. of green manure seeds were distributed and 34,010 demonstrations of different kinds were laid on the cultivators' fields during the first 8 months of the year under review. To maintain the purity of seed, 1,20,241 mds. of pedigree seed was purchased and stocked in co-operative and agricultural seed stores for distribution to cultivators. It is estimated that an increase of about 25 per cent in production was brought about through the replacement of inferior seed by pedigree seed, the adoption of improved methods of cultivation and the use of adequate and proper manure.

Under the horticultural programme, 1,737 acres of land were brought under orchards, 4,15,464 fruit and 3,00,220 fuel trees were

planted, and 350 nurseries were started. The cultivation of vegetables on a large scale and in kitchen gardens near nurseries as well as round about co-operative tube-wells was popularised and an additional area of 6,120 acres was brought under vegetables.

In some areas where good tracts of waste land were available, reclamation work was taken up and 1,995 acres were reclaimed.

Irrigation facilities in the Project areas were considerably expanded by the construction of 80 tube-wells and an additional area of 90,203 acres was brought under irrigation.

Significant advance was made in the implementation of the animal husbandry programme which was mainly concerned with the control of diseases and selective and improved breeding. By the end of March, 1955, prophylactic inoculations had succeeded in effecting almost total eradication of common epidemics like haemorrhagic septicaemia and rinderpest, which had been taking a heavy toll of cattle life. Over 4,84,071 cattle were inoculated and vaccinated and 1,12,928 cattle were treated during the period.

There was encouraging response from the people in the construction of community works and 1,290 community buildings were constructed. Attention was also paid to the improvement of communications and 695 miles and 7 furlongs of new kutchra roads and 63 miles and 6 furlongs of pucca roads were constructed and 1,477 miles of kutchra roads and 23 miles and 5 furlongs of pucca roads were repaired.

In the field of public health, stress was laid on adequate medical supply, proper environmental hygiene and improvement of sanitation. There was a well-stocked dispensary in each of the blocks with provision for indoor and outdoor patients, while first-aid and relief in common ailments was provided through trained *Gram Sevikas*. Maternity and child welfare service was provided by health visitors and midwives at 75 maternity centres.

Special attention was paid to the development of cottage industries and training was successfully imparted in wood craft, blacksmithy, leather work, Khadi spinning and weaving, dari weaving, manufacture of woollen goods and tailoring. Sericulture and production of Tussar-silk were taken up in some of the blocks. The programme of hide flaying and curing was continued, and the manufacture of bone-meal was introduced at some places with a view to utilizing all the parts of carcass. Fifty-one co-operative brick-kilns were started and they succeeded in bringing down the brick prices from about Rs. 36 to Rs. 20 per thousand in the rural areas.

Under the N.E.S. Scheme, an expansion programme was chalked out for the State under which 10 blocks were opened in 1953, 46 in 1954 and 38 on January 26, 1955. The total number of N.E.S. blocks in the State now is 94. These blocks cover over 12,000 villages with a population of about 59 lakhs. Work in all the N.E.S. blocks is gaining tempo. The main emphasis has obviously been on the improvement of agriculture and the provision of irrigation facilities.

Over 3,47,700 maunds of improved seeds and 53,417 maunds of fertilizers have so far been distributed to cultivators. Over 1,480 acres of land has been brought under fruit and 7,120 acres under vegetable cultivation.

The Community Projects Administration has decided that no further Community Project Blocks should be opened and ordinary N.E.S. blocks which show good progress might be converted into intensive development blocks. It is therefore expected that out of the 94 N.E.S. blocks opened so far, 28 will soon be converted into intensive development blocks.

During the period under review 20 training-cum-extension centres functioned in the State.

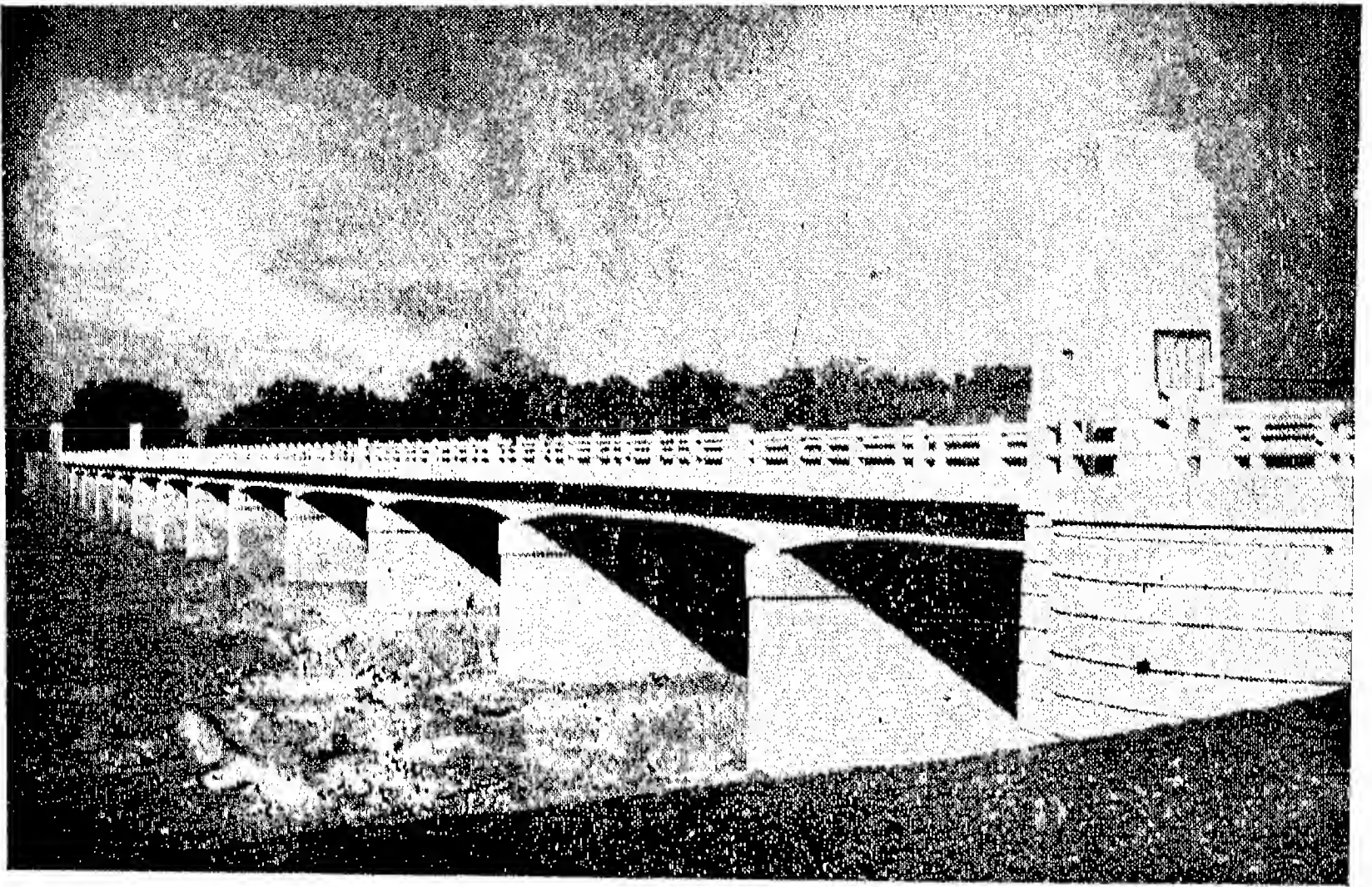
An important addition to the training centres was Rudrapur, with its facilities of a highly mechanised farm, the latest dairy and workshop equipment, fishery, tank, etc., and a receptive extension area. This centre alone turned out 233 trained workers in a single batch after a course of 6 months' training. The total number of workers, including cadet officers, trained between August 15, 1954 and March 31, 1955, was 781, while that of those under training on March 31, 1955, was 295.

During the last Shramdan week in January, 1955, the value of voluntary work done in the State was computed at over Rs. 10.53 crores.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Three Community Projects and four National Extension Service Blocks have been opened in the State. The schemes involve an outlay of Rs. 45,00,000 on Community Project Blocks and Rs. 37,50,000 on National Extension Service Blocks.

The Government have also launched a Village Development Pilot Project in an area of 300 sq. miles near Nowgong and have also opened a training centre at Nowgong for training Multi-purpose Village Level Workers. With a view to start a 1,000 acre



Dwarakeswar Bridge, Bankura, West Bengal.



Paddy under Japanese method of cultivation at the
Burdwan Agricultural Farm, West Bengal.

mechanized farm the Maikal Developmental Project has been undertaken in Shahdol District.

WEST BENGAL

The broad channels along which work has proceeded in the eight blocks, where work was formally started on October 2, 1952, are Agriculture, Irrigation, Reclamation, Health and Sanitation, Social Education, Communications, Art and Craft and Small-scale Industries.

The progress up to December, 1954 were as follows: 18,275 maunds of seeds and 1,89,203 maunds of manure and fertilizers have been distributed and 8,93,126 maunds of compost prepared. 8,094 half-plot demonstration centres were opened in 11 different blocks. Improved implements (308) and short-term loans (Rs. 4,85,109) have also been given to agriculturists. Afforestation of 1,210 acres of waste land has been completed.

3,710 acres of additional land have been brought under irrigation through 64 small irrigation schemes. Out of 20 tube-wells, 5 have already been sunk, irrigating 1,250 acres of land. Moreover, 4,331 acres of land have received the benefit of irrigation by tank improvement. 1,672 acres of land are also irrigated by portable pumping sets.

11,184 acres of waste lands have been reclaimed so far out of which 6,401 acres have been reclaimed by the villagers through voluntary effort.

Each block has been provided with one Mobile Medical Unit, in addition to two Anti-Malaria Units operating in Saktigarh and Ghuskara. A ten-bedded Health Centre has been opened at Fulia. So far 3,09,469 persons received curative treatment, 9,335 maternity cases were handled, 2,59,266 persons inoculated and vaccinated, and 3,415 houses and wells disinfected. Attention has been concentrated on the improvement of the existing Primary, Secondary and Junior Basic Schools. Under the 1st category fall 20 schools in each block. Besides, 38 secondary schools have been provided with grant and already Rs. 34,370 have been granted. 559 Social Education Centres have been opened, not including the ordinary night schools; 16,164 persons have become literate through the medium of such centres. 5,916 demonstrations under Audio-visual propaganda scheme were held. The construction of pucca roads has already been taken up, in varying degrees, in all the eight old Development Blocks. 262 miles of kutchra road have been constructed entirely through voluntary labour rendered by local people.

In the sphere of village arts and crafts, loans amounting to Rs. 75,995 have been disbursed to 761 beneficiaries for the improvement of existing rural industries.

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FOOD AND AGRICULTURE

The year under review marked a turning point in Indian agriculture. We have passed the goal of self-sufficiency on the food front and the agro-economic situation in the country symptomises a healthier climate for the future. Several progressive trends have manifested themselves in the form of increased output on all fronts, the lowering of prices, and the resultant fall in the cost of living of the common man. On the other hand, they have also given fillip to industrial expansion and have reduced the pressure on the country's balance of payments through decreased imports and increased exports. The man on the street today has a sense of relief due to the removal of control on consumption, breathes a happy air at the variety of goods he can choose from the market, and enjoys a much higher level of real income.

The general improvement in the economic climate is in no small measure due to the increased output of agricultural commodities. Compared with 1949-50 the total agricultural production rose by 13·57 per cent, the output of cereals during the same period went up by 17·27 per cent; and that of oil-seeds by 9 per cent. The most spectacular achievement was, however, obtained in cotton, the production of which stepped up by nearly 50 per cent. The saving in foreign exchange as a result of the increased output of foodgrains alone touched Rs. 39 crores as compared with the previous year, not to mention the saving in cotton.

The year saw the virtual end of food controls started nearly ten years ago. Freedom in trade has now been restored in nearly all cases. Procurement and statutory rationing have been completely given up so that the consumer today enjoys complete liberty in his choice and consumption of food. For the first time since 1943 the entire quantity of wheat imported from Australia was obtained through private trade and the export trade in rice revived to cater to the pre-war customers. The internal production of cereals has been the highest ever exceeding even the target envisaged in the Five-Year Plan by as much as 2·6m. tons. The price position was easy at times, too easy necessitating corrective measures from the Government in the interest of the cultivators. In spite of these sanguine symptoms, the Government has carefully built up a reserve of nearly 16 lakh tons to meet any emergency.

Production figures give an indication of the magnitude of the achievement. The output of cereals reached the mark of 26.1

million tons—the highest ever on record. Production figures of rice (27.1m. tons) exceeds the targets for 1955-56 under the first Five-Year Plan. The yield of wheat was 9.8 m. tons—0.4 million tons more than that of the previous year. The total area under cultivation also registered an increase of 9.2 million acres over the last year's record of 203 million acres. In the cash crop sector, the outturn of 39.9 lakh bales of cotton recorded an increase of 10 lakh bales over that of 1950-51, the initial year of the cotton development programme. The increase has been particularly noticeable in long staple varieties which have gone up from 6.8 lakh bales in 1950-51 to 13.6 lakh bales in the current year. Preliminary reports indicate a more promising crop for the coming year. Jute production, however, recorded a fall by nearly 15 lakh bales over the 1952-53 figure to 31.3 lakh bales. The programme under the jute development schemes for 1954-55 included the excavation of 2,140 new retting tanks and resuscitation of 1,270 old ones and the free distribution of 1,000 pieces each of seed drills and wheel hoes in the five jute growing States. In accordance with the policy of increased emphasis on quality, a survey of areas suitable for growing good quality jute was carried out in Assam. Owing to the lower outturn of sugarcane, attributable mainly to adverse weather conditions, the production of sugar fell from 13 lakh tons in 1952-53 to 10.01 lakh tons in the year under report. Increase in consumption has widened the gap between internal supply and demand by nearly 8 lakh tons which was bridged by imports from abroad. Sugarcane prices have been fixed at the level of 1954-55 even when the general trend of agricultural prices was downward, in order to provide greater incentive for the increased production of sugarcane. Steps have been taken to increase the installed capacity of the industry from 15 lakh tons to 20 lakh tons. Attempts have also been made to improve the yields of sugarcane, by providing better irrigation facilities and larger use of fertilizers. Action is being taken to rehabilitate some unsuitably located and uneconomic factories. The expansion in the installed capacity is sought to be achieved in two or three years time. States are being encouraged to start new sugar factories on a co-operative basis. A Development Council for Sugar Industry was set up by the Government of India with eleven sub-committees for examining in detail certain important problems of the industry.

The Integrated Crop Production Programme covering food-grains, cotton, jute and sugarcane continued to make satisfactory progress. The final estimates for the third year of the Five-Year Plan reveal a remarkable increase in the area and production of most of the agricultural commodities so that the all-India index number of agricultural production (1949-50=100) stood at 113.5 in 1953-54 as against 102.0 in 1952-53. This increase cannot be

explained merely by the increase in acreage, the average yield per acre was also higher in the case of several crops, particularly cereals and pulses. Favourable weather conditions have no doubt contributed considerably to this increase in yield, but they do not tell the whole story. Due credit must also be given to better irrigation facilities, increased use of fertilizers, improved varieties of seeds, adoption of improved cultural practices, in short, to the various measures for intensive cultivation taken under the Grow-More-Food campaign. For instance, the special drive for intensified application of ammonium sulphate has been continued and the Central Fertilizer Pool has justified its existence and continuation by taking steps to make the sulphate of ammonia available to the cultivators throughout the country at reduced and uniform prices. Consequently, its consumption has risen to about 4.27 lakh tons during 1953 and nearly 5.50 lakh tons in 1954, the highest ever reached so far. The consumption of super-phosphate has also reached a new height of 1 lakh tons, mainly on account of reduction in price and the extension of the Japanese method of paddy cultivation. The Central Ministry has continued to render assistance to the States' deficit in seeds, and action is being taken on the recommendations of the Standing Expert Committee on Seeds appointed by the Government of India. A quantity of 18.3 lakh tons of compost manure prepared from refuse materials was also made available during the year. New schemes have been sanctioned for the utilisation of sewage and sullage of important cities and towns, which might produce 22 million gallons of manurial water.

Minor irrigation projects have continued to receive increased attention under the Grow-More-Food drive. In addition to the existing projects for sinking 3,500 tube-wells, another construction programme of 700 tube-wells was launched last year. On the whole, these would bring under irrigation an area of about 2.5 million acres. The Central Tractor Organisation has brought the total area reclaimed in its seven years of existence to 12.7 lakh acres by adding another 2.8 lakh acres in 1953-54. The State Governments have also reclaimed another 22 lakh acres during that period. A total provision of Rs. 35.51 crores was made for the year for giving financial assistance to the States in their efforts towards increased production as against the allotment of Rs. 33.02 crores during 1953-54. Of the total provision only Rs. 5 crores were meant to be given as subsidy, the rest being intended to be given as loan. The provision also included the special allotment of Rs. 10 crores for advancing short-term loans to the States in connection with the purchases and distribution of fertilizers and improved seeds, with special facilities offered for repayment. Grants and loans sanctioned to the cotton-growing States during the year amounted to Rs. 50.21 lakhs, and the jute development work in Assam, West Bengal, Bihar,

Orissa and U.P. claimed Rs. 50 lakhs in 1954-55. A loan of Rs. 10 lakhs was also provided for better irrigation facilities in the sugarcane area. All these schemes under the Grow-More-Food campaign were expected to increase the country's production potential by nearly 13 lakh tons over the previous year.

The incursions of locust swarms and their breeding were the heaviest during the year 1954. 144 swarms of locusts entered India across the Indo-Pakistan border during April-December, 1954 and spread into most of the States of North and Central India. Control operations were organized by the Directorate of Plant Protection along with quarantine and storage in the desert and semi-desert areas and by the States concerned in the cultivated areas. The aeroplanes sprayed over 6,000 acres of locust infested area in Rajasthan during Aug.-Sept., 1954. This was the first occasion when the work was done entirely by Indian pilots with the help of the supporting ground staff. India also joined in the international efforts to control the desert locusts over the area of infestation stretching from India to the east coast of Africa. Four technical officers of the Directorate were sent abroad for training and study while 2 Afghan officers were trained in India under the Colombo Plan. A quarantine station at Calcutta sea port and a fumigation station at Cochin sea port are expected to be established by the end of 1955.

Encouraged by the promise shown by the experimental area under the Japanese method of cultivation, the target area to be brought under this method was increased to 20 lakh acres during 1954-55. The yield per acre obtained through this method was reported to be as high as 161.5 mds. in West Bengal, 145 mds. in Hyderabad and 132.5 mds. in Coorg. The average additional yield per acre for the country as a whole worked out to nearly 16 mds. of paddy in 1953-54.

Out of the G. M. F. fund a sum of Rs. 1.46 lakhs was given to the States for continuing the crop competitions initiated in 1949-50. A new scheme for the award of community prizes of the total value of Rs. 1.4 lakhs to the tehsils which secure the largest number of competitors was sanctioned. The prize money was to be used for the welfare of the best village.

The Central Soil Conservation Board which started functioning early this year opened four regional centres to undertake soil analysis and combat soil erosion. The Board sanctioned Rs. 28 lakhs by way of subsidies and loans for financing the soil conservation schemes of the State Governments. Shelter belts were raised in Rajasthan by planting trees along roads and railway lines as a desert control measure.

As in the previous years, the *Vanamahotsava* was celebrated during the first week of July, 1955 all over the country. Various problems in connection with the utility and importance of forest life were considered by the Standing Committee of the Central Board of Forestry and recommendations made. The Central Advisory Board on Forest Utilisation also held its meeting in July, 1954. The Fourth World Forestry Congress was held at Dehra Dun in December, 1954. This was the first time the Congress met outside Europe. In connection with the Congress an All-India Forestry Exhibition was also arranged. The establishment of a Zoological-cum-Botanical garden in Delhi was one of the important schemes approved by the Indian Board for Wild Life.

The country can also claim solid achievements in the field of animal husbandry and fisheries development. The key village schemes aimed at bringing about improvement in the cattle wealth of the country has proved popular and their number has increased to 464.8. Gosadans established at the beginning of 1954 have continued to function. Of the additional 16 sanctioned, 9 have been actually established, thereby raising the total to 17. *Gosamvardhan Day* was observed this year on the advice of the Central Council of *Gosamvardhana* in order to create the necessary enthusiasm in the general public for cattle development. A centre for the training of *Gaushala* workers at Karnal and the establishment of a pilot project for the development of poultry at Izatnagar were among the new ventures undertaken this year. Artificial insemination centres have also been increased to 139. Several dairy development schemes including the establishment of new milk colonies for Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi were taken up. An interim All-India Veterinary Council was also brought into being.

For the development of both inland and marine fisheries Rs. 8.90 lakhs as loan and Rs. 4.31 lakhs as grants were sanctioned to different States out of the G.M.F. fund. Over 54 lakhs of fry were supplied to deficit States. The Central Marine Fisheries Research Station organised a special unit in Bombay to study the off-shore fisheries. Apart from the equipment received under the T. C. M. aid, some equipment was also received under the Colombo Plan for the development of fisheries stations. The Fisheries Community Development Project under Norwegian Aid also made satisfactory progress in Travancore-Cochin. The Directorate of Marketing and Inspection has continued to do the work relating to the grading of various agricultural commodities. Compulsory grading of fishes was enforced during the year and the grading schemes for essential oils is sought to be enforced shortly. The total value of goods graded during 1954 exceeded Rs. 16 crores. The grading of Atta was revived

in the Punjab. The scheme for the compulsory grading of wool and goat hair was also finalised. The grading of rice was extended to Bombay.

The Directorate of Economics and Statistics—the sole organisation under the Central Government dealing with all agro-economic problems in the sphere of food and agriculture—has continued to fulfil its useful role by supplying statistical material, preparing memoranda on current issues of agro-economic policy, besides examining the progress in the implementation of the first Five-Year Plan. During the year 1954-55, All-India Crop Estimates covering 26 agricultural commodities were issued and improvements sought to be made in the quality and content of All-India Rice Estimates. Regular forecasts for small millets would be issued soon. The reporting area for land utilisation statistics has increased by 87 per cent of the total geographical area of the country. A new feature of the activities of the Directorate during the year was the setting up of four agro-economic research centres, and methodological research into the economics of farm management was undertaken in 6 typical regions of the country. These research centres in close collaboration with the universities concerned would have to undertake a study of changes in the rural economy by systematic surveys at intervals of five years. They will also carry out investigations on the possible economic and social effects of legislative and other measures relating to agriculture undertaken by the Central and State Governments. A training centre in Agricultural Statistics was started. Steps were also taken to implement the recommendations made by the Agricultural Price Enquiry Committee for improving the machinery for the collection of data regarding prices.

The Indian Council of Agricultural Research celebrated its Silver Jubilee in December 1954. During the year the Council sanctioned 146 research schemes in agriculture, animal husbandry, statistics, etc. involving a total cost of Rs. 73 lakhs.

For enlarging the flow of institutional credit in rural areas Rs. 1.5 crores were sanctioned during the year. Proposals involving another sum of Rs. 2 crores are being examined. A budget provision of Rs. 5 crores has been made for 1955-56 and the State Governments have been asked to submit their proposals. The Ministry of Food and Agriculture in collaboration with the Planning Commission, invited Mr. Chester Davis, Consultant to the Ford Foundation, to study and report on rural credit in India. The recommendations made in his report as also those of the Rural Credit Survey conducted by the Reserve Bank of India have been

considered by the Government and a mammoth State Bank has emerged, details of which have been given in the chapter on Co-operation and Rural Finance. To co-ordinate all developmental activities of the Ministry in the field of co-operation and rural finance a separate unit headed by a Director of Co-operation was set up in the Ministry. This unit would work in close liaison with the State Governments for the all-round expansion of the co-operative movement as also for the implementation of the recommendations of the Reserve Bank Committee. For providing training facilities to the personnel of co-operative institutions, an integrated scheme was framed by the Central Committee for co-operative training.

During the last two years the ICAR had started 25 extension training centres in various parts of the country with financial assistance from the Ford Foundation. Up to the end of Sept., 1953, 6,007 village level workers and supervisory personnel had completed training at these centres and another 1,856 were under training. In order to meet out full requirements for the village level workers during the first Five-Year Plan it had been decided to start 9 additional training centres, and arrangements for the training of women village level workers were also approved. The reorganisation of 12 existing agricultural schools and starting of 4 new ones were also decided upon.

India continued to participate in all important meetings held under the aegis of the F. A. O. Technical Assistance relating to projects for agricultural development was obtained under the U.S. Point-Four programme and the Colombo Plan. Under the International Youths Exchange Programme 25 Indian farmers were sent to U. S. A. and 10 American boys visited India.

AJMER

Due to lack of irrigation facilities the State paid greater attention to increasing the productivity of cultivated land rather than bringing more land under cultivation. However, 3,500 acres of fresh land were reclaimed and put under the plough during the past three years. Greater attention has been paid to the extension of irrigation facilities. New tanks built in Kalesra, Bithoor, Bhavani-khera, Kaika Chaura and Lolela, at a cost of Rs. 11,72,000, now irrigate 572 acres of additional land. Nearly four miles of feeder drains have been constructed to carry water to the tanks. Work on two major irrigation tanks, Narayansagar and Vijaysagar, will soon be started. Narayansagar which will be the biggest irrigation tank of the State will cost more than twenty lakhs and will irrigate 1,700 acres. Six compressor machines are being used to facilitate sinking

of wells in the rocky soil. During the last three years, 692 new wells were sunk and 2,009 wells deepened at a cost of Rs. 5,76,000 in addition to investments made in taccavi loans on this account. 1,500 new wells will be constructed during the next two years. Agricultural and Irrigational Development Works under the Five-Year Plan in the State will thus cost Rs. 49,41,000.

Ajmer abounds in cattle wealth. The State has a big wool market where 1,24,23,758 lbs. of wool is collected from other States in addition to 4,30,960 lbs. of local yield by 2,78,733 heads of sheep in the State. Bikaner rams have been employed to improve the local breeds. Two artificial insemination centres, six veterinary hospitals and a large number of *gowshalas* are helping the farmers to protect and develop their livestock. Growth of evergreen napier and other fodder grasses has been promoted and preservation of fodder ensured. Pasture acreage has been extended from 144 to 569 during the last three years.

Out of a provision for afforestation of 257,000 acres of land in the Five-Year Plan 68,460 acres have already been reserved.

ANDHRA

For the year 1954, the Andhra Government adopted a new Food Policy calculated to enable them to fulfil the obligations of a surplus State to make their surplus supplies available to the needy sister States while, at the same time, subserving the interests of their own internal food economy. Under this policy, this Government undertook to supply 1 lakh tons of rice each to Madras and Travancore-Cochin States on Government account and another one lakh tons of rice to the free market in Madras State through the agency of private trade and to supply to the Government of India any stocks in excess of the above quantities, which they might produce. In order to fulfil the above commitments, the Government introduced a scheme of procurement by voluntary delivery and also by compulsory levy on producers and licensed dealers in the surplus areas. As a result, they had procured a total quantity of 2.35 lakh tons of rice, out of which they had exported 72,000 tons to Madras, 69,000 tons to Travancore and Cochin, and 12,000 tons to the open market in Madras. The balance quantity of 94,000 tons is intended for the Central Reserve of the Union Government. Consequent on the decontrol of rice ordered by the Government of India with effect from 10-7-54, procurement of rice was given up in this State and all controls on movement, price and distribution were also abolished.

With a view to completing the reclamation of lands in the Tungabhadra Project area at an early date, the Government purchased 15 tractors with bull-dozers at a total cost of Rs. 10,71,030 during the year 1954-55. A tractor workshop was also established at Holagundi in the Tungabhadra Project area with necessary staff in order to provide servicing facilities to the tractors and bull-dozers working in the project area. An amount of Rs. 1.5 lakhs has also been sanctioned for the purchase of necessary equipment for the workshop.

The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was further popularized in the State during 1954; on an average this method resulted in an increased yield of 700 lbs. of paddy per acre.

ASSAM

During the year under review the Grow-More-Food drive was carried out on the Seven-Point integrated programme which was brought into effect early in 1950. The production of nucleus seeds of improved type, their multiplication through registered private growers and their distribution in different localities according to suitability were continued along the same lines as in previous years. A quantity of 19,279 maunds of nucleus seeds of improved types distributed during the year brought about an additional production of 13,439 tons covering an area of 31,777 acres. About 3,800 maunds of primary seeds of paddy, 57 maunds of recommended varieties of mustard and 247 maunds of jute seeds were distributed. 800 maunds of seeds of 'Sali' and 'Boro' paddy and 80 maunds of potato tubers were distributed among the flood-affected people in the districts of Cachar, Sibsagar and Lakhimpur. About 1,566 maunds of seeds of maize, millets, paddy, etc., were distributed in the hill areas bordering on Pakistan. In addition, 56,942 plants and grafts of different fruit varieties were supplied to growers.

The stepping up of food production was attempted by encouraging double cropping by either growing an 'Ahu' crop followed by 'Sali', or a jute crop followed by 'Sali', or an 'Ahu' crop followed by potato, pulses and vegetables. An area comprising 83,013 acres were thus double-cropped during this year which is estimated to bring about an additional output of 20,889 tons.

Tea estates continued to participate actively in the Grow-More-Food campaign and altogether 1,31,354 acres of tea garden land were brought under cultivation. Other land reclamation work was continued in the districts of Kamrup, Nowgong, Darrang and Cachar through mechanised operation.

Soil conservation methods like the construction of contour bunds, planting trees, shrubs and grasses possessing soil-binding properties and plugging gullies were continued to counteract the action of soil erosion. In all, 310 terraced projects were executed in the hill areas of the Khasi and Jaintia Hills, Lushai Hills, Naga Hills and the Garo Hills, benefiting 816 acres of cultivable land.

Manures and Irrigation :—With the introduction of the Japanese method of cultivation in the State in 1953-54 arrangements were made for the procurement of sulphate of ammonia for cultivators. Altogether 1,461 tons of this artificial manure were obtained and distributed over an area of 30,000 acres.

During the year, 15 minor irrigation projects undertaken by the Public Works Department were completed benefiting an area of 1,03,300 acres.

Under the Power Pump Irrigation Scheme, 31 pumping sets were put into the field for the extension of 'Boro' paddy cultivation which transplanted an area of 8,310 acres under irrigation yielding an expected additional produce of 927 tons of foodgrains.

BHOPAL

Food :—With the progress in the implementation of Grow-More-Food schemes as also the progress made in the reclamation of land and the extension of irrigational facilities, the production of foodgrains has been rising year by year. During 1954-55, the production of major foodgrains reached the figure of 2,53,679 tons as against 1,86,926 tons in the previous year. The yearly requirements of the State work out to about 1,57,000 tons, thus showing a total surplus of 93,000 tons during the year under review as against a surplus of about 28,000 tons in the previous year. However, the price of foodgrains in the local market were somewhat on the high side. This was due to the fact that the country, as a whole, had not achieved self-sufficiency and the local produce was in demand in deficit States like Bombay, Madras, etc.

Agriculture :—The development of agriculture has been achieved in varied shapes and is inextricably linked with the working of Community Projects and National Extension Service Blocks.

Under the scheme of land reclamation, 50,000 acres of Kankar-infested land was cleared of the deadly weed and brought under cultivation. This makes up a total of 3,51,337 acres reclaimed during the three years of the working of the C.T.O. The additional production

obtained per acre on tractorised land is 2 to 4 maunds of wheat and more on fallow land brought under cultivation after the deep ploughing operations have been undertaken by the units of the C. T. O. Shallow ploughing through a fleet of tractors owned by the Bhopal Tractor Organisation has been done on 10,000 acres bringing a total of 25,947 acres, as against a target of 15,000 acres for five years. The target in respect of both C. T. O. and B. T. O. operations have been exceeded.

As regards the extension of irrigational facilities, 12,000 acres of land was brought under irrigation through 40 tanks, 25 barrages and 375 wells. This makes up a total of 42,831 acres of land brought under irrigation during the period of the working of the Plan against a target of 59,000 acres. As a result of the scheme launched with the object of boosting up agricultural production, the State exceeded the Plan target of 1,03,000 tons of additional foodgrains by producing 1,11,000 tons of extra foodgrains before the end of the period under the Plan. Similarly, the Plan target of total additional production of 6,500 bales of cotton has been more than trebled by production during 1954-55 of 21,000 extra bales of cotton. In November, 1954, large-scale air spraying of sugarcane crop at Sugar Factory Farms was tried against the infestation of Pyrilla. This was the first operation of air spraying of crops in India and was a complete success. The sugarcane crop of about 600 acres in the Farms became completely immune to attack from Pyrilla.

BIHAR

The year 1954-55 was one of considerable distress due to heavy floods, followed by extreme drought over large areas of the State. The floods came in two waves, the first starting in the third week of July, 1954 and the second a month later, and because all the rivers in North Bihar overflowed their banks simultaneously the total damage caused to crops and to other kinds of property, public and private, is estimated to be of the order of Rs. 50 crores. The drought which followed the floods caused further damage to crops necessitating more widespread relief.

Emphasis, however, on producing more food by providing medium and minor irrigation schemes continued. The progress of Grow-More-Food schemes, particularly in the matter of providing facilities had slowed down during 1952-53 and 1953-54 because a restriction was imposed on the execution of such works outside the intensive cultivation blocks, and there was a reduction of subsidy from 50 per cent to 25 per cent. These restrictions had been removed in 1954-55 and Grow-More-Food works are being pushed up throughout the State. Up to the end of December, 1954, 1,832 surface wells,

901 open borings, 396 minor irrigation works, 36 medium irrigation works and 7 tube-wells had been completed. 1,205 Rahat pumps and 15 engine pumps were also sold. For 1955-56, the target has been raised to 6,000 surface wells, 1,500 open borings, 1,500 minor irrigation works, 90 medium irrigation works and 32 tube-wells. It is proposed to sell ten thousand Rahat pumps during the current year.

About 22,000 tons of fertilisers were sold and the target for 1955-56 is 46,000 tons. Town compost is also being distributed. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation was widely publicised and about 44,000 acres were under Japanese method of cultivation in the last paddy season.

The Revenue Department took up during 1954-55 over 5,000 minor irrigation schemes of which over 2,000 had been completed (till December, 1954) at a cost of Rs. 56 lakhs.

The Irrigation Department completed 34 irrigation schemes and 23 drainage and embankment schemes which had been continuing from previous years providing irrigation facilities to 7.38 lakh acres.

BOMBAY

The entire area of 5½ lakh acres, which is suitable for the Japanese method, is expected to be covered within a span of two or three years. The cultivators in this State have been able with the use of this method to obtain individual record yields of as much as over 9,000 lbs. of paddy per acre as against only about 1,600 lbs. obtained by the ordinary method.

Apart from the emphasis laid on the Japanese method of paddy cultivation, the State Government also organised a concerted intensive cultivation drive by introducing various other schemes. Up to December, 1954, 59,000 maunds of food-grain seeds of improved varieties and 6,000 tons of manure mixture were distributed, 6,000 compost pits were dug, and 1,83,000 tons of ripe compost were produced by municipalities.

316 new wells were constructed and 327 old wells were repaired. The *tagai* loans given to cultivators for this purpose amounted to Rs. 7,90,731. 113 bores were also taken with a total footage of about 6,600 feet.

A new College of Agricultural Training has been established at Dharwar and the college at Anand is aided by the Government. 17 agricultural schools mainly for sons of farmers are maintained, and a grant of Rs. 1 lakh has been sanctioned to the Gandhi Vidya Mandir of Malegaon which is running an agricultural school.

14 schemes of multiplication and distribution of improved seeds of rice, paddy, wheat, etc., have also been in operation and cultivators are provided with improved seeds. They are also helped to obtain good quality manure mixture and chemical fertilizers.

Besides an acreage of about five lakhs already bunded, a programme of bunding of two lakh acres has been taken up during the year, in addition to consolidation of $2\frac{1}{4}$ lakh acres of land. The mechanical section is equipped with a fleet of 73 tractors and 53 bull-dozers. The scheme of reclamation of waste land is also implemented while research is carried on in dry farming at the Government research stations.

Two Government breeding farms have been doing useful work in the improvement of the Dangi and Amritmahal breeds of cattle and more cattle breeding centres are going to be started. There are 20 key villages with five artificial insemination stations.

The animal husbandry research station is also being expanded while 16 new veterinary dispensaries have been opened during the year, bringing the number of such dispensaries to 269. Free veterinary aid and service is provided at these dispensaries. A serum institute is maintained for manufacture of sera and vaccines for the purpose and the scheme of immunization of cattle is in operation for protection of cattle. Goat virus is also produced.

The dairy development section attends to the scheme of supply of pure milk in three cities, and large-scale and small-scale dairy farmers are aided with loans and subsidies. The other schemes that deserve mention are the anti-loçust organisation, improvement of varieties of cotton, sugarcane research, training of village level workers, etc.

COORG

Coorg is a surplus State in regard to its food production. Consequent on the decision of the Government of India, rice was decontrolled throughout the State with effect from the 10th July, 1954. There was neither scarcity for foodstuffs nor any abnormal rise in their price structure. On the other hand, immediately after the last harvest, the price of paddy came down considerably and the ryots were very alarmed. But, the State Government arranged to stock the surplus paddy of the ryots in various Co-operative Grain Banks and Stores by advancing money to the cultivators through the Co-operative Societies. Those who deposited their produce in Grain Banks and Co-operative Stores were allowed to pay their assessments and other Government dues after the disposal of paddy without any penalty. This timely action taken by the Government

helped to restore the falling prices to a great extent. A sum of Rs. 60,000 was advanced to the mill-owners of the State so as to enable them to instal the necessary machinery, etc., for the preparation of par boiled rice with a view to finding ready market for the Coorg rice in the adjoining districts of Mysore and Madras and in particular on the West Coast. Every encouragement is being given for the hand-pounding of rice.

The Japanese method of rice cultivation adopted in this State was a great success in that as many as 11,000 acres were brought under this system, which is in excess of the target fixed for this State by the Centre by 1,000 acres.

Under the State crop competition scheme, as many as 5,427 competitors were enrolled and the highest yield recorded as per the All-India Crop Competition Rules was 7,126 lbs. per acre. Moreover, the State's average yield of paddy under the Japanese method has exceeded 4,400 lbs. per acre which, in terms of output, represents an increase of 50% over the normal average yield of 2,600 lbs. per acre.

A new scheme for research in fodder development has been started and another scheme for Cardamom Nursery, sanctioned late in the year, will be implemented during 1955-56.

A scheme for Agronomic trials sanctioned under the Technical Co-Operation Mission was also implemented during the period. The Government Demonstration Farms at Kudige, Ponnampet and Mercara were continued under various food and other crops.

An area of 844.21 acres of land was reclaimed and brought under cultivation during the year. 200 tons of ammonium sulphate, 428 tons of oil cakes, 151 tons of bonemeal, 370 tons of manure mixture and 40 tons of hyper-phosphate were supplied to agriculturists at subsidised rates.

Coorg has been allotted one Centre to conduct the Co-ordinated Scheme for investigation of micro-nutrients. It is proposed to pursue the intensive cultivation campaign to cover more than 10,000 acres in the coming year.

DELHI

The schemes in operation are well-sinking, sludge and manure, improved seeds, consolidation of land holdings, improved implements, prizes for crop and other competitions, plant protection, poultry farming, dairy and milk supply, soil conservation, fisheries development, civil veterinary, Co-operation, Community Project and National Extension Service Schemes,

Agricultural Engineering, Yaqutpur Nursery, construction of a bund at Deoli, renovation of Nila Hauz Bund at Mehrauli and locust control.

Of all these schemes the one for dairy and milk supply remains by far the most ambitious scheme involving a total outlay of nearly Rs. 120 lakhs. The scheme includes the work of removing milch cattle from the city area, providing better dairy farms, pasteurisation plants and pastures for the cattle. The ultimate aim of the scheme is to ensure adequate supply of pure milk and milk products to the State's entire population.

HYDERABAD

The State Agricultural Research Department evolved 18 varieties of rice consisting of fine, medium and coarse, and early and late maturing. Further work is in progress.

The Japanese method of rice cultivation has caught the imagination of the cultivators. In 1954-55, 31,844 acres were cultivated under this method. Another 94,054 acres were cultivated with slight modifications of the Japanese method to suit local condition. Thus, altogether 1,27,898 acres were brought under the Japanese method.

There are five improved varieties of Kharif jowar and four of Rabi jowar. Work is in progress at the Dhadesugur Farm to evolve varieties suitable for light irrigation.

Work to evolve suitable varieties of pulses is being continued at Parbhani.

During the year under review, 28.97 lakh acres of extra land were brought under the plough. This is mainly due to the co-ordinated efforts of private individuals and the Government. Long-term loans for the purchase of 7 tractors were given to cultivators. These tractor owners are not only ploughing up their own lands, but are also helping to plough up the lands of their neighbours. Fifty-one Departmental tractors have ploughed up 28,205 acres. Apart from reclaiming fallow land, the reclamations of forest lands with the help of bull-dozers and rooting equipment are also being undertaken. 1,200 acres have been cleaned and made available for irrigation.

In the dry farming regions of the State, where the rainfall is a limiting factor, contour bunding for the conservation of soil moisture was done over 15,193 acres.

For increasing and improving sources of irrigation, the Department of Agriculture advanced loans for efficient water lifts and for sinking new wells and repairing the old ones. 1,268 new wells were dug and 1,778 old wells repaired.

The scheme for the multiplication and distribution of improved seeds like paddy, wheat and jowar on a large scale has been in operation since 1950-51. The distribution in 1954-55 was as follows:

Variety.	Quantity distributed in Mds.			
Rice seed	1,01,861
Jowar seed	35,928
Wheat seed	7,161
Cotton seed	1,79,262

130 model farms were established in the year 1954-55 where all crops grown in that area were raised under improved methods. Besides, there were about 3,218 demonstration plots to demonstrate the utility of improved seed manures and the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Since the separation from the Forest Department, the Department of Agriculture has done outstanding work during this short period.

The Department has been greatly expanded and facilities have now been provided for research, education, etc. Productive Schemes have been prepared and are being pursued.

The activities embrace the following branches of agricultural science—Botany and Agronomy, Soil Science and Chemistry, Entomology, Plant Pathology, Agricultural Statistics, Research on Fruit Plants, Vegetable Research, Research on Green Alnure Crops, Weed Control Research.

Agricultural Education: A Basic Agricultural School was started in September, 1954, at Wild Flower Hall, Charabra in Mahasu district. 66 students are under training at this institution. The number of trainees will be increased during the next year to 120. Most of the trainees from the Basic Agricultural School will be further trained at Extension Training Centre, for a period of 6 months and absorbed later in the various National Extension Block Schemes as Gram Sewaks.

The use of fertilizers is new to this State and the Department is carrying out extensive propaganda for popularising the use of fertilizers and working of fertilizers.

The State has been hitherto importing wheat seed from outside. Imported varieties have neither been resistant to diseases and more

often nor suited for local condition. Since last year imports of seeds have been stopped and a system to internal seed multiplication programme framed.

During 1954-55 new paddy varieties were introduced and experimentation of field scale China 1039 and T. 21 have been found suitable for the State. China 1039 in certain areas has given 2 successive crops. These varieties are being tried on large scale and multiplication programme framed. The improved types of barley, gram and jawar have been introduced and are being distributed.

Under the scheme of Compost Development, rural and urban schemes are being operated. Intensive campaign was organised all over the State for Japanese method of rice cultivation. In all, about 1,620 acres were put under Japanese method of rice cultivation throughout the State. The results have indicated that generally increase of about 15-50% over the local method may be expected. The programme under the Japanese method included (a) Buffer Nurseries, (b) Laying out of Demonstration Trials, (c) A Scheme for Establishing a Plant Protection Organisation. The last scheme has recently been sanctioned by the Government of India and necessary staff under the Scheme is being recruited.

The plant protection work so far carried by the extension workers has shown good progress.

A great stress has been laid on the vegetable development in the State and during the year 678 lbs. of vegetable seeds of turnips, radish, cabbage, cauli-flower, beans, spinach, etc., were distributed. Besides this, large quantities of peas and beans seeds were also distributed.

Greater stress is being laid on the horticultural development under the schemes; *takkavi* loans are given by the State and the loans are available for the different districts.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

The *mujawaza* (compulsory procurement) system was abolished and the farmers were given the freedom to sell their surplus produce to the Government according to their own choice.

The sale price of paddy offered by farmers for sale to the Government was increased from Rs. 8 to Rs. 9 per *khirwar*.

The sale price of paddy issued from Government depots on the basis of ration tickets was brought down from Rs. 10-8 to Rs. 3-8 per *khirwar*.

The sale price of Jammu rice was brought down from Rs. 25 to Rs. 8 per maund and of wheat atta from Rs. 20-10 to Rs. 20 per maund.

The sale of rationed paddy in Srinagar was increased from 4 to 5 *traks* per head per month. (A *trak* is equivalent to about 6 seers).

The *abiana* levied on lands which are irrigated by canals built before 1948-49 was abolished. Concessions to the tune of 12.35 per cent were given to old irrigators.

Co-operative debts totalling Rs. 17 lakhs were remitted.

MADHYA BHARAT

The State spent Rs. 51.37 lakhs on food production drive during 1954-55, while Rs. 68.77 lakhs have been provided for the purpose in the budget for 1955-56. Recently in line with the general policy adopted for checking the falling wheat price, the State also gave price-support to wheat, and started purchasing wheat in eight mandies in the State. This step has considerably eased the plight of the peasant and stabilized the prices.

One of the notable achievements has been in the direction of eradication of *kans*, a weed which reduces fertility of the soil considerably. About eight lakh acres of fallow land has been turned into culturable land so far. The Japanese method of paddy cultivation taken up by the State Government has shown very encouraging results. About half a dozen cultivators reaped an yield of more than 100 maunds per acre as against the average outturn of 9 to 10 maunds per acre previously.

The State Cotton Extension Scheme has yielded encouraging results. The black soil of southern Malwa being suitable for American cotton, a three-year plan research work was started at Badnawar last year.

In order to provide irrigation facilities, 24,000 wells have been constructed or repaired. 8 tanks at a cost of Rs. 61 lakhs and 92 tanks at a cost of Rs. 31.5 lakhs have been constructed and repaired respectively. A sum of Rs. 42 lakhs has been spent for repair and extension of more than 300 miles of canals. Mola and Jasaiya dams are to be constructed in Guna district at an estimated cost of Rs. 81.2 lakhs. The work of Mola dam has already been started. About 20,000 acres of land will be irrigated after the completion of these dams. Another 7 lakh acres of land would be brought under irrigation under the Chambal Valley Development Scheme. The Matatila Dam, which is being constructed by the Uttar Pradesh Government will irrigate 69,000 acres of land in Madhya Bharat.

The cattle population of the State is about one crore and the number of dispensaries is 179. Ten more dispensaries will be opened during the year 1955-56. At present 11 mobile units are working in the State and soon another four mobile units will start working. Two bulls have been kept at each district headquarters for improving the quality of the live-stock. Eight key village centres and 17 artificial insemination centres are working in the State.

MADHYA PRADESH

Food :—Only rice used to be procured till July 10, 1954 when it was decontrolled. There was no change in the system of procurement, known as the 'Partial Compulsory Procurement System', which provided for compulsory procurement by the State Government at the procurement prices approved by the Government of India. The Government of India promulgated on July 10, 1954 an order as a result of which all the control orders of the State Government were withdrawn.

At present, the only restriction on movement is in respect of wheat and wheat products (excluding wheat-brand) to places outside the 'Free-Wheat Zone'.

Licensing of wholesale dealers in foodgrains is being continued under the Central Government's licence order. Cultivators have been exempted from the operation of the aforesaid order. Licences, however, are now being issued freely.

The Government of India announced their decision on December 23, 1954, to purchase *juar*, maize and *bajra* from cultivators in case their prices went below the prescribed Government purchase price. As the prices of *juar* at Damoh, Narsimhapur, Gadārwara and Sagar were reported to have been ruling below the Government purchase price of Rs. 5-8 per maund the Government of India have ordered the purchase of *juar* from cultivators direct at these centres, and action accordingly is in progress.

Agricultural Research :—The four cotton breeding schemes operating till last year were closed and the cotton improvement work was reorganised by the Indian Central Cotton Committee.

The rust resistant wheat hybride evolved by the wheat specialist and multiplied on the Governmental farms and private seed farms were grown on nearly 3,000 acres during last season and it is expected that during this season it will spread over 15,000 acres.

Besides the improved varieties evolved by the Rice Research Scheme further trials on Burma Crosses were continued at the experimental farm.

Work of Soil Conservation was carried on cultivators' fields with five bull-dozers. With the help of these bull-dozers, 1,58,760 running feet of 2 feet and 3 feet contour bunds were constructed at a total cost of Rs. 21,660.

The work of agricultural extension was concentrated in the 90 Community Project and National Extension Service Blocks covering nearly 15,000 villages with an area of 38,000 sq. miles and 64 lakhs of population. Besides this, the extension wing of the Agricultural College has an Extension Block of fifty villages for training students in extension work.

The target of additional food production in the State during 1954-55 is 1,02,440 tons. In order to achieve this target, the Grow-More-Food schemes continued to work in the State.

Under the seed distribution scheme 1,52,239 maunds of improved paddy seed and rust resistant varieties of wheat seed, worth Rs. 1,14,24,502 were distributed during 1954-55.

During the year 1954 the area covered by the wheat seed distribution was about 15,000 acres. 15,569 tons of phosphatic fertilizers, ammonium sulphate and fertilizer mixtures and 26,152 tons of compost were also distributed. 13,190 acres of land were brought under the Japanese method of paddy cultivation.

The highest yield in wheat and paddy was 64 mds. 21 seers and 117 mds. 20 seers per acre respectively. Highest yield in *Juar* was 102 mds., 3 seers per acre while the highest yield in cotton was 46 mds., 23 seers.

MADRAS

The two-pronged drive of the Government to improve the lot of the agriculturists and to increase agricultural production to meet the food deficit was continued successfully during the year under review. The system of informal rationing which was in force in Malabar and the Nilgiris districts was discontinued from July, 1954 and due to the availability of foodgrains in the open market at reasonable prices, all fair price shops were gradually closed down by the end of 1954. In view of the easier food situation in the country, steps were being taken to increase the production of deficit commercial crops like cotton, sugarcane, oilseeds, etc.

A sum of Rs. 902.2 lakhs had been provided in the Five-Year Plan for expenditure on agricultural schemes and the allotment for 1954-55 was Rs. 198 lakhs. The vagaries of monsoons which

had been mainly responsible for successive crop failures in this State were offset by the execution of several irrigation works, both major and minor, under the Five-Year Plan benefiting nearly 4 lakhs of acres. Major projects like lower Bhavani and Malampuzha had already commenced the supply of water while Manimuthan, Amaravathi, Sathanur, Krishnagiri, etc., were under various stages of construction. In addition to innumerable minor irrigation and tank improvement works, the scheme for the construction of filter point tube-wells was launched to develop and utilise the underground water supply. This scheme was becoming increasingly popular and with the loan assistance made available by the Government of India, 600 filter point tube-wells at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 20 lakhs were being installed in 1954-55.

The Government's efforts in recent years to increase rice production by providing the agriculturists with inorganic and green manures, improved seeds, tractors, filter point tube-wells and pump sets had increased the rice yield appreciably.

65,692 tons of ammonium sulphate were distributed to ryots for application as straight fertiliser during the period April, 1954 to March, 1955. Pest control measures had been expanded and pesticide and fungicide were distributed to ryots in pest-affected areas at 50% of the cost price. The quantity of foodgrains saved by these measures was estimated at 45,000 tons valued at Rs. 1.3 crores. A weekly forecast giving information on the outbreak and the likely spread of pests and diseases was issued to ryots suggesting the remedial measures which should be adopted.

There were 49 Agricultural Research stations and farms functioning in this State during the year under report. The Paddy Research stations at Coimbatore had collected nearly 1,500 strains of paddy. About 60% of the total area under paddy in this State was covered by improved strains and 8 lakh acres by improved millet.

The scheme of the Government to organise one demonstration plot in each village to bring home to the cultivator the results achieved at the Farms and Research stations was pursued during the year and there were 13,278 demonstration plots as against a total of 20,000 villages. There were also about 16,309 Village Associations and 97 Taluk Associations of agriculturists in this State. They helped in the propagation of the Japanese method of cultivation, and the organisation of village seed farms. In Tanjore, seed farms were opened in all the 625 villages under the National Extension Service Scheme.

Agricultural credit was provided to the ryots indirectly through co-operative organisations and directly as *takkavi* loans. The total amount of finance provided by the co-operatives for agriculture during the year 1954-55 was about Rs. 632 lakhs while the corresponding figure for the year 1953-54 was Rs. 422 lakhs. In addition, Rs. 70 lakhs had been provided for manures, Rs. 4.67 lakhs for tractors, Rs. 14 lakhs for pump-sets, etc. Long-term loans at the rate of Rs. 300 per acre subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,500 were given in the Nilgiris district. So far, 6,752 acres had been contour-bunded under the above scheme. Afforestation work had been undertaken in 10,000 acres of barren forest lands in dry districts, as this would, in addition to restoring fuel forests, effectively arrest the development of sheet and gulley erosion in these areas.

Development of livestock also received prompt attention during the year. The Madras State has been for some time now free from rinderpest. Twenty quarantine stations were opened along the important cattle routes at the borders, adjoining the States to protect the cattle entering this State with freeze dried Rinderpest Vaccine. During the year 1954-55 over 60,000 animals were protected this way. Nine new veterinary dispensaries and seven touring billets were opened during the year. Under the Male Stock Distribution scheme, 140 breeding bulls and 30 rams were distributed during the year for stud purposes.

Eight key villages with two Artificial Insemination Centres were started during the year, bringing the total to 36 key villages and 9 Artificial Insemination Centres in the State. In addition to this, 8 Artificial Insemination Centres were sanctioned during the year under the Community Project programme in different districts and also 6 Livestock Improvement Centres under the National Extension Service in Tanjore district.

The Government Milk Factory, established in 1947, produced on an average about 120,000 lbs. of reconstituted milk per month. A Committee appointed by the Government to go into the question of working of this factory and matters concerning the milk supply position in Madras city recommended the manufacture of "Toned Milk" instead of reconstituted milk by toning the buffalo's milk to the standard and quality of the fresh cow's milk.

In order to improve the present stock of exotic breeds in the Poultry Research Station at Madras, new strains of White Leghorns, Rhode Island Reds, Light Sussex and Brown Leghorns were introduced during the year.

MYSORE

The first Five-Year Plan has emphasised the importance of agriculture. A comprehensive scheme of distribution of improved

seeds, improved implements and fertilisers in the State was undertaken and the quantity of ammonium sulphate distributed in 1954 was 20,000 tons. It is proposed to distribute 30,000 tons of ammonium sulphate during 1955. 90,000 acres were cultivated under the Japanese method during the year, as against 27,000 last year.

The Grow-More-Food schemes in the State have helped an area of 3,59,127 acres. The estimated expenditure under the Plan for the Grow-More-Food schemes was originally Rs. 460.95 lakhs. This has been revised to Rs. 785.67 lakhs. The expenditure on the Plan up-to-date has exceeded Rs. 500 lakhs.

It is proposed to continue the Food Production schemes together with a scheme for the development of fisheries in the State. The programme will benefit an area of 3,93,950 acres at a cost of Rs. 1.70 crores. The Government of India have been requested for an assistance of Rs. 1.34 crores. The benefits that will accrue will be of a permanent nature. Increasing attention is being paid to the development of agricultural education in the State.

PEPSU

Financial assistance was afforded for the construction of 1,237 new percolation wells, installation of 175 pumping sets, repairs to 375 old wells and sinking of 51 tube-wells. All the targets fixed under these schemes were achieved in full and this made it possible to extend additional irrigation facilities over an area of 31,769 acres. In the backward areas of Mohindergarh and Kanda-ghat similar measures included special assistance for the construction of 100 new wells and repairs to 27 old wells in the former case and advancing of subsidies to the extent of Rs. 16,372 for the repair of kooahls in the latter.

Under the land improvement schemes, reclamation operations were completed on 21,662 acres of culturable waste land and money was advanced for 82 new wells, 19 pumping sets and 2 tube-wells to provide adequate irrigation facilities on these lands. Besides, private initiative for reclamation and mechanised cultivation was encouraged with cash loans for the purchase of 96 tractors.

During the year under report, nearly 12,000 maunds of good wheat were procured and distributed to the farmers. Similarly, 20,000 maunds of pure seed of American cotton of 320F and 216F, were made available to the cultivators under the Cotton Seed Multiplication Scheme.

The various Municipal Committees are reported to have prepared about 17,000 tons of compost under the technical guidance of the departmental staff. The sale of fertilizers reached about 4,000 tons on cash as well as credit and green manuring was popularised with the subsidised distribution of 1,065 maunds of guara seed.

The Engineering Section of the Agricultural Department handled the supplies of iron and cement for agricultural purposes and also completed boring of 65 wells and tube-wells.

The Cotton Extension Plan resulted in an increase of acreage under cotton from 3.2 lakhs to 3.7 lakhs and of production from 2.2 lakh to 2.65 lakh bales. The average yield per acre has increased from 7-8 maunds, to 11-12 maunds which is incidentally the highest for American cottons in India.

In the sphere of fruit development, the activities include the propagation and supply of nursery plants of improved varieties of fruits. The sale is expected to be much above the last year's figure of 18,000 fruit and ornamental plants.

During the year under report final survey reports for peas, french beans and tomatoes have been sent to the Marketing Adviser, Government of India. 142 cattle fairs were arranged at different places in the State.

The Department of Agriculture also carries on research on such problems as the improvement of cotton, oilseeds, maize and vegetable crops, soil survey and analysis, survey of indigenous implements, etc. Encouraging results have been achieved in these directions.

The number of veterinary hospitals was only 40 at the time of the formation of PEPSU. By the time when the first Five-Year Plan was launched their number rose to 65. The Plan envisaged the opening of 60 new hospitals by the end of 1955-56. But 65 such hospitals have been opened already and 20 more are to be opened during 1955-56. Their number will be raised to 150 against 125 envisaged in the Plan.

During the year under review, 10.70 lakh animals were treated in the different hospitals and dispensaries and 2.08 lakhs were inoculated against contagious diseases.

In order to improve the cattle breed of the State, a scheme was made to supply cow and buffalo bulls of approved breeds

to village Panchayats and Co-operative Breeding Societies free of cost. The target under the Five-Year Plan was to distribute 226 bulls, but as many as 339 were actually distributed during 1954-55.

In order to cope with the paucity of bulls of approved breeds, a plan was made to start Artificial Insemination Centres along with key village units. During the period under review 355 cows and 360 buffaloes were inseminated at the Nabha Centre.

To make up the deficiency of trained Veterinary Compounders, a scheme was chalked out to train 105 candidates in the first Plan period. So far 65 candidates have successfully completed their course and 25 are under training.

With a view to developing the *Gaushalas*, of which there are 28 in PEPSU, into milk supply centres and thus enabling them to become economical and beneficial to the public, 12 pedigree bulls have been distributed to them free for the improvement of their stock.

In order to diagnose the actual cause of the various contagious cattle diseases and to control their incidence, a Disease Research Laboratory has been started during 1954-55.

A very successful All-India Cattle Show was held at village Theri from 15th to 20th March, 1955. Inaugurated by His Highness the Rajpramukh, it was visited by thousands of people.

PUNJAB

Food position in the State registered a further improvement during the year 1954-55. Production of 7 major foodgrains in Punjab, which amounted to 2.41 million tons in the first year of the Plan period, rose to 3.69 million tons at the beginning of the fourth year. All restrictions on the movement of foodgrains to any part of India were removed.

The area under the American cotton increased from less than 40,000 acres in the year 1947-48 to 5.66 lakh acres during the year 1954-55. Japanese method of rice cultivation, introduced in the State in 1953-54, was extended to about 1.5 lakh acres. In terms of money it can be said that the Punjab is richer by Rs. 35 crores a year on account of the increased production in foodgrains and cotton alone.

Consolidation of holdings has been effected over 37.66 lakh acres out of which over 12 lakh acres were consolidated during

the year 1954-55. The entire State is expected to be covered by the scheme by the year 1959.

As a result of the research conducted by the Department of Agriculture, new varieties of cotton, wheat, sugarcane and rice, etc., have been evolved. C-281 wheat has been specially produced for south-eastern districts of the State and C-285 and C-224 for hilly areas. A new variety of long staple cotton, H-14, has been produced which will replace 216-F in Haryana tract.

Prices particularly of agricultural commodities registered a decline during the year 1954 in keeping with similar trends in the country. The Punjab index of wholesale prices based on the last quarter of 1949 stood at 98.3 in January, 1954. The year closed with the index at 85.5 denoting an overall decrease of 13 points.

RAJASTHAN

A five-point programme of agricultural development which is being successfully worked out in the State has more than doubled the production of foodgrains and cotton.

During the year 1954, a sum of Rs. 28.9 lakhs was made available for *takkavi* loans to the cultivators for construction of about 2,000 wells as against a loan of Rs. 19.9 lakhs paid in 1953-54. In addition to this, 644 wells were deepened during the first quarter of the year 1954-55 whereas only 190 wells were deepened in 1953-54. This year loans for the Persian wheels are being given out of the provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for the purpose.

Improved seeds of food crop like wheat, barley, maize, *bajra*, etc., are being multiplied and distributed. Great attention has, however, been paid to wheat which, besides being an important food crop, serves as a cash commodity to the farmers of the State. Distribution of wheat seed C.591 during the last four years (1950-53) was 28,570 maunds, while in the year 1954 alone 52,096 mds. of seed have been distributed.

Under the cotton improvement schemes, 6,483 mds. of improved seed have been distributed in the last cotton season (1954-55) as against 2,666 mds. distributed in 1953-54, thus increasing the acreage under superior cotton varieties to 1,05,000 from 53,320 acres in the last year. The production of cotton has exceeded the target fixed in the first Five-Year Plan. The area and production of cotton in the year 1954 has increased by 83,028 acres and 23,970 bales respectively as compared to the corresponding figures of the year 1953-54.

A fleet of 20 trucks is being operated for transportation of compost from towns to the fields at subsidised rates. For proper conservation of cattle dung, urine and other plant residues, digging of compost pits is becoming increasingly popular. About 10,000 compost pits have been dug out during the year.

During the year 1953, the consumption of ammonium sulphate went up from 300 to 1,760 tons while about 2,500 tons of this fertilizer had been utilised by the end of the year 1954.

As a special feature this year 5,000 demonstration plots, utilising 600 tons of various fertilizers were laid out on the cultivators' fields to convince the cultivators of their efficacy and benefits.

Campaigns against crop pests, which came in epidemic form, such as grass-hoppers, hairy caterpillars, army-worms, rats, etc., have been organised successfully. It is estimated that during the period 1950 to 1954, 21 lakh maunds of agricultural produce of approximate value of Rs. 2 crores have been saved. In 1954 the Agricultural Department had also to fight against an unprecedented invasion of locusts.

There being a great scope towards bringing new land under cultivation, specially in areas where irrigation facilities have recently been developed, loans to the extent of Rs. 19.27 lakhs have so far been advanced for purchasing 265 tractors with their accessories.

Japanese method of paddy cultivation which was introduced in the State in 1953, is increasingly getting popular and in spite of long spell of drought and limited areas under paddy, an acreage of 4,293 has been brought under this method in 1954.

Government farms have been reorganised and considerably improved with the result that the receipts have gone up four to five times this year.

Varieties of various crops have been introduced and their seeds multiplied. The demonstration activities in respect of green manuring, application of fertilizers and cultural practices were intensified.

Cattle play a vital role in the rural economy of this State with their famous cattle breeds of all India importance like *Nagauri*, *Mewat*, *Hariana*, *Tharparkar*, *Malvi*. The Government has sanctioned Rs. 14.36 lakhs for the development schemes in 1955-56.

There were 127 veterinary hospitals and dispensaries at the beginning of the year. Two hospitals were added with the

resumption of Sikar and Khetri Thikanas. Fifteen new dispensaries were opened in October, 1954. Thus the total number of Government-owned hospitals and dispensaries is 144.

SAURASHTRA

7,172 tons of manure mixture, 7,800 Bengali maunds of improved cotton seeds, 1,000 Bengali maunds of improved groundnut seeds and over 6,000 grafts and seedlings were distributed throughout the year. Construction of new wells and repairs to old wells continued during the year under review; *takkavi* was given for 1,500 new wells and for repairing 1,000 old ones. Experiments were also carried out in the Japanese method of rice cultivation and the Russian method of Bajri cultivation. 17 farms have been registered as subsidised farms in order to extend to the cultivators the fruits of research. A diploma course of 2 years was started at Manavadar to impart improved agricultural training to the farmers' boys. 46 students are, at present, undergoing training. In the field of higher agricultural education, two officers are receiving training at the Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.

On the side of Animal Husbandry, Veterinary Service and Dairy Development, much progress has been achieved during the current year. During the year, 117 certified bulls have been given, bringing the number of certified bulls in the State to 373. 351 bull calves are being reared under the scheme of rearing of bull calves for meeting the increasing demand for breeding bulls. Livestock Improvement Act now covers 751 villages. 5 key village centres have already been started. The scheme of *Goshala* Federation is proceeding apace and out of the total number of 80 *Goshalas*, 34 have already been registered as members. The Federation is actively assisting the Government in implementing the schemes of development of animal husbandry. Under the Government of India scheme for starting *Goshadans* for old or the otherwise unproductive cattle, 3 *Goshadans* have been established at Limadhara, Navagam and Bhutaria.

Apart from normal activities of the Agriculture Department five dairies are under formation and a Government dairy at Rajkot is also being started. The representatives of the UNICEF, who visited Saurashtra during the year were much impressed by the possibilities of dairy development in Saurashtra and strongly recommended to the UNICEF for the installation of a milk conservation plant at Rajkot. It is estimated that in this dairy-cum-milk powder scheme, Saurashtra will get UNICEF assistance of over Rs. 12 lakhs in the form of equipment, plant and technical

assistance. The State Government also will be spending some amount on buildings and equipment. It is estimated that the plant will handle 10,000 lbs. of milk for distribution and will produce one ton of milk powder per day.

The State Government had invited Shri Khot of the Government of Bombay to survey the potentialities of sheep breeding industry in the State. Shri Khot toured all over Saurashtra and prepared a comprehensive scheme which is being considered by the Government.

The Government has also decided to undertake large-scale work connected with soil conservation measures. The Saurashtra Land Improvement Schemes Act has been passed and the State Soil Conservation Board and District Boards have been constituted.

Out of the 86 lakh acres of land under cultivation, 45 lakh acres require to be contour-bunded or otherwise treated for soil moisture conservation measures. Efforts are, therefore, being concentrated to see that the soil conservation programme is intensified to the maximum possible extent from year to year. The whole programme may take over 10 to 15 years.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

2,76,271 tons of rice was allotted to this State for the year 1954 and the whole quota was moved. The opening stock with Government was 86,515 tons of rice and 6,588 tons of wheat, and the stock as on 25-12-54 was 78,044 tons of rice and 316 tons of wheat. The unsold quota of wheat was taken over by the Centre. The food position in the State is at present very satisfactory and the removal of control on rice has produced beneficial results.

There has been marked progress in irrigation projects. All the major irrigation projects are either completed or fast approaching completion.

In the Peechi irrigation project, the masonry dam is practically complete and 49 miles of main canals and 34 miles of branches have been completed. The spillway shutter alone remains to be completed. Water was supplied for the first time to about 4,000 acres during October-December, 1954 season.

Kuttanad Development Scheme, which aims at stabilising paddy cultivation in 1.2 lakh acres of fertile Kuttanad is nearing completion.

182 minor irrigation works benefiting 30,000 acres were completed at a cost of Rs. 6.95 lakhs up to July, 1954. 475 acres of kari lands

were reclaimed during the period under review and 6,380 acres already rehabilitated were properly maintained. 32 lift irrigation works irrigating 24,000 acres were in operation.

Animal Husbandry: There are at present 72 veterinary institutions, two livestock farms, one dry stock farm, one calf rearing station, six key villages, one disease investigation laboratory, one research laboratory, two major poultry farms, four hospitals, two stockmen training centres and poultry units under the Animal Husbandry Department.

Of the several schemes taken up by this department, the following are worth mentioning:—

Livestock Farm, Ollukara: The object of this farm is the rearing of pure-breeds of cattle with a view to acclimitization trials and also the rearing of pure *Sindhi* for the production of milk and breeding bulls for livestock improvement work. It is proposed to expand and organise the farm on up-to-date scientific lines.

Scheme for improvement of livestock in Trivandrum city: The intention of the scheme is to place within easy reach of the cattle-owners in and around the Trivandrum city pedigree *Sindhi* bulls for grading up their milch cattle.

For popularising improved breeds of poultry, units of poultry have been located in four major veterinary hospitals. It is proposed to extend the scheme further.

The following are some of the more important schemes sponsored by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Government of India:

Pilot key village scheme.—Scheme for the improvement of cattle by controlled scientific breeding.

Goat improvement scheme.—Scheme for improving Malabar goats by the distribution of progeny tested bucks for breeding purposes.

Poultry development scheme.—A five-year scheme to develop poultry industry by the distribution of hatching eggs, chicks and approved cocks both for multiplication and for pure breeding. Up to December, 1954, birds to the value of Rs. 2,260 and eggs to the value of Rs. 6,000 were sold.

Disease investigation scheme.—A five-year scheme to conduct a detailed survey of common contagious diseases prevalent in the State such as Rinderpest, Anthrax, etc.

UTTAR PRADESH

Having attained self-sufficiency in food, Uttar Pradesh is now in a position not only to feed its own inhabitants but also to come to the rescue of other States of the Indian Union in the time of

their need. This has been achieved partly by increasing the area under cultivation which went up from 3,99,89,000 acres in 1946-47 to 4,50,69,000 acres in the year under review and partly by increasing the yield from land which has been under cultivation by making irrigation, manure and good seed available to cultivators in an increasing measure.

About 5.70 lakh maunds of improved *Rabi* seeds and 1.39 lakh maunds of improved *Kharif* seeds as well as 440.70 lakh maunds of manures and fertilizers were distributed and a large number of improved implements were sold to cultivators. Interest-free loans to the extent of Rs. 20.90 lakhs were advanced to Kisans for such works as bunding and levelling, etc., while a sum of Rs. 52 lakhs was advanced as interest-bearing *tagari* for the purchase of bullocks, pumping plants and implements and the construction of wells.

Crop competitions were organized as usual to give an incentive to Kisans to increase the yield of their fields and prizes amounting to about Rs. 1.5 lakhs were awarded. One of the competitors from this State in the all-India competitions broke the highest record by producing 64 maunds and 12 seers of wheat per acre. The highest yield registered in the competitions in the State in respect of other foodgrains were : paddy—57 maunds, 35 srs. and 3½ chh.; *Jowar*—54 maunds 3 srs. and 3½ chh.

Due attention was paid to the development of horticulture, and 13,700 acres were brought under fruit trees and nearly 56,800 acres of old orchards were rejuvenated. Under the scheme for nursery development, 3.35 lakh plants and 2,034 lakh vegetable seeds were raised at central and district headquarters nurseries. It was proposed to start a Pilot Soil Conservation Project on 8,300 acres to demonstrate the various methods of soil conservation.

A comprehensive livestock development plan, which also included schemes for the planned development of sheep and wool in the hill districts, was launched in 1952-53 and the progress so far achieved has been satisfactory.

By the end of 1955, 17 artificial insemination centres would be established in the State and the number of veterinary hospitals is likely to go up to 257 as against 296 in 1946-47. A new scheme for catching wild cows has been put through to save standing crops from damage and a stud ram centre has been set up at Almora for improving the breed of sheep in that region. The Biological Products Section is being expanded to enable it to meet the growing demand for sera and vaccine. The programme for the budget year 1955-56 includes the opening of new veterinary hospitals in areas where they are most needed and the setting up of a Livestock Supervisors' Training Course. It is also proposed to

lay the foundation of pedigree cattle breeding through private enterprise by subsidising the maintenance of high-yielding-pure-bred cows and buffaloes on milk-yield basis. Further, in order to meet the shortage of veterinarians in the State, the intake of students in the Veterinary College at Mathura has been raised from 100 to 150.

After a careful examination, the Government also decided to accept the recommendations of the *Gosamvardhan Enquiry Committee* (1953-54) in toto. The Government intend shortly to take up the preparation of a Bill seeking the ban of cow-slaughter as recommended by the Committee.

Steps were taken to afford relief to the victims of Nature's wrath and gratuitous relief and remissions in land revenue were granted by Government on a substantial scale. A time schedule for receiving applications and the disbursement of *takkavi* loans was also drawn up to ensure prompt relief to agriculturists.

The experiment of consolidation of holdings expected to liquidate knotty land problems, minimize litigation and secure increased production, having proved successful, the system was extended to 14 more districts, and by the end of August, 1955, it would be introduced in yet another five districts.

WEST BENGAL

Food Supply: The bumper crop in 1954 greatly improved the food situation in the State. With the withdrawal of the statutory rationing, there was a rise in the price in the open market, but all arrangements were ready to meet the situation by sale of rice at fair price through Fair Price Shops as well as through Government stores (abolished since February 12, 1955). Steps were also taken to issue rice under Dry Dole scheme in North Bengal areas which were largely affected by floods and also in Barasat Sub-Division, 24-Parganas and Bankura which suffered from drought. The total quantity of rice distributed up to March 31, 1955 under this scheme was 66,526 maunds. The overall food position of West Bengal is considered to be satisfactory and 1955 is expected to close with a surplus of 825.1 thousand tons. The average price of rice in West Bengal in March, 1955, was Rs. 15|12|-. There has not been any abnormal rise in respect of the prices of most of the principal articles of food.

Agriculture: Between 1949-50 and 1953-54, 35,371 acres of waste land were brought under cultivation. Twenty-seven per cent of the land under cultivation are now irrigated. Between 1949-50 and 1952-53, 2,408 small irrigation schemes were completed, and, as a result, 287,037 tons of more foodgrains have

been produced, Better seeds and chemical fertilisers were also distributed to the cultivators through agents. Up to 1953-54, a total of 997 agricultural demonstration centres were opened. During 1953-54, 61,839 acres of land were brought under the Japanese method of cultivation and 1,17,200 maunds of rice have been produced. Between 1951 and 1954, a sum of Rs. 2 crores and 9 lakhs was made available to large producers as agricultural loan. Government have started an Agricultural College in Calcutta and an Agricultural School at Cooch Behar. Besides, the already existing Agricultural School at Chinsurah has been renovated.

Animal Husbandry: There has been much progress of animal husbandry in West Bengal under the five-year Development Plan. There are 38 concentrated blocks in different districts for upgrading work and 770 stud-bulls have been kept in these blocks. *Hariana* Bulls are used in most of the blocks. There are seven Artificial Insemination Centres in West Bengal with 21 sub-centres. The first unit of a Milk Colony with accommodation of 1,272 milch animals and accommodation of cattle owners has already been built at Haringhata. Establishment of three more units of the Milk Colony at Haringhata and a feeder farm at Kalyani is also under consideration.

Fisheries: During the year under review, efforts for the development of inland, coastal and deep-sea fishing were continued in the State. An amount of Rs. 3.88 lakhs was advanced as loan to pisciculturists for the improvement of semi-derelict tanks comprising a total water area of 491 acres, from which an additional production of 164 tons of fish is expected. With a view to demonstrate scientific method of pond-culture to rural pisciculturists, Government have established 58 demonstration fishing farms in West Bengal. A five-year scheme for carrying out a survey of inland fishery resources in the State has also been taken up during the year under review. To assist the needy fishermen of the State as also for increasing fish production from capture fisheries, 67 fishing boats and 94 bales of yarn for making fishing net have been distributed at subsidised rates. Two Fishing Trawlers obtained from Denmark in the year 1950-51, undertook nine exploratory voyages and brought 54 tons of good edible fish during 1954-55. It has also been possible to train up 18 Indian understudy-crew in the art of power fishing with mechanised boats and gears. The fleet has been enlarged by adding three more bull trawlers from Japan. These vessels arrived at Calcutta at the end of March, 1955.

BHOPAL MARCHES AHEAD UNDER THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

ALLOTMENTS UNDER THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

	Provided in 1951	Revised in 1955
Agriculture	173.00	173.00
Animal Husbandry	7.00	7.00
Forests	20.00	20.00
Co-operation	5.00	5.00
Fisheries	2.00	2.00
Irrigation Projects	0.00	9.70
Power Projects	27.86	30.86
Cottage Industries	5.00	20.23
Roads	40.00	50.47
Education	39.00	79.14
Medical	25.00	45.90
Public Health	50.00	55.00
Welfare of Backward Classes	5.00	5.00
Total	389.86	503.30

PROGRESS OF WORK UNDER THE FIVE-YEAR PLAN

1. Over 3 lakh acres of land has been tractorised and brought under cultivation.
2. Over 40,000 acres of land has been brought under irrigation.
3. The target of additional production of foodgrains has been exceeded before the end of the Five-Year Plan period.
4. An Apex Bank with an authorised capital of Rs. 25 lakhs has been opened while 47 Multi-purpose, 58 industrial, 18 joint farming and 12 miscellaneous type of co-operative societies have been established.
5. 11 Veterinary Hospitals have been opened. Two artificial insemination centres with 8 key villages have started working.
6. 5,219 acres of culturable waters have been surveyed and 392 acres of perennial tanks stocked with 7,85,000 fingerlings.
7. Survey work of Kolar and Barna Projects has been completed which are likely to irrigate about 5 lakh acres of land beside providing electrical energy for the Nerbudda Valley region of the State.
8. Five Training Centres have been set up which impart vocational training and a first class Polytechnic Institute has been established.
9. The electrical plant of Bhopal Electric Supply has been replaced by a 5,000 KW Plant while 86 miles of new transmission lines are being laid to carry electricity to far-flung rural townships.
10. 66 miles of new metalled roads have been constructed while work on inter-States roads is in progress.
11. 543 primary, 38 middle and 11 new High Schools have been opened. Hamidia College has been raised to the status of a post-graduate institution and an Agricultural Intermediate College started in the District town.
12. Six new 10-bed hospitals have been opened while an equal number of dispensaries have been upgraded to 10-bed hospitals in rural centres. Bed strength in city hospitals has been raised to 1,000. An up-to-date 175-bed T. B. Hospital has started treating patients at a cost of Rs. 10.35 lakhs.
13. Under Mass B.C.G. Campaign, 2,89,928 testings and 1,13,169 vaccinations have been performed. Over 3,000 villages have been sprayed with D.D.T.
14. Five Harijan Colonies have been built. About 60,000 acres of fertile land and about Rs. 8 lakhs as Taccavi has been distributed among 3,850 Harijan and Adivasi families.

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R-10.

INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT AND COMMERCE

Restoration of stable conditions in trade and industry and all-round improvement in production, which were the main features of 1953, became more pronounced in the year under review. There was a substantial increase in production, the index of which stood at 135·3 in 1953 and rose to 145 in 1954. The general index of prices dropped from 399·6 in January, 1954 to 367·6 in December, 1954 and stood at 355·5 in March, 1955. The increase in production was very widespread. The targets set out in the first Five-Year Plan in respect of cloth and cement were exceeded. Steel production reached an all-time record of 1,226,000 tons of finished steel, which was 200,000 tons higher than the production during the previous year. The production of jute goods increased by 50,000 tons over the 1953 level. In the engineering field 56 out of 62 industries showed increased production. In several cases like sewing machines, transformers, ball-bearings, hurricane lanterns and wood screws, a number of units found it necessary to work more than one shift.

By and large the demand for goods kept pace with the increased production or rather the general increase in demand resulting from better crops and economic improvement made the increase in production possible.

The climate for further development of industry became more favourable in 1954 than in any previous year. The signs of an increase in the tempo of industrial development were visible. 110 licenses were granted for the establishment of new undertakings and 226 licenses were granted for the expansion of existing undertakings. Among these, the schemes for the manufacture of dye-stuffs, soda ash, and ferro-manganese deserve special mention. A review of the licenses granted during the previous year shows that Indian entrepreneurs are taking steps to set up the industries for which they have obtained licenses. Among the new lines of production which were started during the year, special mention may be made of "all-g geared head lathes 12", motorised bench-grinders, roller bearings, large-size pumps, fuel injection equipment, dioromycelin and staple fibres.

An important step towards rapid industrial development taken during the year was the creation of the National Industrial Development Corporation Ltd. The Corporation is conceived mainly, as an instrument of Government policy for securing a

harmonious development of industries in both the private and public sectors. Subject to the prior approval of the Government, the Corporation will plan and formulate projects for setting up new industries for developing new lines of production.

Small-Scale and Cottage Industries: The considerably larger investments in industries, which Government have in view for the second Five-Year Plan, are expected to make a significant contribution towards the solution of the growing unemployment problem. Government have, however, recognised that the development of large-scale industries alone will not solve the problem and that it is necessary to diversify the pattern of industry and to encourage as much medium and small-scale and cottage industries as possible. These industries, therefore, received special attention during the year under review. On the recommendations of the Ford Foundation Team the Government decided to set up four regional institutes of technology for small-scale industries and a Marketing Service Corporation. A Small Industries Corporation was set up during the year to assist small industries in improving their techniques, in obtaining credit and finances, in marketing their goods, and in organising production for Government requirements. A Small-Scale Industries Board has been set up to co-ordinate the activities of these institutions and to carry out the programme of development.

The purchase policy of the Government was orientated to give, where necessary, considerable price preference and relaxations in specifications for the products of small-scale and cottage industries. The total value of purchases made from cottage and small-scale industries during the period under review was Rs. 81 lakhs as against Rs. 65 lakhs during the previous year.

Khadi and Handicrafts: The development of khadi and village industries and of handicrafts received special assistance through the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and the All-India Handicrafts Board. The production of khadi during the year is valued at over Rs. 3 crores as against Rs. 1.4 crores in 1953-54. There has been an encouraging increase in sales also.

A significant event of the year was the inauguration of the 'Khadi Gramodyog' Bhavan at New Delhi by the Congress President, Sri U. N. Dhebar. The growing popularity of khadi and cottage products is evident from the large number of purchasers who daily visit the shop.

The handloom industry received assistance on a very substantial scale. Since 1953 more than Rs. 6 crores have been sanctioned out of the Handloom Cess Fund for various schemes of development.

With a view to assisting the handloom industry, certain varieties of textiles have been reserved exclusively for procurement from the handloom industry. Moreover, to standardise handloom products the work of drawing up specifications has been undertaken by the Indian Standards Institution and the work of drafting the specifications is at present in progress.

The importance attached by Government to cottage and small industries will be clear from the fact that over Rs. 8 crores have been given by way of loans and grants for the development of these industries during 1954-55 budget year as compared with only Rs. 50 lakhs spent during 1952-53.*

Foreign Trade:—Owing to the comparatively stable foreign exchange position which was reached during the previous year, the policy of removing or reducing the restrictions on the import trade could be continued during the year under record. The import of a large range of industrial raw materials and semi-processed goods rose considerably in value and even more so in volume owing to the fall in prices. Special attention was given to the promotion of exports by the removal of impediments, by improvements in the dissemination of information and publicity and by steps to increase the confidence of foreign buyers in the quality of some of our products.

The total value of exports was Rs. 31 crores higher than in the previous year. The bulk of this was accounted for by the high price of tea but the fact remains that in spite of the general fall in export prices, the total value of exports of all the commodities except tea was slightly higher than in the previous year. This is a measure of the improvement in the volume of trade. Both imports and exports were higher than in 1953 in volume as well as in value. The policy of limited liberalization of imports resulted in a small increase in the number of applications for import licenses, from 1·8 lakhs in 1953 to 2·2 lakhs in 1954. Most of the applicants were disposed of by the end of 1954 and only about 800 awaited disposal after that.

Export Promotion:—Continuous vigilance was maintained over the export trade and wherever necessary or practicable, steps were taken in time to remove licensing restrictions or to adjust export duties. Commodities such as handloom cloth, coal tar, pitch, etc., were either decontrolled or placed under the Open General License. Commodities like chrome, kyanite, tyres and tubes and drugs and medicines were placed on the free license list. Items like rice,

* For details of grants and loans sanctioned to small-scale industries and handicrafts in different States, please see statements I and II at the end of the Chapter.

pulses and coal tar, the export of which was prohibited in 1953, were licensed for export during the year. The year witnessed the formation of two Export Promotion Councils sponsored by the Government,—one for cotton textiles and the other for silk and rayon textiles. The Cotton Textile Export Promotion Council has evolved a certification mark scheme for certain standard varieties of cloth exported from the country. The scheme provides for the free inspection and certification stamping of export cloth on a voluntary basis. In order further to help exports, a scheme for the grant of drawback of the customs duties on imported goods used in the manufactured articles intended for export has been introduced. The drawback of duties is now admissible on the export of artificial silk fabrics, automobiles, linoleum, dry radio batteries, etc.

A delegation of tobacco growers and traders was sent to the Far East to investigate the possibilities of export of the Indian tobacco to those countries.

The delegation succeeded in arranging for the export of 2,000 tons of tobacco to China.

Trade Agreements:—All the trade agreements which were in force during 1953 were continued during 1954. Fresh trade agreements were concluded with China and Rumania and an informal trade arrangement was made with a delegation from East Germany. Immediately after the signing of the agreement with China, formal arrangements were made with the Chinese Trade Delegation for the export of 9 million lbs. of tobacco in exchange for 90 tons of raw silk from China. India's exports to China rose to Rs. 27,900,000 between April, 1954 and April, 1955 as against Rs. 7,966,000 over the corresponding period of the previous year. India's imports from China also increased to Rs. 15,600,000 as compared with Rs. 9,857,000 in the same period last year.

As a result of trade talks between the representatives of the Government of India and a trade delegation sent by the Federal Republic of Germany, a trade agreement between India and Germany was signed on March 31, 1955.

An official Indian Trade Delegation also visited Karachi in July, 1955, for concluding a trade agreement between India and Pakistan.

CENTRAL GOVERNMENT UNDERTAKINGS

(i) *Hindustan Steel Limited and other Steel Projects*:—The continued shortages of iron and steel in the country have been a serious impediment to the rapid growth of engineering industries, and in fact, plans for the industrialisation of the

country can be successful only if the iron and steel industry can be developed rapidly to a level, commensurate with the needs of the expanding economy. The Production Ministry had therefore to plan for the installation of additional capacity for the production of steel to meet the existing shortages and the anticipated demand for various categories of steel during the coming years.

The Hindustan Steel plant was originally planned to have a capacity of 500,000 tons of ingots per year, but recently it has been decided to build it with a capacity of 1,000,000 tons of ingots. This plant is being planned to specialise in the production of plates, sheets and other flat products which are essential for the engineering industries. Satisfactory progress has been made on the preliminary work connected with the establishment of this new steel plant at Rourkela. A contour survey of the plant site and a hydrographic survey of the adjacent Brahmani river have been completed. The consultants have submitted their report on the personnel requirements together with a training scheme for the supervisory staff. To secure competent technical advice independent of the services received from the consultants, the Managing Director was in Europe towards the end of 1954, and the appointment of a well-qualified and experienced steel technologist as Technical Adviser has been approved. 1955-56 is expected to be a year of great progress for Hindustan Steel Limited. During this year, the tenders for the supply of machinery and equipment will be invited and contracts will be placed.

In pursuance of the Government's objective to create a capacity to produce 4½ million tons of steel by 1960 (6 million tons of ingots), a further step was taken to set up another steel plant with a capacity to produce one million tons of ingots. Rapid and successful negotiations were conducted with a Russian steel experts team which visited this country in the later half of November, 1954, and a preliminary agreement was signed between the Government of India and the U.S.S.R. on 2nd February, 1955, for the setting up of a modern integrated Iron and Steel Plant with an initial capacity of 1 million tons of ingots to be rolled into about 750,000 tons of rolled products.

Taking into reckoning steel plants the full capacity to which Rourkela plant will be expanded and the new steel plant that will be set up under the agreement with U.S.S.R., there will remain, upon present estimates, about 1,300,000 tons of finished steel for which new capacity must be found. The possibility of setting up a steel plant in collaboration between British and Indian interests is under the active consideration of Government.

(ii) *Sindri Fertilizers and Chemicals Ltd.*:—The production of ammonium sulphate in the country has made steady progress since it started production on 31st October, 1951. The production rose from 172,514 tons in 1952 and 265,704 tons in 1953 to 2,78,077 tons in 1954. Vigorous steps are being taken by the management to stabilise the production at the rated capacity of 960 tons per day which it was found possible to reach fully in October, 1954 and maintain more or less ever since. Sindri produced 1,54,121 tons of ammonium sulphate during the first six months of 1955.

The catalyst plant for the conversion of carbon monoxide erected by the company's own technical staff was under successful operation with consequent complete stoppage of import of the catalyst from foreign countries.

A total of 3,08,087 tons of sulphate was despatched during 1954 at a price of Rs. 275 per ton for Sindri which compared favourably with that of the imported fertilizer.

The Coke Oven Plant also went into operation on the 1st September, 1954, and production has reached the target of 600 tons per day. Sindri has now become self-sufficient in regard to its coke requirements. The construction of the bye-product Benzol Plants has since been completed and it will be put into operation shortly.

The Associated Cement Companies of India went ahead with the construction of the Cement Plant capable of producing 1 lakh tons of cement per annum, and the plant was expected to go into production by the middle of 1955.

In accordance with the recommendations of the Indian Fertilizer Mission, it has been decided to set up the production of two new Nitrogenous Fertilizers, viz., urea and ammonium sulphate-nitrate, by utilizing the entire quantity of 10 million c.f.f. of gas from the coke oven plant. The scheme has received the approval of the Government and the plant is expected to be ready for commissioning within a period of three years. The project will cost about Rs. 10 crores in all. It will result in the production of 70 tons of urea and 400 tons of ammonium sulphate-nitrate per day, which, expressed in terms of the nitrogen content of the fertilizers to be produced, will mean the increase in Sindri's present capacity by over 60 per cent.

The "Fertilizer Production Committee", which has been set up to make detailed recommendations regarding the possible locations and the process, etc., to be adopted for some new fertilizer factories, made certain interim recommendations. The target of approximately 1.7 lakh tons per annum set by the committee has been

broken down into three fertilizers—ammonium sulphate, ammonium nitrate and urea, after a careful consideration of such important factors as suitability to the fertilizer from the point of view of soil and crops, climatic conditions, ease of handling and applicability, freedom from hazard, and generally, acceptability to farmers. The committee have come to the following conclusions on the production targets in the country as a whole:—

			(Tons)
(a)	Ammonium Sulphate	.. ..	1,85,000
(b)	Ammonium Nitrate	.. ..	3,00,000
(c)	Urea	.. ..	65,000

The committee have, taking all factors into consideration, recommended that an Ammonium Nitrate Plant with an annual capacity of 70,000 tons of nitrogen should be set up at Bhakra-Nangal. This will be an integrated project for the production of heavy water and nitrogenous fertilizer. This recommendation of the committee has been accepted by the Government. It is not unlikely that a fertilizer plant based on the South Arcot lignite may be a possibility provided technical opinion favours the mining and utilization of the lignite for production of fertilizers.

Hindustan Shipyard Limited, Vishakhapatnam:—This venture was pioneered by the Scindia Steam Navigation Company Ltd. The Government of India acquired a major controlling interest in the shipyard. Messrs. Hindustan Shipyard Limited, a private limited company in which the Government of India hold two-thirds of the shares and the Scindia Steam Navigation Company the balance of one-third, took over the management of the shipyard on and from 1st March, 1952. In February, 1955, out of the total issued capital of Rs. 422.75 lakhs, shares valued at Rs. 318.50 lakhs were held by the President while Scindia's holdings were valued at Rs. 104.25 lakhs.

Since the construction of vessels started in 1946, twelve cargo ships of approximately 8,000 deadweight tons each have been built at the Yard and the quality of production has been such that Lloyds were able to assign to them the highest classification for this type of vessel. About 56,000 deadweight tons have been delivered since March, 1951. The Company has now in hand orders for 13 vessels which will keep it busy till 1957.

During the year under review, satisfactory progress was made towards the completion of the development project sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 196 lakhs. Work completed during the

year included the erection of a 35-ton travelling crane and a 125-ton crane, the construction of a small slipway and the extension of the machine and blacksmith shops.

It is expected that within two years the annual production capacity of the Yard, which is now about 25,000 deadweight tons, will have increased to 50,000 deadweight tons.

It is expected that by the end of the first Five-Year Plan, sixteen ships of a total of about 98,365 DWT or 66,233 gross registered tonnage will have been delivered and added to the Indian Shipping tonnage.

In order to enable the Hindustan Shipyard to construct a Dry Dock at Vishakhapatnam, a loan of Rs. 2 crores is under consideration. The latest estimates for constructing the Dry Dock place the cost at over Rs. 2 crores and the Shipyard has therefore asked a firm of engineers to prepare an accurate estimate. The question of the manufacture of ships' machinery and marine diesel engines, will be taken up during the second Five-Year Plan. The Hindustan Shipyard Ltd. completed their second year of working on the 31st March, 1954. The net loss suffered by the shipyard during the period was Rs. 7,66,118-3-5. Government have accordingly paid a special subsidy of Rs. 7 lakhs on this account to meet this loss.

*Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd., Jalahalli :—*Before the last world war, there was no real Machine Tool Industry in India. In spite of serious difficulties and handicaps, the machine tool production rose during the war from an insignificant total of 100 items per annum to about 6,000.

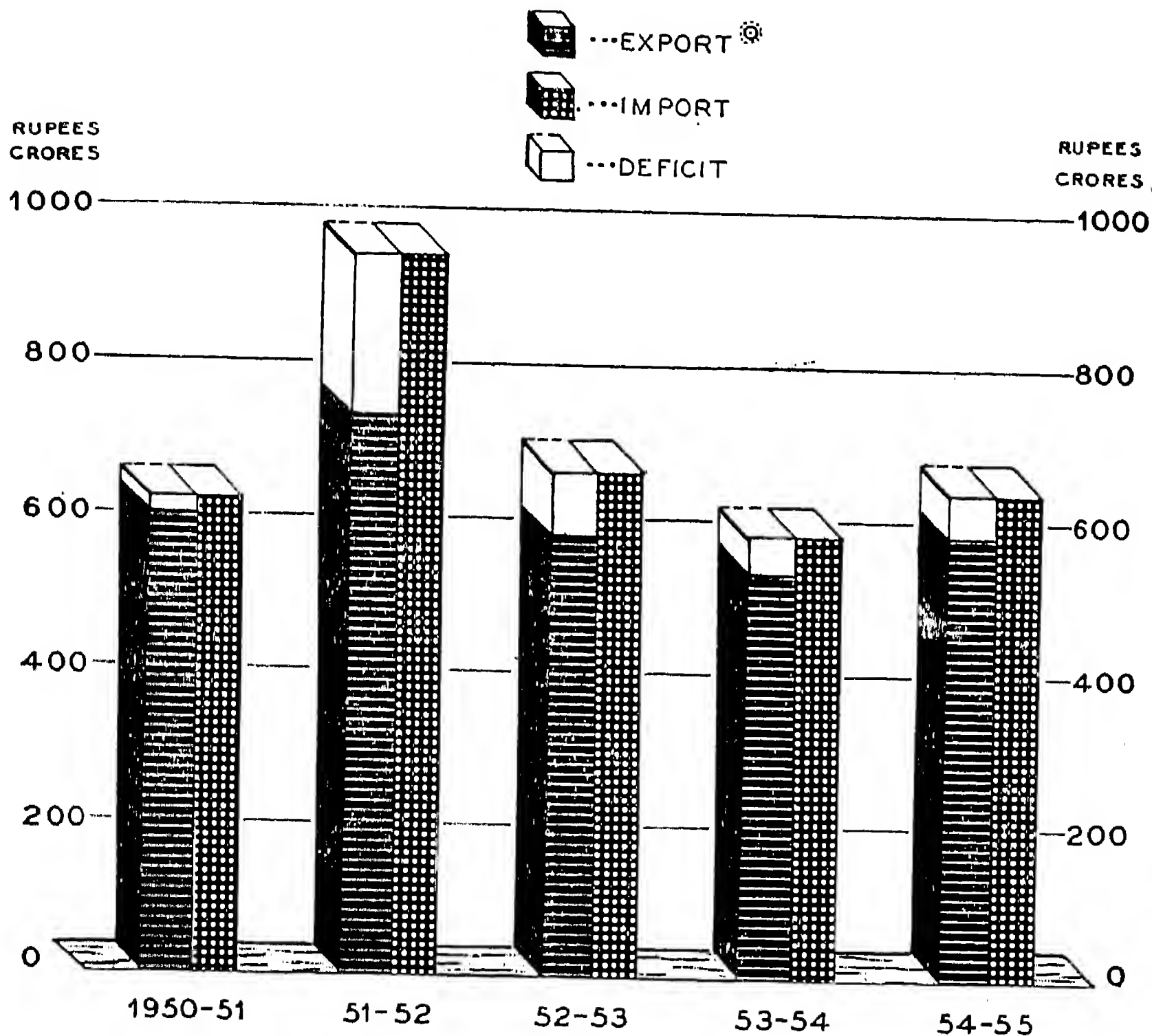
With a view to removing the deficiency in the manufacture of machine tools, the Government of India entered into an agreement with the Swiss firm of Oerlikon Machine Tool Works, Buehrle & Co., Zurich for the establishment of a machine tool factory in the country. The agreement envisages the manufacture of 900 high speed lathes, 460 milling machines and 240 heavy duty drilling machines per year. The control and management of the factory was transferred on 1st March, 1953 to the Hindustan Machine Tools Limited, Bangalore, and the present issued and called-up capital is Rs. 3 crores. The project envisages further development and increase in capital up to Rs. 9 crores.

During the year under review, the Machine Tool Factory commenced production operation. The two hangars housing the Main Production Shop and the Auxiliary Departments were completed and majority of the machines have been installed and are in use. The buildings for the technical office, stores, laboratory,

INDIA'S BALANCE OF TRADE

(BY SEA, AIR & LAND)

MERCHANDISE



☉ EXPORTS INCLUDE RE-EXPORTS.

etc., alongside one of the hangars have been put into use. Production of component parts of 8½ centre High Speed Lathe (H22) has commenced in October, 1954. Recruitment of technical staff to be trained so as to replace European technicians now in employment is in full swing. 40 Technical and 20 Supervisor Apprentices have already been recruited. The first batch of lathes made from imported components will be ready shortly and lathes built from components manufactured at the factory are expected to come off the line before the end of the year 1955. The peak production, viz. about 400 lathes annually, is expected to be attained in the third year i.e. by the end of 1957.

Hindustan Cables Limited (Rupnarayanpur) :—The manufacture of insulated telephone cables was undertaken under an agreement entered into with Messrs. Standard Telephone Cables Ltd. of the United Kingdom.

Subsequent to placing the contract for the building plant and machinery and after the factory had made fair progress, a limited company was constituted in August 1952 in the name of Hindustan Cables Limited owned and financed by the Government of India and under the overall control of the Ministry of Production. The factory has been planned to produce annually about 470 miles length of cables of different specifications valued at nearly one crore of rupees.

The factory went into regular production on 1st September, 1954, and had produced 48 miles of cables by the end of December, 1954. It set a target of production of 104 miles of cables up to 31st March, 1955. The target for 1955-56 is about 497 miles of cables.

The factory was initially planned to produce on single shift basis 469 miles of 'subscriber' telephone cables of which 89 miles were unarmoured and the rest armoured. There has been a considerable increase in the demand, and efforts are being made to enhance its capacity. An expansion scheme involving Rs. 7.5 lakhs has now been decided upon, and the work is expected to be completed by September, 1956. When the expansion scheme is completed, it will be possible for the factory to meet the entire requirements of the P. & T. Department.

Proposals for the installation of additional equipment for producing carrier cables in the factory are also under consideration.

The construction of quarters in the residential colony is progressing satisfactorily.

Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd., Pimpri, near Poona (Bombay) :—The Government of India decided in January 1949 to set up a State

concern for the manufacture of penicillin, the country's requirements of which are at present imported.

The control and management of the Penicillin Factory was transferred to a private limited company with the name of "Hindustan Antibiotics Ltd." with effect from 1st June, 1954. The Company is a wholly Government-owned enterprise with an authorised capital of Rs. 4 crores.

All the essential buildings required for the factory to start production have been constructed and erection of plant and equipment has been completed. The factory is now ready to commence production and the first step in this process, namely, the "seeding" of penicillin was undertaken on the 14th December, 1954. It is expected that successful commercial production will have been established in the early months of 1955.

The factory, though originally planned to produce 3.6 million mega units to 9.0 million mega units per year, is now expected to yield as much as 15 to 20 million mega units of penicillin per year by using better yielding strains evolved in the factory.

The Penicillin Plant at Bombay, which has so far been managed by the Indian Penicillin Committee constituted by the Government of India, has also been taken over by the Hindustan Antibiotics Limited with effect from 1st February, 1955. 13.40 lakhs of vials of Penicillin were bottled at the Plant up to 20th December, 1954. The quantity of penicillin imported for the Plant up to that date amounted to 8.42 lakh mega units. Sales for the period amounted to Rs. 13.92 lakhs. The Penicillin Factory will have a well-equipped Research Centre for Antibiotics, which will be in a position to exchange knowledge and personnel with other production centres and accept trainees from other countries.

*Hindustan Insecticides Ltd. and other D.D.T. Projects :—*Under an arrangement with the WHO and the UNICEF on 19th July, 1953 a factory for the production of 700 tons of DDT has been put up on the Rohtak Road Industrial Area, New Delhi. The plant and machinery has been supplied by the UNICEF at a cost of about Rs. 12,00,000 and the WHO (UNTAA) has made available technical assistance at a cost of about Rs. 4,75,000. The Government of India's contribution in the form of providing buildings, services, auxiliaries and installation of the plant and equipment, is of the order of about Rs. 35,00,000.

The construction of the factory was commenced on 2nd November, 1953. The building construction, and installation of equipment, piping and electricals have now been completed.

Operation for the manufacture of DDT have already commenced in two sections of the factory and the first DDT was expected to be produced by the end of March, 1955.

The DDT Factory at Delhi has been designed and is capable of accommodating expanded plant with double the capacity i.e. 1,400 tons of DDT per annum. There is, therefore, further need for the establishment of a second State-owned DDT Factory with at least a capacity of 1,400 tons per annum. Government have decided that production at the rate of about 3,000 tons per annum should be established soon and planning is in hand to reach this objective.

The question of the location of the second DDT Plant is also under the consideration of the Government.

Hindustan Housing Factory, Limited, Delhi:—The Hindustan Housing Factory Limited was incorporated in January, 1953 with the Government of India and Messrs. Basakha Singh Wallenberg Ltd. as equal partners. The paid-up capital of the Company is Rs. 1 lakh.

The factory went into production in the later part of the year 1953. The factory is now producing the following items:—

- (1) Wood work in standardised patterns (doors, windows, shutters, kit boxes, etc.)
- (2) Pre-stressed and Pre-cast concrete components.
- (3) Terton light weight concrete components.
- (4) Steel fabrication.

The Wood Work Department is engaged in the manufacture of wooden doors, windows, frames, almirahs and kit boxes in standardised patterns. It is in full production and orders worth Rs. 6 lakhs have been executed so far and orders worth Rs. 17 lakhs are under execution.

The Pre-stressed Concrete Department commenced production during April, 1954. Orders to the extent of Rs. 1 lakh have been executed and orders worth Rs. 14.5 lakhs are under execution. This department will be in full production shortly. The department of terton heavy weight concrete production is engaged in the manufacture of light weight concrete roofing slabs, light weight insulation slabs and wall blocks. Production commenced in the middle of 1954 and a small order worth Rs. 10,000 has been executed. The factory has recently received orders worth Rs. 55,000 for supply of terton light weight concrete blocks for use in cold storage buildings.

The Steel Fabrication Department is equipped to undertake steel fabrication work. Orders to the extent of Rs. 63,000 have been executed.

With the gradual attainment of the full production level in all the departments the financial position of the company is improving.

*Nahan Foundry Limited, Nahan (Himachal Pradesh) :—*The Nahan Foundry Limited was established by the erstwhile Sirmur State some 80 years ago, in the town of Nahan. It was taken over by the Government in the year 1952 and a private limited company called Nahan Foundry Limited was floated on the 20th October, 1952 which took over the management of the Foundry on the 1st January, 1953.

The Nahan Foundry Ltd., has shown good progress during the period under review. The sales and hiring figures for the period have exceeded those of the previous year.

Orders have also been secured from the Railway Board and P. & T. Department for items such as C.I. anchor plates, certain non-ferrous articles, C.I. saddles, etc. Further orders for C.I. sleepers and other articles are under negotiation. The manufacture of cane crushers with bigger rollers is also under active consideration. Recently, the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board has recommended the improved bullock driven flour mill designed by the Foundry to the public and the Board proposes to subsidise the consumers to the extent of 50 per cent of the price. The year 1953-54 showed a net profit of Rs. 28,748.

*National Instruments Factory :—*The National Instruments Factory had its origin as the Mathematical Instrument Office. The factory still specialises in repair work of not only survey instruments but also almost every type of precision instruments.

To review the organisation of the factory and to determine the lines on which it might be adopted or expanded to meet the country's present-day requirements of mathematical and scientific instruments, an expert committee was appointed in December, 1947 under the chairmanship of Prof. G. R. Paranjpe. The committee recommended large-scale re-organisation of the factory and formulated short-term and long-term plans.

In implementation of the short-term programme a scheme costing about Rs. 80 lakhs has been approved.

Land measuring 8.3 acres near the College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, in Calcutta was acquired at a cost of Rs. 8.64 lakhs. Administrative approval and expenditure sanction to an estimate aggregating Rs. 30.19 lakhs for new buildings have already been accorded.

Production and repair work during the year 1953-54 totalled Rs. 17.54 lakhs. The production during the first nine months of the year 1954-55 came to Rs. 15.86 lakhs which is 31 per cent. higher than that for the corresponding period last year.

The graduate apprenticeship training scheme sponsored by the Ministry of Education has been extended to the factory. Six graduate apprentices are receiving training in the factory. The training schemes have also been extended to the Ministry of Relief and Rehabilitation and several other educational and technical establishments for training of student and trade apprentices in various trades connected with the Instruments Industry.

Heavy Electrical Equipment Projects:—The need for the establishment of a Heavy Electrical Power Plant Industry in India as a key industry for generation, transmission and distribution of power in the country has long been felt and the Planning Commission included the project for the manufacture of heavy electrical equipment in the first Five-Year Plan and indicated their intention to provide a sum of Rs. 7 crores for it from the provision of Rs. 50 crores for basic industries and transport. Two firms of international repute, who accepted the principle of collaboration with the Government of India financially as well as technically, were invited to submit their project reports for the setting up of the factory. Two project reports, one from Messrs. Siemens and the other from the Associated Electrical Industries were received and examined. An Expert Committee was set up in order to make detailed investigations into the present and potential capacity of the existing electrical industry, the exact requirements of heavy electrical equipments and the extent to which they could be met by the current production. Unused capacity available in Government establishments and workshops including the State Workshops were also recently enquired into by an Expert Committee. These investigations have been completed and the report of the Expert Committee has been received by the Government.

Synthetic Oil Project:—The question of the manufacture of synthetic oil from low grade coal available in this country in abundance has been under consideration of the Government for a number of years. In May 1954, Government set up a Committee under the chairmanship of Shri K. D. Malaviya, then Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research, to advise Government in regard to the desirability of setting up a plant for production of synthetic oil taking into account all relevant factors including the report already available and the latest technical developments. The Committee which included several scientific experts and also consulted other experts, submitted their report in

September 1954, recommending the setting up of a Synthetic Oil Plant capable of producing 300,000 tons of fuel (mainly aviation spirit, petrol and diesel oil) per annum, and as a first step, obtaining Project Reports from specialised foreign firms. Government have accepted the report in principle and have decided to obtain special Project Reports. A decision as to the implementation of the Project will be taken thereafter.

AJMER

The first Five-Year Plan has no separate allocation of funds for industrial development of the State. However, this aspect has not been overlooked by the Government and a Board has been set up to frame proposals for the development of heavy industries. The Board has already commenced investigations for the development of tanneries, wool-trade, and mica, quartz, feldspar mining industries in the State.

Government is encouraging development of cottage industries. Hosiery, lac work, gota kinari, dyeing and printing, bidi, manufacture of reed furniture (*moodhas*), *durry* making, brasswares and cotton ginning and cleaning are some of the more popular cottage industries. Ajmer *moodhas* decorate many a modern drawing room in and outside the State. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 has been allocated in the State budget for 1955-56 for grant of loans to help small-scale and cottage industries on the recommendations of a number of Boards set up by the Government. To encourage the handloom industry, an emporium has been opened in Ajmer City where rebate is allowed at the rate of six pice per rupee on sales of rupees two and above. A grant of Rs. 36,000 and loans to the extent of Rs. 53,600 were given by the Government during 1953-55 for the development of the handloom industry. The State Government proposes to spend Rs. 2½ lakhs on the development of cottage industries during 1955-56. With a view to helping the displaced persons a scheme of the Central Government for giving aid to private enterprise is also being introduced in the State.

Eleven training centres have been opened in the Pisangan Community Project of the State to develop the small-scale industries in villages. Remarkable progress has been made in the palm-gur industry. 26 women's handicraft training centres are functioning in Pisangan and Masuda Development Blocks.

ANDHRA

During the year 1954-55, the Andhra Paper Mills and the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, continued to be run as State concerns. A scheme for the manufacture of card board at the rate

of a quarter ton per day has been introduced in the Andhra Paper Mills, Rajahmundry. The question of re-organizing the Government Ceramic Factory, Gudur, with a view to increasing its production capacity and also manufacturing electrical insulators is under consideration. The Government Block Glass Plant, Gudur, which will commence production shortly is expected to meet the raw material requirements of private industrialists at economic rates. The construction of the buildings of the Ceramic School, Gudur, and the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada, has been completed.

A diploma course in Radio Engineering has been introduced in the Andhra Polytechnic, Kakinada from July, 1954. The Ceramic School, Gudur which has also begun functioning imparts training in (1) Pottery and Refractories and (2) in Glass and Enamel. The duration of the courses is three years and the successful trainees are awarded diplomas. Fifteen students are admitted each year to each of the two courses, and deserving trainees in each course are awarded a stipend of Rs. 25 each per mensem.

The Glass Bangle and Bead Training Centre, Gudur, Pottery Training Centre, Rajahmundry, East Godavari District, Coir Industrial School, Baruya, Srikakulam District, are being run by the Government to serve as models for private enterprise in cottage industries.

The Government have sanctioned six schemes at an estimated cost of about Rs. 1.11 lakhs under the Community Projects (Cottage Industries Programme).

An amount of Rs. 1.16 lakhs was sanctioned as aid to three different industries under the State aid to Industries Act during the period under review.

ASSAM

Handloom: Next to agriculture, the handloom weaving industry is by far the largest and oldest single subsidiary cottage industry of the State. Excepting the weavers of the district of Cachar and a few professional weavers of Sualkuchi in the district of Kamrup this industry is pursued mostly by women. There are at present nearly 5,00,000 handlooms in Assam of which 50,000 are fly-shuttle looms. The industry provides part-time and whole-time employment to nearly 12.5 lakhs of people and is thus a potent factor in the economic life of the people of the State.

The State Government through its Weaving Department have taken all adequate steps within its resources for the amelioration of the conditions of the industry.

Eleven peripatetic parties of 91 weaving demonstrators under 11 Weaving Inspectors and Weaving Assistants are successfully carrying on demonstrations with a view to introducing up-to-date methods of handloom weaving in rural and urban areas including the Hill Districts. The parties have also introduced attractive designs and new patterns.

The Government Weaving Institute at Gauhati which is a residential institution with 9 Instructors under a Head Teacher provides facilities for training in up-to-date handloom weaving, dyeing, designing and printing to the boys and girls of the State.

With a view to supplying yarn and raw materials to the weavers under the co-operative fold, at economic price and arranging marketing of their products, 12 new Emporia in addition to the 22 existing Emporia have been started in the State through which the handloom products of the weavers are being sold.

A State Handloom Advisory Board has been recently formed by the State Government with 12 official and non-official members to advise Government on the improvement and development of the handloom industry in the State from time to time. Similar Advisory Boards at sub-divisional level are also being formed.

As a result of intensive work the production of handloom fabrics has increased from 2,90,00,000 yds. in 1953 to 3,00,00,000 yds. in 1954.

Khadi: A State Khadi Board consisting of 14 official and non-official members is functioning since 1953 with its office at Shillong. The State Board acts on the lines of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board and has included the following industries for their full development in the State: (i) Khadi (ii) Village Oil Industry (iii) Hand-Pounding of rice (iv) Hand-made paper (v) Bee-keeping (vi) Pottery (vii) Gur Industries (viii) Soap-making from non-edible oils and (ix) Leather Industries. The activities of the Board are at present confined to the first 3 items.

A sum of Rs. 25,000 has been received by the Board as grants-in-aid from the State Government in 1954-55 and an equal sum has been provided for the year 1955-56. No grant has yet been sanctioned by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board.

Four production and sale centres have been established at Barama, Rampur, Joysagar and Pathar Kandi in addition to one Khadi Bhandar at Gauhati with a branch at Shillong.

A Ghani oil production centre has been started by the Board at Barama while a sale centre for Dhenki rice and Ghani oil has been functioning at Shillong and another similar centre is being started at Gauhati soon.

The Board has given financial aids to institutions and individuals for development of khadi and other industries falling within the purview of the Board and deputed some of its employees to places outside the State for training during 1954-55. It has also started an experiment at Gauhati with a cowdung gas plant. The operator of the plant has been trained at the Board's cost at Sodepur, Calcutta. The Board also participated with its products in the New Delhi Khadi Exhibition and Madras Congress Exhibition.

Sericulture : Sericulture industry is an important and valuable cottage industry in Assam, playing a vital role in the economic life of the rural people.

Though the culture of mulberry silk worm was not practised formerly by all sections of the people, the State of Assam is noted for her non-mulberry silk, viz., Eri and Muga from time immemorial. The culture of Eri and Muga until recently was not known anywhere else in the world. Although Eri has been cultured in some other parts of India, Assam with all her natural resources and climatic advantages still remains the foremost producer, while Muga culture is unknown to the sericulturists of the world except in Assam.

A Sericultural Research Station has been established at Titabar at the cost of Rs. 1,46,000 for carrying on research on problems of practical importance in all the branches of mulberry and non-mulberry silk industry in the State. The Research Officer was sent to the Central Sericultural Research Station, Berhampur, West Bengal, to qualify himself in research works carried on there for a period of six months.

The Sericultural Training Institute at Titabar continued to provide facilities for sericultural training, both practical and theoretical, to stipendiaries from all parts of the State. The period of training has been raised from 9 months to one year in the current year.

A batch of 12 stipendiaries from the State and 5 students from Manipur has been undergoing training this year.

BIHAR

The work of construction of the State superphosphate building at Sindri and the installation of equipment, etc., are progressing satisfactorily. The factory is expected to go into production sometime in 1956.

The State Financial Corporation has already been established with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores, of which Rs. 50 lakhs

have been issued in the first instance and the State Government have taken shares of Rs. 20 lakhs.

It has been decided to vest the State Board for Khadi and Village Industries with statutory powers, so that schemes of khadi and village industries may be executed in collaboration with the All-India Board directly and more expeditiously. So far as the handloom industry is concerned, about 38,000 weavers have already been brought into the co-operative fold, 54 sales emporia have been opened throughout the State, and the total sale of handloom through these emporia and co-operative societies has been of Rs. 31.71 lakhs.

BHOPAL

Large-Scale Industries: The State already possesses a number of large-scale industries among which may be cited Bhopal New Textile Mill, Bhopal Sugar Industries, Bhopal Cardboard Factory and Nerbudda Valley Refrigerated Products Ltd. These industries together employ over 6,000 workers.

Recent attempts have further resulted in the establishment of a first class flour mill which is going to start its work with an authorised capital of Rs. 50 lakhs, and a subscribed capital of Rs. 15 lakhs. It will have the capacity to crush 25,000 maunds of wheat and 1,000 maunds of gram daily.

Cottage Industries: The development of cottage industry has been taken up in right earnest since 1953. The original allotment of Rs. 5 lakhs made under the Five-Year Plan was raised to Rs. 22.08 lakhs in the year under review so as to pave the way for all-round development and mainly for the completion of the Polytechnic Institute. The new institute is expected to fulfil the long standing need for overseers and technicians as it would impart education in civil, mechanical and electrical engineering. It has cost an expenditure of Rs. 7.08 lakhs including the cost of equipment and machinery. An overseers' training school started in April 1953, has now been merged in the institute where 58 students attended I and II year classes in 1954-55. It has been following the syllabus prescribed by the All-India Council for Technical Studies for the grant of the National Diploma.

In addition to the two training-cum-production centres working since 1953-54, a Ladies' Training Centre and a Training Centre (Carpentry) were started at Sehore and one at Raisen. The five training centres thus established have gone a long way to meet the vocational needs of the people of Bhopal while training course has been provided ranging from carpentry, upholstery and bamboo work to mechanical training, tailoring, dyeing, etc. During the year under review there were in all 240 trainees who were paid stipends from

Rs. 15 to Rs. 20 per month per trainee. The Training-cum-Production Centre in Bhopal, having 150 trainees on its rolls, produced goods worth Rs. 2.3 lakhs during the last three years including supplies made to the State Government for governmental requirements.

With a view to creating a nucleus for khadi work in rural areas, arrangements were made at Gandhi Ashram, Bhopal, to train 30 candidates in khadi and village industries. After receiving further training at Sevapuri, nearly all of the said trainees were absorbed in the State Development, Education and Industries Departments.

Four Khadi Development and Demonstration Centres have functioned all round the year at Bhopal, Sehore, Bewanganj and Ghairatganj. Arrangements have been made to enable the villagers to deliver yarn at these centres at scheduled rates and to get khadi woven free of cost for their personal use.

One Industrial Society for the production of hand-made paper was formed which is proposed to give Rs. 13,000 by way of aid.

The handloom industry being one of the biggest cottage industries in the State, its development was undertaken through co-operation. Up till the end of the year under review 13 Primary Co-operative Societies of weavers were formed. During the year the State Government also provided Rs. 21,560 as loan and Rs. 11,545 as grants for the development of this industry, particularly for introducing improved technique in weaving and supplying raw material to the weavers. In addition, a Central Weavers' Union, an apex body consisting of 13 Primary Societies, was also formed. The Union was given aid of Rs. 18,000 for the purchase of raw material and for seeking outlets for the products of the Societies.

A scheme for the development of the village oil industry received the approval of the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee towards which the State Government contributed Rs. 21,916, and a like amount advanced by the Indian Central Oil Seeds Committee. Four Oilmen Societies are organised at Bhopal, Sehore, Silwani and Bareilly. Each of the Societies is entitled to get loans for the purchase of oilseeds and construction of godowns.

As regards financial assistance, Rs. 62,725 were given to 40 individuals and 20 Co-operative Societies for the development of their respective crafts and businesses.

BOMBAY

The industrial production in this State showed a general increase in almost all fields of production. This is also evident from the applications received under the Industries (Development

& Regulation) Act, 1951, for starting new industries or expansion of the existing ones. During the period under review, 122 applications were received from industrial concerns in the State which envisage capital investment of about Rs. 9,36,70 lakhs and possible employment of 14,500 persons. Licences were granted to 23 industrial concerns.

In order to step up the production of sugar, the State Government has decided to float ten co-operative sugar factories in the State in addition to licences given to three private parties. Government proposes to contribute Rs. 10,00,000 towards the share capital of each of the co-operative sugar factories. The progress of these co-operative factories is watched by a special committee set up by the Bombay Government and the question of starting additional co-operative sugar factories is also under its consideration.

While industrial development in the State is carried on by private enterprise, the State Government has established a special organisation for extending every kind of assistance to industrial enterprise.

The organisation also maintains laboratories for carrying on analytical, experimental and testing work for industrialists including those engaged in activities of small-scale industries. Grants are given for conducting research into chemicals.

Systematic development of mineral resources in the State is aided by the analysis of mineral samples, and 69 prospecting licences were granted. 25 mining licences, 25 prospecting licences and collecting technical information for 115 parties were the other activities in this sphere.

Government is considering the recommendations of a committee which went into the difficulties and handicaps under which small-scale industries are working. The 25% price preference has been given to cottage industrial products and they are favoured along with those of jail industries and products of displaced persons' rehabilitation centres, etc. Swadeshi goods naturally receive preference in the purchase of Government stores and the goods manufactured in the State among such purchases amounted to Rs. 75.83 lakhs out of the total purchases including those of foreign makes worth Rs. 174 lakhs.

75 permits were issued for construction of premises for use for various industries. The policy in this matter is motivated by the desire to avoid congestion and the nuisance of factories in residential localities. An effort is made to have industry dispersed outside the city areas, and industrial concerns establishing factories in the city are required to provide housing accommodation to 40% of the

workers if the number of workers exceeds 20 in each factory. The distribution of iron and steel for steel processing industries, small-scale industries, etc., is regulated on the basis of advice of a local advisory committee. Statutory control is similarly imposed on the distribution of town gas.

Several 5-Year Plan schemes have been implemented. They include the scheme of collection of industrial statistics and commercial intelligence for the Government of India. Settlement of trade disputes between Indian and foreign parties and assistance to the Tariff Commission in the form of reports on the Indian industries seeking tariff protection are the other activities. The scheme includes establishment of trading estates also. The cities for location of such estates have been selected near Kalyan in Thana district and at Dharwar and the estates are being established. It is also proposed to establish industrial area in Belgaum.

The Bagalkot Cement Factory, the first of its kind in the State, and in which Government has invested Rs. 10 lakhs besides guaranteeing dividends to share-holders of the factory, will shortly go into production. The interests of consumers and agriculturists are safeguarded with the enforcement of the Weights and Measures Act and a Statewide organisation is maintained to verify, inspect and stamp weights and measures. An upto-date standard and precision laboratory is also maintained.

Cottage Industries and Handicrafts : There are about two lakh handlooms maintained in the 27 districts of the State. 58,983 weavers possess one loom each and 20,083 two looms each. Following Government effort to encourage co-operative organisation among them, there were 482 co-operative societies with a membership of 65,250 and a working capital of Rs. 91.18 lakhs and paid-up share capital of Rs. 26.94 lakhs. The handloom weavers have been helped with loans and subsidies, supply of raw-materials, finance for production activities, improved implements, designs and finishing and training in improved process as well as marketing. Ten Government sales depots during 1954 purchased handloom products worth over Rs. four lakhs and sold products worth a higher amount.

As the industry was found to face formidable difficulties, Government launched a relief scheme costing Rs. 22 lakhs.

There are 108 schools and peripatetic parties that impart training in various cottage industrial crafts and skills. Young and old persons, women and partially employed or unemployed villagers are helped at the village industries training production centres scattered throughout the State. They are engaged in fibre produc-

Based on the report of the Director of Sericulture, Mysore, a scheme has been drawn up to establish sericulture industry in suitable parts of the State.

A scheme for the establishment of a Pottery Centre has been drawn up and finalised for implementation during the current year.

Poultry farming has come to stay in this State and the Census has shown that there is one bird per head of population. Provision for the expansion of this scheme with a Central Farm and more development blocks has been made in the current year's Budget of the State. Carpentry, smithy, tailoring, etc., are some of the other cottage industries which are progressing well in this State.

DELHI

The two World Wars and the partition of the country in 1947 which resulted in a great influx of industrialists from West Punjab, accelerated the growth of industries in Delhi State.

In 1954 the number of factories registered in Delhi stood at 665 as against 437 in 1951, 227 in 1946 and 119 in 1934. Besides the registered factories, there are 7,630 unregistered factories and cottage and small-scale industries establishments engaged in more than 100 different industries.

All the big and small industrial establishments are estimated to have an investment of 19 crores and an annual production capacity of nearly 100 crores.

Together with the building, stone crushing and brick making industries, they provide employment to nearly 1,50,000 workers. Assuming that every worker has three dependents, Delhi industries are providing livelihood to about six lakh persons who form nearly 1/3 of the total population of Delhi.

Cottage Industries :—Among the important cottage industries of Delhi are leather industries, gari and zardozi, ivory carving, cane and bamboo basket making, calico printing, plastic goods, paper products, brush wares, wood work, artificial limb making, sola hats, imitation jewellery, gold and silver jewellery, lock making and tin containers, button making, soap making, tazi-dermy, thread ball, gas mental, wooden scales, surgical goods and sports goods industries.

The rapid growth of industries in Delhi is in no small measure due to the progressive industrial policy of Delhi State Government. Though the State Government has not started any factory of its own, it has been rendering all possible assistance to the industrialists in setting up new industries.

State Aid to Industry :—It has been possible for the Delhi State Government to give some financial assistance to cottage and small-scale industries under the State Aid to Industries.

In March, 1953, 21 industrial concerns including some co-operative societies representing 16 industries were advanced Rs. 1,11,400 as loans of amounts varying from Rs. 1,500 to Rs. 10,000.

In the year 1953-54 again, the Delhi State Government advanced loans and subsidies amounting to Rs. 3,75,000 to as many as 80 concerns out of which 10 were co-operative societies. The Delhi State Government also gave subsidies to 5 concerns amounting to Rs. 10,250.

HYDERABAD

Industrial production during 1954 increased considerably not only as compared with the previous year but also as compared to the base year 1948. The output of coal during 1954 was 15.14 lakh tons as compared with 13.30 lakhs in the preceding year and 10.69 lakh tons during the year 1948.

The output of cotton piecegoods was 8,69,63,000 yds. during the preceding year and was 45 times the production during 1948. The output of gold during 1948 was 18.678 fine ozs., as compared with 11.800 fine ozs. last year and 382 during the year 1948. The output of cotton yarn during 1954 was 2,98,81,000 lbs. as compared with 2,85,54,000 lbs. during previous year and 2,26,05,000 lbs. during the year 1948.

The output of cotton piecegoods was 8,69,63,000 yds. during 1954 as compared with 8,71,92,000 yds. during previous year and 6,74,53,000 yds. during the year 1948.

The cement production during 1954 was 2,73,794 tons, as compared with 2,21,188 tons during previous year and 1,23,697 tons during 1948.

The output of paper was 2,55,455 cwts. during 1954, as compared with 1,15,700 cwts. during previous year and 63,657 cwts. during the year 1948.

On the basis of existing resources of raw materials and labour as also the demand for the products, availability of power and coal, etc., the Commerce and Industries Department has formulated schemes for large-scale industrialisation of the State. These relate to Co-operative Cotton Yarn Spinning Mill, Woollen Mill, plant for manufacture of fertilisers, steel manufacturing plant, ceramics and clay refining industry, paper industry from Baggassi, timber seasoning plant, manufacture of quality electric fans, fractional

motors and electric clocks, oil industry (solvent extraction plants), sheet glass industry, etc. The total cost of the development schemes works out to Rs. 45,56,08,500.

The total number of cottage and small industries in the State is 2,22,785. They provide employment to about 6,91,888 persons. Among these there are 74,861 textile establishments which employ about 2,39,624 persons.

The Industrial Trust Fund, established in 1929, has been mainly responsible for making Hyderabad public industry minded. It gives grants-in-aid to the tune of one lakh of rupees every year to deserving artisans. The Fund holds shares of the approximate value of Rs. 130 lakhs in 23 companies, and has given loans to 13 companies amounting approximately to 174 lakhs. The Industrial Trust Fund are also the Managing Agents for eight companies.

The State Financial Corporation was established in April, 1954, with a capital of Rs. 2 crores of which shares to the total value of one crore of rupees have been issued in the first instance. The State Government has invested a sum of Rs. 50,00,000 in the Corporation. The Corporation provides financial assistance to industrial concerns in the State.

Considering the role of village, small-scale and cottage industries in the economic structure of the country, the Commerce and Industries Department has prepared a number of development schemes, some of which have already been or are being implemented.

In order to impart training in the use of improved appliances and modern methods of production in various cottage, village and small-scale industries, the Commerce and Industries Department has established 6 Village Industries Development Centres and 9 Rural Arts, Crafts and Industries Centres (under Community Projects) in districts and a Village Industries Training Centre in the city of Hyderabad.

During the period under review a sum of Rs. 80,447 was distributed to cottage industries as grants-in-aid. Artisans who were given grants-in-aid are now in a position to carry on their trade successfully.

In order to help the cottage and small-scale producers, the Central Stores Purchase Branch of this department purchase their goods by giving quality and price preference. Various cottage and small-scale industries goods worth Rs. 16,39,753 were purchased during the year 1954-55.

The three Cottage Industries Advisory Boards constituted by the Government of Hyderabad, viz., Handloom Advisory Board,

Handicrafts Advisory Board and Khadi and Village Industries Advisory Board have done good work in their respective spheres during the year under review.

The various schemes for the resuscitation of the handloom industry prepared by the State Handloom Advisory Board have been approved by the All-India Handloom Board and sanction to the tune of Rs. 34,35,750 as loan and Rs. 11,88,720 as grants to implement these schemes has been received from the Government of India during the year under review.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The Plan of the Industries Department is to develop industries on cottage and small-scale basis.

For this purpose Training-cum-Production Centres have been and are being established.

Textile Industry: All the three centres provided for the expansion and improvement of Woollen Industry under the Plan have already been established. The Mandi Centre is functioning jointly with the regular departmental centre. The progress made by this centre has already been recorded under "Regular Departmental Activities."

Tanning & Manufacture of Leather Goods: Two Training-cum-Production Centres, one at Paonta in the Sirmur district and the other at Chamba, have been established. The leather sections of these Centres have started production of holdalls, attache cases, bags, shoes, Chamba chapples, etc.

Match & Match Box Industry: Training-cum-Production Centre in Match Industry at Jogindernagar in Mandi district has been established. One Match Expert has also been appointed by the Department.

Oil Milling: Three Demonstration-cum-Training-cum-Production Centres at Jogindernagar, Mandi and Sundernagar have been established. An Oil Milling Expert has already been appointed, who has carried out a preliminary survey of the Mandi district.

Wood Working: One Training-cum-Production Centre has been established at Jubbal in Mahasu district. Trainees will be admitted as soon as accommodation and raw materials, etc., are made available, arrangements for which are already in hand.

During the period under report the weaving centre at Mandi, in addition to imparting training to 24 students in wool spinning, wool weaving, dyeing, etc., produced cloth worth about Rs. 40,000 required for liveries to Class IV Government servants in Himachal Pradesh.

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The Weaving Centre, Rampur, continued to function satisfactorily. It imparts training in wool spinning and wool weaving and in the production of improved type of woollen fabrics. There are 15 trainees on roll in the centre.

Two spinning centres, one at *Purani Mandi* and the other at Sundernagar were established during the year. About 130 students in these centres have so far been trained in wool spinning.

Sericulture: According to the experts of the Central Silk Board, India, Himachal Pradesh is very favourably situated for Sericulture Industry—an industry eminently suited as a profitable subsidiary occupation to the agriculturists. The State's scheme envisages the establishment of Mulberry Farms, production of disease free cellular silk-seed, reeling of cocoons, production of silk yarn, etc.

Silk Reeling and Throwing Factories at Mandi are under construction. Grainage building at Mandi and a rearing-cum-reeling shed at Paonta in Sirmur district, are also under construction. The department has purchased one refrigerator for hybernation and one "5 Basin Reeling Unit" is expected to reach shortly. During the period under report, the department also organized two exhibitions.

MADHYA BHARAT

The number of registered factories under the Factories Act showed an increase from 785 at the end of December, 1953 with 92,620 workers to 824 factories and 93,840 workers at the end of 1954.

The most important new concern that started working during the year was the Staple Fibre Factory at Nagda. The factory which is the first of its type in India is reported to be employing nearly 800 workers per day.

Among the smaller concerns which started working during the year, mention may be made of the Glass Factory at Morena which produces beautiful ornamental glassware from Banmore sand.

Under construction are a Cement Tile Making Factory and a Cold Storage Factory at Indore. For the latter the Rehabilitation Administration has sanctioned on the recommendation of the Industries Department a loan of Rs. 30,000.

Industrial production recorded considerable increase in 1954 excepting for a few items such as hume pipes, matches, confectionery and looms.

Textile production showed an all-time record. Another significant increase was set up by the infant Razor Blade Industry, the production of which shot up from 5 lakhs to 49 lakhs.

The Aid-to-Industries Board met 4 times in the current year as against 5 times in the previous year and recommended the sanction of loans and subsidies of a total of Rs. 1,68,550 in 64 cases as against Rs. 1,20,215 in 29 cases in the previous year.

Government sanction was obtained for the creation of an Industrial Finance Corporation with a paid-up capital of 1 crore of rupees of which the Reserve Bank promised to take up shares to the extent of Rs. 10 lakhs and the State Government Rs. 36 lakhs.

On the recommendation of a team of experts under the Ford Foundation, the Government of India appointed a Small-scale Industries Board with 24 members on 2nd November, 1954. Madhya Bharat was one of the few part 'B' States given representation on this Board. This Board is attempting to tackle the major question connected with the development of small industries and to draw up a programme for the purpose. In this connection the Government of India have offered liberal help to the States. Proposals for taking advantage of such help are under preparation.

Sanction has been accorded by the Government of India to a scheme for the manufacture of clocks in Indore.

Handloom : The year was one of considerable importance to this industry. The efforts already being put in by the State received powerful fillip from the Central Government on the advice of the All-India Handloom Board, a body which was re-constituted during the year and in which again Madhya Bharat was given representation.

A comprehensive 5-year programme for the development of the handloom industry so as to cover all the 15,000 handloom weavers in the State was prepared during the year. Among other things, the programme envisages substitution of all the inefficient throw-shuttle looms by fly-shuttles. The organisation of 150 weavers' co-operative societies embracing all the weavers at the rate of 30 societies per year, and the establishment of 150 dye houses in 5 years to provide the supply of cloth of various hues and designs are other things.

The handloom weaving industry was linked with the cloth printing industry, the weaver supplying the requirements of the printer who was hitherto getting cloth from the mills. Efforts were also made to organise the cloth printers into co-operatives. A scheme was submitted to the Government of India to start 21

printing centres out of which the Handicrafts Board has recommended the starting of 7 centres, and a subsidy of Rs. 11,276 and a loan of Rs. 1,08,000.

The most important step that is being taken for the development of the Handloom Industry is the establishment of a dyeing, bleaching and calendering plant at Ujjain which would be in operation by 1955-56. Equipped with up-to-date machines and a capacity of 20,000 yards per day, this plant will go a long way in making handloom and printed cloth more attractive and marketable.

Sericulture: A Central Silk Farm was started at Badarkha on the recommendation of Mr. Ramarao, an authority on Sericulture in India, in 1950. After the success of initial experiments, the industry was taken to the homes of the cultivators and the area under mulberry was gradually expanded. As against 24 cultivators and 26 acres under mulberry with them in 1953-55, the current year saw under cultivation 35 acres with 26 cultivators.

MADHYA PRADESH

Handloom Industry: Improved weaving appliances and textile accessories worth Rs. 25,968 were manufactured and supplied to the weavers during the year under report.

The Government Weaving Factory produced 88,403 yards of cloth of reserved and other varieties and 1,420 square feet of punja durry.

Under the Woollen Industry Scheme, woollen blankets and blanketing cloth valued at Rs. 40,900 was supplied to various Government Departments. It is now proposed to install a central raising and milling plant where blankets produced departmentally will be milled and raised. A scheme for the development of Tassar Industry was submitted to the Central Silk Board, which has been approved by the Board and a grant of Rs. 5,000 has been sanctioned by it towards its recurring expenditure. The State Government have also sanctioned Rs. 4,000 towards its working capital.

Besides the usual activities of the textile section, several handloom development schemes have been implemented by Government through the textile section out of the Government of India grant from the Cess Fund.

Four State Emporia, one each at Nagpur, Jabalpur, Raipur and Akola, have been opened. Cloth and furnishing material worth Rs. 1,26,016 have been sold during the year under report.

The State Industries Committee has approved of the loan of Rs. 50,000 to Shri Balaji Paonikar for development of his handloom industry and Rs. 3 lakhs to the Nagpur Glass Works Ltd., for

development of the hurricane lantern industry. 1000 throw-shuttle looms have been converted into fly-shuttle looms during the year 1954-55.

Under the Model Dye House Scheme 11,821 yards of cloth and 5 m. 811 lbs. of yarn have been dyed and 76,087 yards of cloth and 688 lbs. of yarn have been bleached. 2,617 yards of Kosa have been bleached and 2,511 lbs. of woollen yarn have been dyed.

Cottage Industries: Training classes in various cottage industries were conducted in the Industrial Institute. The Government of India have recently sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 35,300 for the development of leather industry in the State.

Grant-in-aid of Rs. 30,700 for the development of village factory has been sanctioned by the Union Government. The scheme has been implemented in the Industrial Institute.

The State Government also propose to organise cottage industries on a co-operative basis in the Community Project, National Extension Service Blocks and Tribal Areas in this State. In the Tribal Areas, 40 training-cum-production centres in useful cottage industries were started in ten zones.

Similarly it is proposed to start in the Community Projects training-cum-production centres at the Block headquarters in useful cottage industries. Attached to these centres, there will be peripatetic demonstration parties in each Block which will train workers in the use of improved processes and labour saving devices. A provision for loans and subsidies to the cottage workers has also been made by the Development Department.

Besides, three production centres have been started. The State Government have made a provision of Rs. 6.50 lakhs for loans and Rs. 50,000 for subsidies for being disbursed to the educated unemployed, bona fide craftsmen, co-operative societies of cottage industries and for developing the existing ones.

The Government Central Workshop and Stores, Nagpur received orders for supply of Touches, Gurmas, cash boxes, fibre decorator, hackling frame, hand operated and treadle operated gins, steel show cases and medicine chests valued at Rs. 8,00,000 during the year under report.

Organised Industries: Messrs. Hindustan Investment Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, have been granted a licence by the Government of India to establish a cement factory at village Mohtara, near Bilaspur with initial capacity of 2,16,000 tons of portland cement rising to 3,30,000 tons per year.

Messrs. Cambatta Industry Ltd., Bombay, have been granted a licence by the Government of India to establish a ferro manganese plant at Tumsar with a capacity of 30,000 tons of ferro manganese annually.

The next steel plant the Government of India have in view is a plant producing structurals, wheels, axles and it has been decided that it will be established in Madhya Pradesh and located at Bhilai. Its capacity will be one million tons per annum and capital requirement will be of the order of 100 crores of rupees. The employment potentiality of the plant itself will be of the order of 6,000 persons per day.

The Napa Mills have completed the erection work and have gone into trial production since January, 1955. The Ballarpur Paper Mills, which started production last year, attained full production and its management are planning to enhance the production capacity of the project.

MADRAS

Though Madras State suffers comparatively due to lack of any large-scale industries, efforts are being made for the rapid industrialisation of the State and to maintain a high level of employment. Government have been giving maximum encouragement and assistance to private enterprise. The Madras Industrial Investment Corporation Ltd., sponsored by the Government, granted long-term loans to industrial concerns to the tune of Rs. 1.5 crores.

During 1954-55, licences were granted for the establishment of a number of new textile mills and for the expansion of existing ones involving a total addition of about 2,00,000 spindles to the State's existing spindlage. Licences were also granted for 3 sugar factories with a total crushing capacity of 2,600 tons of cane per day, one cement factory for the manufacture of white and coloured cements: one soda ash factory at Tirunelveli and one paper mill at Papanasm. There are also proposals to establish another paper mill in the Nilgiris district and a factory for motor cycles.

Following the discovery of a very important key product lignite, in South Arcot district, and the successful experiments carried out in the initial stages of the pilot project at Nivell, the Government of India have now come forward to meet the entire expenditure of the lignite investigations at Niveli in South Arcot from this year. However, the work will be carried out through the agency of Government of Madras. A project co-ordinating committee consisting of five representatives of the Government of India and three representatives of the Government of Madras was set up. In May, 1954, the Government of India engaged the services

of a British firm for writing up a project report on South Arcot lignite. They have since submitted the report. An integrated scheme for the production and utilisation of raw lignite will be drawn up after further investigations to check the thickness of the lignite seam and to study the underground water conditions are completed.

The production and sale at the Korala Soap Institute during the year were higher and better than in the previous year. The total production of soap during the year was 408 tons.

Additional new machineries were installed for the manufacture of Shark Liver Oil and 'Ademin' at the Government Oil Factory at Kozhikode. This has considerably improved the odour and colour of the final product.

The total quantity of silk produced at the Government Silk Filatures at Kollegal was 50,190 lbs. of raw silk, 3,019 lbs. of duppion silk, and 20,330 lbs. of thrown silk.

During the year, improved varieties of duppion silk and sub-standard silk out of the inferior cocoons were produced. The area under mulberry cultivation was 24,885 acres and there was an increase of 1900 acres during the year.

A Regional Institute for the development of small-scale industries is being set up at Madurai. It is also proposed to establish 4 workshops with mobile units attached to train village carpenters and blacksmiths in the use of improved tools and methods of production. A few central workshops to assist and supplement a group of small-scale industrial units will also be set up.

During 1954-55, steps were taken to establish 30 model village oil pressing units in the State and for the conversion during the first year of 750 old type of ghanies into Wardha ghanies at Government cost. The object of the scheme is to give fillip to village oil industry which is unable to withstand competition from power operated oil mills.

With a view to reviving the Kara mat of Pattamadaï industry a training-cum-production centre has been set up at Pattamadaï at a cost of Rs. 18,300 for the conversion of the mat into various fancy articles such as ladies hand bags, purses, etc.

The Glass Training Centres at Madura and Kasaragod provided training to students in glass bangles and beads manufacture. The glass centre at Madras is training students in the manufacture of all important items of scientific glassware required for educational and research institutions. A scheme for the expansion of the

marketing centre and for undertaking additional lines of manufacture such as Thermoflasks, neon-signs, etc., has recently been sanctioned and will be implemented during the year 1955-56. The Cottage Industries Research Institute at Madras continued to design improved implements and tools for the cottage industries.

During the year 1954, the Viswesvarayya Scheme of Rural Industrialisation was extended to the entire Musiri taluk in the Tituchirapalli District. The new industries started include manufacture of cement products, manufacture of brass vessels, boilers, a coir making unit using the latest Japanese method and quality match splint making unit. Poultry farms and apiaries have been started at a number of places and these have come up well.

The Government Coir School at Boypore in Malabar District continued to give training to students in coir handicrafts.

A loan of Rs. 21,150 was disbursed to the artisans of cottage industries during the year for the development of cottage industries.

Khadi: Madras State has been always a pioneer in the production of khadi and was the first State Government to take up khadi production under its own aegis. The Khadi Scheme has been working since 1946. Under this scheme, the Government have been able to provide employment to about 50,000 spinners and 2,000 weavers besides other artisans such as carders in the State. The Scheme consists of two parts, Intensive and Extensive. The Intensive Khadi Scheme is in force in five centres viz., in Avanashi and Vellakoil in Coimbatore District, Chunasalem in South Arcot District, Kallupatti in Madurai District and Payyanur in Malabar District. The Extensive Khadi Scheme is in force in 28 out of the 38 National Extension Service Blocks. The scheme has been included in the Five-Year Plan and has proved to be a valuable cottage industry.

The Government have constituted a State Khadi and Village Industries Board to advise them in matters relating to the development of khadi and village industries. The All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board has certified the Madras Government Khadi Centres during the year and have also sanctioned the payment of a rebate of three annas in the rupee on the sale of khadi with effect from March 10, 1954. They have also extended the other concessions and subsidies on Charkhas and implements, etc., as in the case of other khadi producing institutions.

MYSORE

The Mysore Iron and Steel Works is the biggest Government industrial undertaking. Two new schemes for its development have been taken up, viz., (1) the installation of a Spun Pipe Plant

at a cost of Rs. 49 lakhs for stepping up the production of small sized pipes from 9,000 to 23,000 tons, and (2) the installation of a Sintering Plant at Kemmangundi at a cost of Rs. 45 lakhs for the economic utilisation of iron ore fines and pieces which are now being thrown away as waste. The production of pig iron has been stepped up from an average of 23,000 tons before the Five-Year Plan period to about 52,000 tons a year. It is expected to reach 70,000 tons during 1955-56. The production of cement has also increased from 24,000 tons to 75,000 tons a year in the same period. As compared to 2,700 tons of Ferro-Silicon produced before the Plan period, the output now is over 4,000 tons. The erection of two Ferro-Alloy furnaces dismantled at Mysore and shifted to Bhadravati is now under progress and the manufacture of Ferro-Alloys like Ferro-Manganese will soon be taken up. Schemes for the manufacture of Alloy, Tool and Stainless steel at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.4 crores have been prepared. This will meet the demand for special types of steel. The schemes have been scrutinised by an American Expert Firm. It is hoped that they will be approved by the Central Government in the interests of the economic utilisation of available resources and the integrated progress of the country.

The total investment by Government in all the Government industrial concerns was Rs. 119.36 lakhs and the net profit yielded Rs. 9.60 lakhs. The net profit worked out to 8 per cent. The production of transformers in the Government Electric Factory rose from 25,000 K.V.A. in 1953-54 to 65,000 K.V.A. in 1954-55. A scheme at a cost of Rs. 11.5 lakhs for the expansion of the Electric Factory was approved and negotiations were going on with the A.E.G. of West Germany in the matter of financial and technical collaboration. The expansion of the Government Porcelain Factory for the manufacture of electro-porcelain at a cost of Rs. 63 lakhs, was taken up.

Permission has been granted by the Government of India for starting four new Sugar Factories in the State, at Shimoga, Gauribidanur, Pandavapura and Kampli.

The Rural Industrialisation Scheme was being extended throughout the State. Up to the end of December, 1954, 1,147 new industrial units were started and 1,187 existing units were expanded or improved. The total working capital of the Rural Industries Financing Bank stood at Rs. 12 lakhs.

Seven schemes for the resuscitation of languishing rural industries and the development of new cottage industries in the State have been sanctioned with financial assistance from the Government of India. Government have also sanctioned a scheme

for the grant of loans on easy terms to deserving artisans and craftsmen.

As regards handloom industry, the Mysore Provincial Cotton Handloom Co-operative Society have launched a number of schemes financed out of the Cotton Mills Cess Fund for placing the industry on an economic footing. A total assistance of Rs. 7.43 lakhs as grants and Rs. 6.46 lakhs as loan, has been obtained from the Government of India. A provision of Rs. 20 lakhs has been made for these schemes during 1955-56.

The constitution of Industrial Finance Corporation in the State to finance industries with an estimated capital of Rs. 2 crores was under the consideration of the Government and a provision of Rs. 30 lakhs has been made in the Budget of 1955-56 for the purpose.

ORISSA

Heavy Industries: In respect of heavy industries, the year saw the stabilisation of the working of the heavy units put up in Orissa with the active co-operation and financial assistance from the Government. In spite of a month-long strike the working of the Orissa Textile Mill was generally better than in the preceding years. Production in the Orissa Cement Works continued to be maintained at a high level. The Kalinga Refrigerators Factory after an initial set-back have recently gone into production on new lines such as lamp shades and reflectors. Kalinga Tubes have erected their plant and machinery and expect to go into production shortly. Government efforts to revive the industries in the former State areas, particularly in Mayurbhanj, continue.

The notable event in the field of the heavy industries, however, is the decision of the Government of India to establish a one-million ton Steel Plant at Rourkela.

With the availability of electric power from Machkund and Hirakud in sight, proposals for the establishment of a number of heavy industries have been received and the subject is being actively pursued by the Government. Notable among these are the proposals to establish a Ferro-Manganese Plant at Rayagada and another at Joda, a Paper Mill at Chouduar and an Aluminium Factory at Hirakud. Proposals have also been received to expand the existing capacity of the Cement Factory at Rajagangpur and the paper factory at Brajarajnagar. Proposals have also been received for the establishment of a Jute Mill, units of Cotton Spinning Mills, one or two Sugar Mills and another Paper Mill in South Orissa.

Subsidiary industries are to be set up in connection with the setting up of the Steel Plant at Rourkela and detailed studies are

being undertaken by the Technical Officers of Government in this matter. Government are also continuing their efforts to secure the establishment of one of the Fertiliser Factories in or about Rourkela for utilising the bye-products of the Steel Plant and cheap electric power from Hirakud. A pilot plant for the production of pig iron and ferro-manganese by the low shaft pressure is also to be set up in Rourkela by a private industrialist of Orissa.

Cottage Industries: In the field of cottage industries a complete reorientation of Government policy was seen. It is now recognised that Government efforts should be directed more towards the fostering of the cottage and small-scale industries than towards the heavy industries which would be left to the private sector.

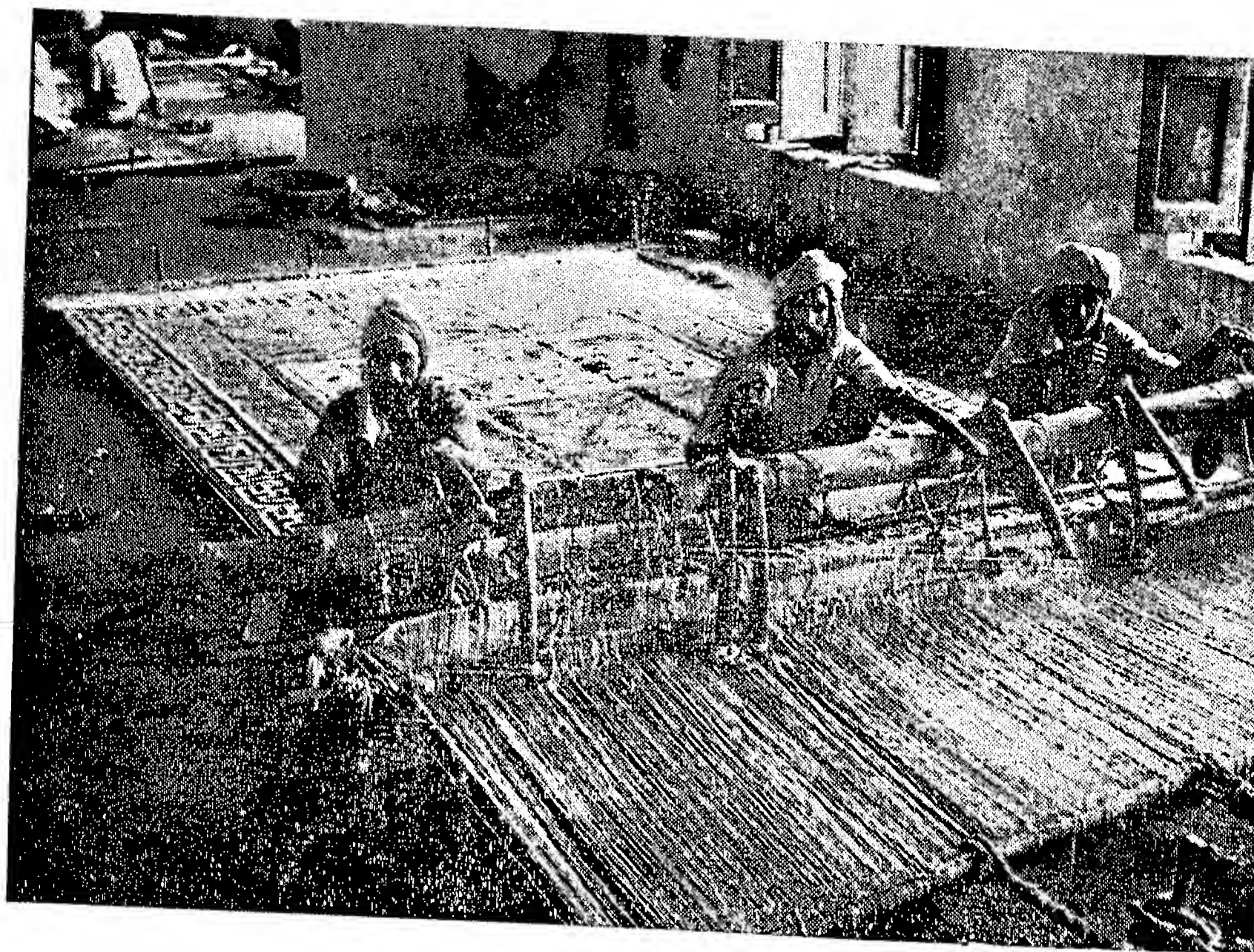
It is proposed to give statutory status to the Cottage Industries Board which is to be renamed as the Orissa Khadi and Village and Cottage Industry Board and a Bill for this purpose is to be introduced in the Legislature shortly. A new post of Industrial and Technical Adviser to Government was created. The Industrial and Technical Adviser is not only to give technical advice to Government on all matters relating to industry, but also to prepare plans for further industrial development and arrange for imparting technical training to the young men. He will also be directly responsible for the disbursement of the Orissa Loan Stipend Fund which is becoming increasingly popular.

The need for subordinate engineering personnel continues to be acute and with the establishment of the steel factory at Rourkela this need will be felt with increasing force. It has accordingly been decided that the Orissa School of Engineering, where the All-India Certificate course has been introduced, should be further expanded in order to turn out 120 overseers per year.

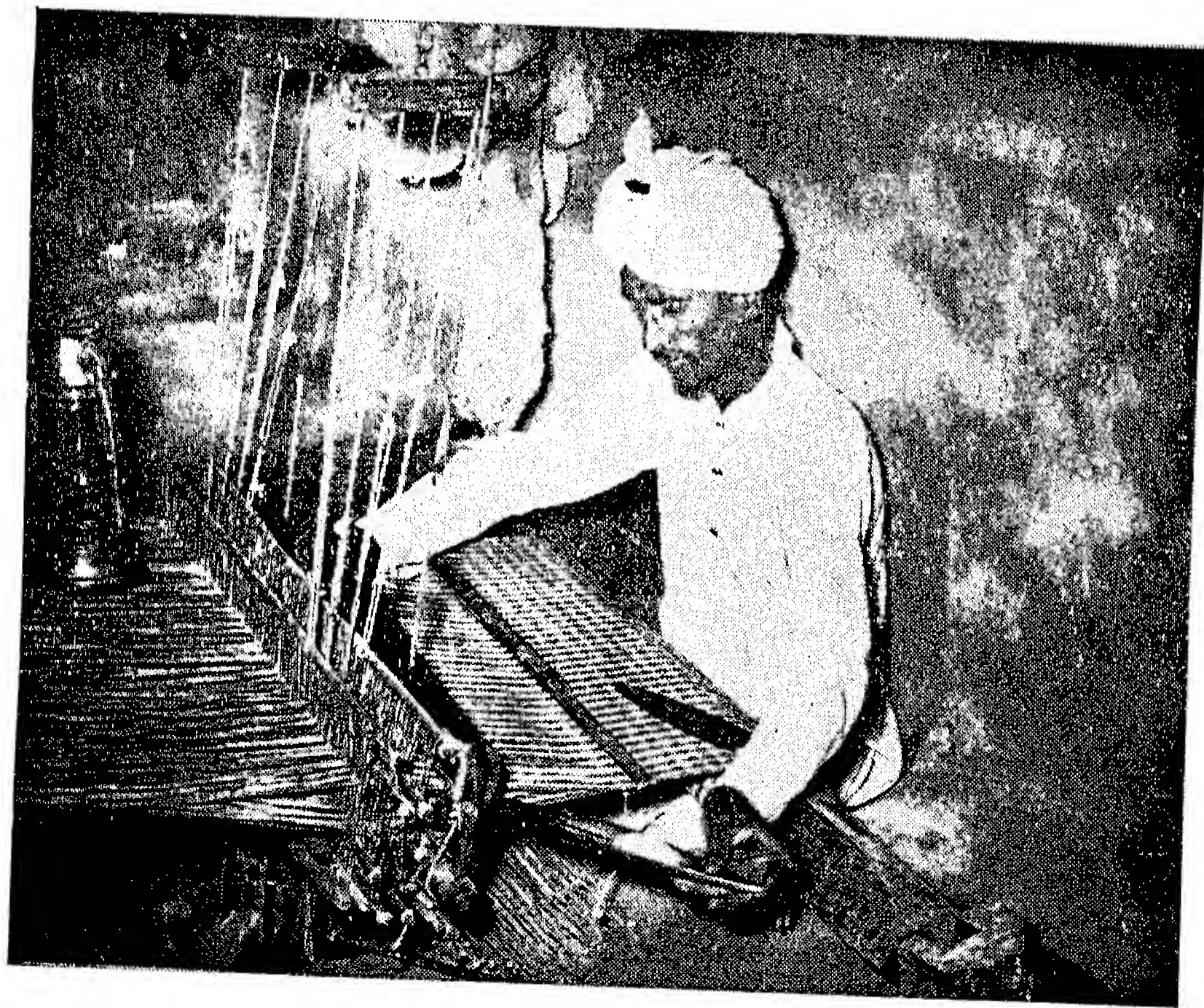
Provision was made for grant of State Aid to Industries to the tune of Rs. 10 lakhs. A scheme has been prepared for setting up of a State Finance Corporation to facilitate grant of financial assistance to industrialists for the establishment of medium and small-scale industries.

PEPSU

In order to encourage the establishment and expansion of industries in the State, the Government reorientated its industrial policy which proved to be a clarion call to industrialists to establish new enterprises in PEPSU. Under this policy, the Government has agreed to grant special facilities as land at 4½% rent per annum, with option to purchase it within seven years; building at 5½% rent per annum, with option to purchase it within seven



Carpet Making—an important Village Industry in Pepsu.



A Pepsu Villager at the Khadi in his spare time.

years; loans up to 50% of the cost of machinery at 4½% per annum and loans towards working capital against adequate security.

This policy met with very encouraging response. A veritable race for industrialization of the State was soon started.

A sugar mill, with a crushing capacity of 1,000 tons of sugarcane per day, is being established at Hamira. It will go into production before the start of the cane crushing season in 1955 and will provide gainful employment to about 500 persons. Another sugar factory, with a crushing capacity of 1,500 tons of sugarcane per day, and providing employment to about 1,000 persons, is being established at Dhuri. It is expected to go into production in the next crushing season.

Rajpura is developing into an industrial centre, much to the joy and benefit of the refugees settled in the township. A bone and glue factory and a cycle factory are being established there. They will go into production in the near future and will provide gainful employment to 80 and 250 workers respectively.

A factory to produce electric fans, electric motors, chokes, moonlight lamps, etc., is being established at Patiala. It is expected to start production before long and to provide employment to about 48 workers.

M/s. Malerkotla Cycle & Iron Industrial Co-operative Union Ltd., Malerkotla, who were previously given a loan of Rs. 58,000 to establish a workshop for assembling parts and finished products, have been given a further advance of Rs. 60,000 for setting up a marketing organization. The workshop has already gone into production. The Government has purchased debentures of the value of Rs. 10,00,000 to speed up the expansion programme envisaged, *inter alia*, the utilization of waste-cotton for the manufacture of blankets.

Under the scheme for the development and establishment of Factory Areas, the targets fixed were the development of the two existing factory areas at Patiala and Kapurthala and the establishment and development of new factory areas in two suitable places. A sum of Rs. 5,63,000 was earmarked for the purpose out of which Rs. 4,19,489 have been spent so far and the development work in the Factory Areas at Patiala and Kapurthala has been completed.

A sum of Rs. 58,400 has been allotted for a survey of existing cottage and small-scale industries of the entire State. The survey has been completed in the towns of Patiala, Rajpura, Bassi Pathanan and Nabha and in the Tahsils or sub-Tahsils of Nabha,

Amloh, Paul, Dalmia Dadri, Phagwara, Kapurthala, Sengrur, Samana and Narwana.

A scheme was framed to provide aid to industries in the State and Rs. 10,99,000 were allotted for the purpose. A sum of Rs. 8,12,500 has already been advanced as loans to various industries.

A sum of Rs. 1,48,000 is earmarked for the development of khadi in the State. This scheme, which envisages the opening of six cotton and wool spinning and weaving centres, is being implemented through the Kasturba Seva Mandir, Rajpura, which have opened cotton spinning and weaving centres at Bhatinda and Sengrur. A wool spinning and weaving centre is being set up shortly at Kandaghat. A sum of Rs. 48,548 has been spent so far.

Under the Handloom Development Scheme three centres for imparting training to weavers are being set up.

A sum of Rs. 1,54,000 was allotted for the purpose. Out of this a sum of Rs. 1,01,204 has been spent so far. Three handloom development centres have been set up at Malerkotla, Bassi Pathanan and Dera Bassi for imparting training to weavers in the manufacture of marketable designs. These centres provide additional facilities to the weavers for dyeing yarn in fast colour at no profit no loss basis.

To provide training to women in tailoring, embroidery, etc., a scheme was framed to start two industrial schools, one at Patiala and the other at Narnaul. A sum of Rs. 1,58,000 was provided for this purpose. The Industrial School at Patiala started working in January 1955. It imparts training to 45 trainees.

A provision of Rs. 86,370 was made for the establishment of a training-cum-work centre for women against which a sum of Rs. 42,180 has so far been spent. A training-cum-work centre for women has been set up at Nabha since October 1954.

A sum of Rs. 1,03,000 has been allotted for the Tanning and Leather Industry Scheme which envisages the establishment of a tanning centre for the benefit of indigenous tanners. The centre is being established at Kot Kapura. As many as 15 Co-operative Societies of leather workers have also been organised and loans are being advanced to them for the development of leather industry.

PUNJAB

Notable progress has been achieved by the State in the field of industry. Paucity of funds and the lack of skilled personnel which were the main handicaps in the revival of industrial activities

have already been overcome. 27 industrial schools and 12 peripatetic demonstration parties, apart from the 16 vocational training centres and work centres set up for the rehabilitation of the displaced persons, have been imparting industrial education to thousands of boys and girls in the State.

The sports industry has been revived at Jullundur and goods averaging Rs. 75 lakhs are manufactured every year in 125 factories.

Hosiery industry has been restored to its former leading position and the State has 803 concerns out of a total of 873 in the entire country.

The Atlas Cycle Factory at Sonapat is now producing more than 200 cycles per day as against the production of about 60 cycles per day in 1952. The number of cycle parts manufacturers in the State increased from 175 in 1952 to 250 in 1954. The value of the goods produced correspondingly rose from Rs. 80 lakhs to Rs. 1½ crores in 1954 in spite of some recession in prices.

Punjab ranks next to Bombay in the production of artificial silk. 350 units are at present working in the State.

A sum of Rs. 6,76,900 was allotted to the State during the year 1954-55 by the All-India Handloom Board for resuscitating handloom industry. There are at present 51,000 handlooms in the State. Twenty-one emporia and depots have been set up to promote the sale of handloom cloth.

The index of sugar production in the State based on the calendar year 1952 worked out to 137.7 for 1954. Paper production advanced by 15% in 1953 and by 24% in 1954. The two cotton textile factories in the State produced 42 per cent more of cloth during the year while the production of the woollen mills was higher by 17 per cent.

A sum of Rs. 11 lakhs was advanced to small industrialists in the State by the Government under the State Aid to Industries Scheme.

RAJASTHAN

Rajasthan is now well on the road to industrialisation. The pace of development during the last five years is evident from the increasing number of industries sanctioned by the Government. In 1954 alone, 580 industrial units were sanctioned. The new industrial policy provides various concessions to industrialists.

Essential pre-requisites for industrial progress of a State are raw materials, cheap power, water, coal and transport facilities.

Since the inception of Rajasthan the State Government has been taking all possible steps to provide facilities for industries to spring up.

The scheme to get cheap electric power from Nangal is being implemented. This would lead to the setting up of new trade and industrial centres and negotiations are already in progress with interested parties for the erection of new industrial plants. One of the major existing industries of Rajasthan, Textile Mills already employ about 8,000 workers.

Cottage industries play a significant role in the State's economy. To impart scientific training to cottage workers, three Cottage Industries Institutes and one School of Crafts are being run at Jaipur.

The handloom industry is the biggest cottage industry of the State. The Government has formulated a comprehensive plan for its development with the financial assistance of the All-India Handloom Board. Important Handloom Co-operative Societies have been advanced interest free loans, while other cottage and small-scale industries have been granted loans on a nominal rate of interest.

SAURASHTRA

Over a wide field of industry, there has been a marked and continuous increase in production since integration. The following table will indicate production trends in 6 of the major industries :—

Indices of Industrial Production

(Base: 1948=100)

Year	General Index		Saurashtra Index					
	India	Saurashtra	Cotton Textile	Salt	Cement	Chemicals	Ceramics	Vegetable Products
1948	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
1949	97.6	99.3	84.8	119.6	250.9	64.6	125.5	92.0
1950	96.9	126.3	94.3	162.5	409.8	143.6	137.2	228.8
1951	108.1	148.2	97.8	174.4	381.7	163.1	174.6	241.4
1952	118.9	156.3	107.0	264.3	460.2	134.2	185.6	139.0
1953	124.8	186.2	110.2	286.0	557.8	158.5	239.0	211.0
1954	130.0	171.3	102.7	216.4	806.7	61.6	239.9	361.9



Village women making bamboo-baskets at Jhargram,
National Extension block, West Bengal.



Cycle Manufacturing Industry in Malerkotta, Pepsu.

Compared to the All-India index also, industrial production in Saurashtra is far ahead. As against the All-India General Index of 124.8 and 130 for 1953 and 1954, Saurashtra has a creditable index of 176.2 and 171.3 respectively.

The year 1954 shows a slight decline in the industrial production. The soda ash plant at Dhrangadhra has now re-started working with double capacity, i.e., 120 tons per day, thus contributing to a substantial rise in production. In the salt industry, due to heavy production in the preceding years, there was a large accumulation for want of transport. Hence production in 1954-55 was slowed down.

The Government of India has issued a licence for 200 ton soda ash and caustic soda plants at Porbandar. A company has been floated and preparations are afoot for starting the plant. Licenses for 7 groundnut cake solvent extraction plants have also been issued and at least 4 of them are expected to go ahead. Regarding the cement industry, 3 more applications each for 500 tons per day, two from the ACC—one for Porbandar and the other for Veraval—and a third one from another party for Bhavnagar are before the Government of India and it is hoped that all of them will be sanctioned. The Digvijay Cement Co. at Sika has also been given a licence for expansion from its present production capacity of 2.25 lakh tons to 4.25 lakh tons per annum.

The Saurashtra Government has placed its case before the Fertilizer Production Committee of the Government of India for an ammonium sulphate fertilizer factory of 500 to 1,000 tons capacity at a suitable site near the gypsum deposits in the Rann and Bhatia area.

The report of the Textile Mills Rehabilitation Enquiry Committee has been submitted to the Government and is under examination. It is expected that as a result of the findings of this Committee, a long-term plan for the rehabilitation and expansion of the textile industry in Saurashtra will be undertaken.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Major Industries: No new factory was opened in the State during the year 1954-55. But in addition to the two industrial concerns, viz., the Sitaram Spinning and Weaving Mills Ltd., Trichur and the Cochin Mahalakshmi Cotton Mills Ltd., Mulakunnathukavu, which had already been taken over by the Government for being run departmentally, the Electrical and Allied Industries (Travancore) Ltd., Kundara was also taken over during the year

under review. Government have done this solely in the interests of the workers.

The Travancore-Cochin Finance Corporation has sanctioned loans to the value of Rs. 37.46 lakhs to industrial concerns working in the State. A Finance Corporation was formed during the year 1953-54 with a capital of one crore of rupees, the State Government subscribing 50 per cent of the capital.

The resuscitation of the various cottage industries in the State has been engaging the earnest attention of the Government and schemes evolved by the Cottage Industries Board are being implemented.

Handloom Industry: For the speedy implementation of the scheme drawn up by the Government for the rehabilitation of the Handloom Industry a separate Department under a Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (Handloom) has been created. This Department will be engaged mainly in the administration of the Cess Fund Scheme.

Government of India have allotted Rs. 20,37,000 for the implementation of the various proposals for the development of the handloom industry. The State Government also has provided a sum of Rs. 22,00,600 in the Budget for the year 1954-55. The main function of the Department is to rehabilitate the industry on a co-operative basis. So far 115 Handloom Co-operative Societies have been registered and 29 old Societies reconstituted. A sum of Rs. 3,90,575 has so far been sanctioned as loans for working and share capital. 7,244 weavers would be benefited by this measure of assistance. Besides the above, a sum of Rs. 3,49,780 has been paid to the two Central Societies in the State towards working capital.

An amount of about Rs. 96,072 was paid to the two central Societies and 38 Primary Co-operative Societies towards the reimbursement of rebate allowed by them to consumers. There are 40 marketing depots in 18 centres and a total of Rs. 29,450 was paid to the two central Societies as grants. A sum of Rs. 61,900 has been sanctioned to be paid to 56 societies as grants for converting throw-shuttle looms to fly-shuttle looms.

A scheme involving a total investment of Rs. 65 lakhs for the development of the coir industry on a co-operative basis has been included in the first Five-Year Plan. Up to the end of January 1955, 104 Primary Societies, 17 Husk Societies, and two Central Marketing Societies were registered and a sum of Rs. 8,18,000 has been paid as loan and Rs. 1,93,000 as grants to co-operative societies during the four years of the Plan. The societies which have

started functioning could so far enlist 17,786 members, sell 65,923 shares and collect Rs. 2,53,135 towards share capital. The total business turnover of these societies amounted to Rs. 1,41,96,217.

Small Industries: Government are taking active steps for the organisation and development of a large number of small-scale industries in the State. Government of India has placed at the disposal of the State Rs. 5,06,000 by way of grant and Rs. 5 lakhs as loan for the development of small-scale industries. Quite recently, a Joint Director of Industries and Commerce (small-scale industries) has been appointed to look after the organisation and development of small-scale industries independently. Efforts are being taken to organise the leather industry and the lock manufacturing and blacksmithy industry on a co-operative basis.

Government have set up a cashew committee to advise Government on matters relating to the cashewnut industry and also for the equitable distribution of nuts.

UTTAR PRADESH

The development and expansion of industries remained a matter of major concern for the State Government and while cottage and small-scale industries occupied most of the Government's attention, the completion and going into production of the State owned Rs. 45-crore cement factory at Churk in Mirzapur District was perhaps the biggest event of industrial importance during the period under review. The factory's production capacity is 700 tons of cement per day.

In the sphere of cottage and small-scale industries a number of new schemes were launched with the object of (1) achieving maximum utilization of local resources, (2) organising artisans and cottage industry workers into co-operative societies for joint purchase of raw material and sale of products, (3) improving the technique and quality of production through introduction of new designs and provision of finishing plants, etc., (4) obtaining better marketing facilities for cottage industry products, (5) standardising goods under the quality marking scheme, and (6) providing financial assistance to small-scale and cottage industry workers through organised co-operative societies.

With a view to providing long-term easy credit to medium and small-scale industries, a State Financial Corporation was set up at Kanpur with an authorised capital of Rs. 3 crores. The maximum limit of loans, which the State Government had been granting to individuals and unregistered bodies for developing cottage industries was also raised from Rs. 5,000 to Rs. 10,000, while that to co-operative societies was increased from Rs. 10,000 to Rs. 15,000.

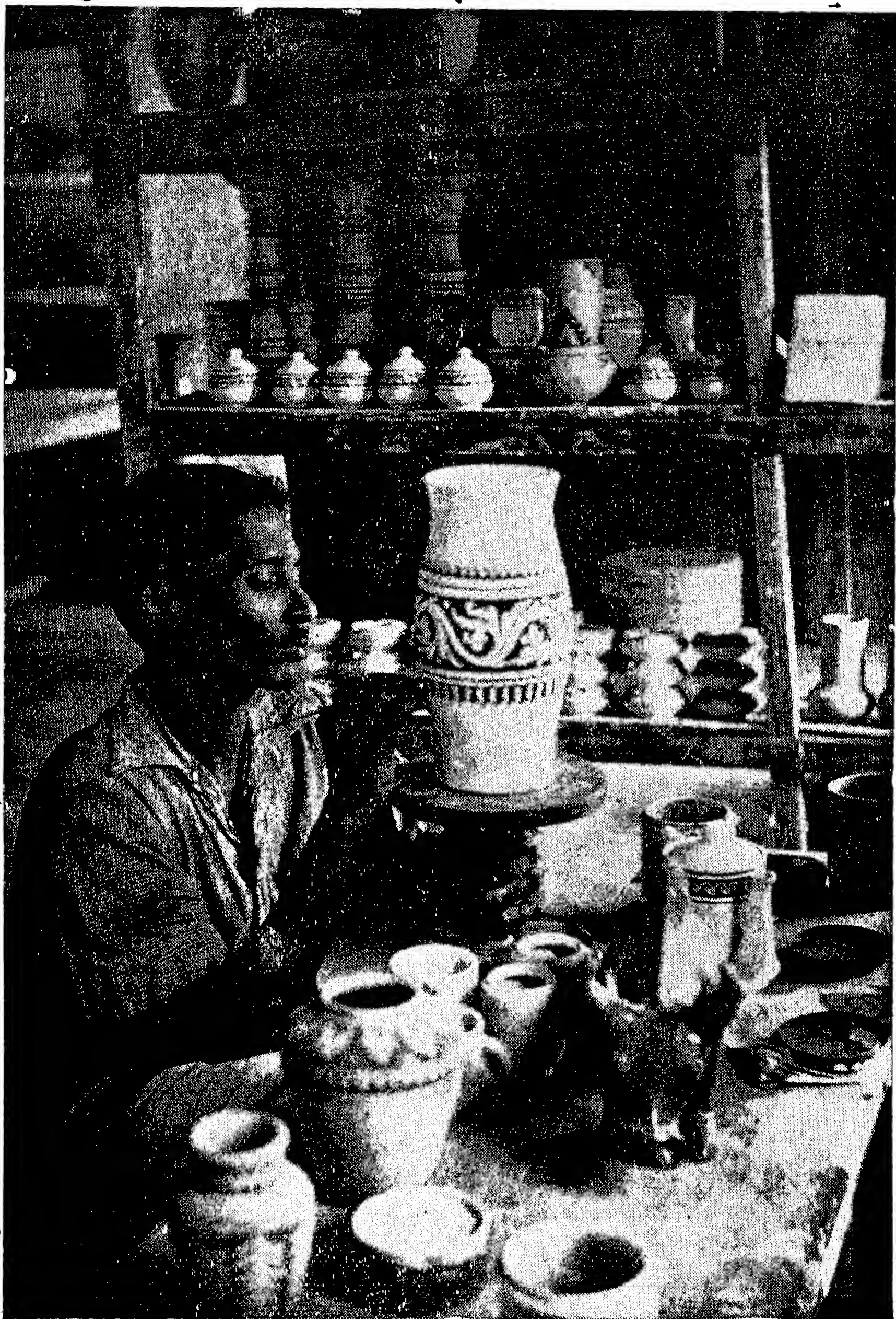
Significant progress was achieved in the working of various schemes. Sericulture received due attention and it was expected that the easy availability of mulberry leaves would make it possible for more cultivators to take it up. The palm gur industry was re-organised with a view to providing employment to landless labourers and toddy tappers thrown out of employment as a result of prohibition. A new leather tanning scheme, under which training centres at Lucknow, Kanpur, Saharanpur, Mathura, Etawah and Banaras were to be organised, was started. The extension of the scheme to rural areas was also under way and 30 model tanneries for providing scientific and quicker methods of tanning on co-operative lines were being organised. It was further decided to set up 34 training-cum-production centres in Community Project areas to give encouragement to 16 handicrafts.

The Handloom Industry, which next to agriculture employs the highest number of people in the State, registered a noticeable advance. A number of production centres were organised, raising the total number of centres to 93. Two new designs were evolved by the Research Sections of the Government Central Weaving Institute, Banaras, and arrangements were made for the mass production of semi-automatic looms with 52-inch reed-space which increases the cloth output by 50 to 100 per cent. The total production of handloom goods during 1954-55 exceeded the target fixed, the value of production being over Rs. 1.47 crores as against the target of Rs. 1.25 crores. Similarly the sales amounted to over Rs. 59 crores as against the target of Rs. 1.25 crores.

The Handloom Board met in October, 1954, and approved about a dozen new schemes for the development of handloom. The schemes related, *inter alia*, to the purchase of equipment for pattern-making factories and the conducting of research for finding out suitable sizing material for handloom weavers. At its meeting in April, 1955, the Board approved a programme of work for 1955-56 envisaging production and sale of handloom goods valued at Rs. 2.5 crores through the co-operative organisation. It also decided to increase by the end of the year the number of sales depots from 65 to 100 and that of dye houses from 35 to 60.

WEST BENGAL

Cottage Industries: In pursuance of the recent policy of the State Government, effective steps have been taken towards the development of cottage industries, like handloom, khadi, mat, hand-made paper, brass, bell metal, etc., by setting up demonstration and training centres. Attempts have also been made to organise groups of cottage workers into industrial co-operatives and to render them



A village potter giving his finishing touch at Sriniketan, Birbhum, West Bengal.

financial assistance. The Sales Emporium of the State Government in Calcutta has been reorganised on progressive lines, so that the producers of cottage industry goods may get a fair price for their products. Arrangements are being made to open show-rooms in Toronto and Colombo for building up an overseas market for quality cottage industry products. Besides, in order to popularise the products of cottage industries, Government have been participating in exhibitions organised within and outside the State.

The provisions of State-aid to Industries Act, 1931, have been liberalised, so that the cottage workers may get loans on easy terms and conditions. The West Bengal Financial Corporation, established on March 1, 1954, also gave financial assistance to entrepreneurs of small-scale industries.

Three Advisory and Consultative Boards have been constituted, viz., (1) the West Bengal Khadi and Village Industries Board, (2) the State Handloom Board, and (3) the State Cottage Industries Board, with a view to securing representative views in regard to schemes for promotion of khadi and village industries, handloom and other cottage industries.

Four industrial centres are being run at Bankura, Midnapore, Fulia and Nabadwip. These centres are being maintained for demonstration of better methods of handloom cloth production among the local artisans.

Since the introduction of the khadi industry scheme in 1948, 27,859 villagers have been trained in the process of carding and spinning, and 33 sub-centres have been opened for the purpose, covering a total of 1,170 villagers. About 5,77,260 square yards of cloth and 2612 maunds of yarn had been produced by these centres till December, 1954. Besides, 17,466 charkhas and 8,402 taklis had been introduced in different villages.

Eight co-operative societies for mat industry have been formed in Midnapore and seven in 24-Parganas. Production of new types of mats, like dinner mats, calendar mats and mats for ladies' vanity bags has started at these centres.

The scheme for hand-made paper industry is in operation in West Bengal since 1948-49. A production centre, equipped with up-to-date machinery, has been opened in Calcutta and high grade paper from 100% rag-pulp is manufactured there. This production unit is capable of turning out 300 reams of paper annually and bulky orders from the Central and U.P. Governments are being executed. The centre has just been shifted to Kalyani in the district of Nadia, and a large expansion in the capacity of the scheme has also been effected.

The Government of West Bengal have formulated a scheme with assistance from the Government of India for revival of the brass and bell metal industry. Under this scheme, one production centre is being opened at Bankura with improved and modern method of production and labour saving machinery. It is estimated that about 750 units, each consisting of five brass and bell metal works, would be able to take advantage of the rolling plant being set up at Bankura. Substantial financial assistance from the handloom cess fund for 1953-54 and 1954-55 has been secured for the development of the handloom industry in the State.

Other Industries: Effective steps have been taken by the State Government towards the development of gur industry, pottery, sports goods, lock industry, carpentry, blacksmithy industry, village ghani industry, conch shell industry, horn industry, toy making and block printing industries. Besides, the schemes for peripatetic handicrafts training centres, establishment of a training-cum-production centre for "Jamdani" sari, supply of improved designs to handicrafts and development of coir industry have also been taken up. When the Durgapur Power Plant of the State Government comes into being and the D.V.C. power potential is fully developed, it should not be impossible to introduce small power-operated machines, particularly for the production of standardised parts and components, according to the requirements of organised large-scale industries.

State Electricity Board: The West Bengal State Electricity Board was formed on 1-5-55 for promoting the co-ordinated development of the generation, supply and distribution of electricity within the State in the most efficient and economical manner. The Board has taken over all the electricity undertakings hitherto being run by the Government. The Board is an autonomous body having as its Chairman a non-official gentleman of considerable administrative experience. Among its seven members, three including the Chairman are non-officials.

Kalyani Township: The Kalyani Township scheme was inaugurated in 1950, the object being to relieve the acute pressure of population of Calcutta and to help dispersal of the industries from congested areas. The township area comprising about 10,000 acres of land has been taken up in one block viz. block 'B' and its work is nearing completion. The Block has been electrified and provided with water supply. Twenty single-storeyed and six double-storeyed model residential buildings have been erected. Construction of 500 cheaper houses has been taken up. The houses are intended for sale to the public. A market has been constructed with all modern facilities. A high school building with an exten-

sive compound is also ready. A Police Outpost and a Post Office are already functioning.

The West Bengal Development Corporation Act has been passed to create a Development Corporation to undertake certain development schemes aimed at promoting public welfare. The capital is to be raised partly by funds supplied by the State Government and partly by shares.

I

Statement showing brief details of the schemes for Small-scale Industries for which financial assistance has been given during the year 1954-55:—

No.	Names of the Schemes.	Amount Sanctioned.		
		Grant	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. GOVERNMENT OF UTTAR PRADESH				
	(i) Development of Cutlery industry	39,000	..	39,000
	(ii) Installation of a measuring machine at Agra	21,364	..	21,364
	(iii) Continuance of the quality marking scheme	1,00,500	..	1,00,500
	(iv) Development of leather flaying and tanning industry ..	5,08,091	2,25,000	7,33,091
	(v) Establishment of a co-operative production centre, for the development of footwear industry ..	70,107	5,00,000	5,70,137
	(vi) Installation of wood-seasoning plants at Allahabad and Bareilly	1,70,490	..	1,70,490
	(vii) Establishment of training-cum-production centres for cottage and small-scale industries ..	3,76,000	31,000	4,07,000
	(viii) Grant of loans to cottage and small-scale industries ..	..	10,00,000	10,00,000
2. GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR				
	(i) Development of pottery industry	..	1,23,520	1,23,520
	(ii) Grant of loans to small industries .. ..	..	2,00,000	2,00,000
3. GOVERNMENT OF HYDERABAD				
	(i) Establishment of two training-cum-production centres for utility leather goods ..	..	1,11,000	1,11,000
	(ii) Establishment of a Model Tannery at Warangal ..	64,220	69,463	1,33,683
	(iii) Scheme for imparting training in power-driven small-scale machines	1,40,629	21,429	1,62,058

1	2	3	4	5
(iv)	Scheme for starting 20 Co-operative Work Centres ..	2,84,950	1,50,000	4,34,950
(v)	Development of Brassware industry on Co-operative basis in two centres ..	21,885	30,000	51,885
(vi)	Development of Brassware industry on Co-operative basis ..	1,200	..	1,200
4. GOVERNMENT OF ORISSA				
(i)	Development of Tannery at Boudh ..	2,816	..	2,816
(ii)	Development of Blacksmithy and Carpentry ..	..	20,000	20,000
(iii)	Loans to small-scale industries ..	..	5,00,000	5,00,000
(iv)	Aid to Co-operatives in Glassware, Sports Goods, Blacksmithy, etc. ..	..	10,000	10,000
(v)	Establishment of a Blacksmithy-cum-tinsmithy-cum-welding shop	8,585	1,500	10,085
5. GOVERNMENT OF SAURASHTRA				
(i)	Scheme for imparting training in cottage industries ..	12,000	..	12,000
(ii)	Industrial sheds for small-scale industries ..	..	2,50,000	2,50,000
(iii)	Scheme for promotion of Research introducing better technique and production of goods ..	12,500	..	12,500
(iv)	Grant of loans to cottage and small-scale industries ..	..	5,00,000	5,00,000
6. GOVERNMENT OF ANDHRA				
(i)	Establishment of Soapping and Ratting Centre and Yarn Unit	3,000	..	3,000
(ii)	Grant of loans to small-scale industries ..	..	2,00,000	2,00,000
(iii)	Establishment of a Glass Beed Centre ..	4,750	..	4,750
(iv)	Establishment of a Glass Bangle Manufacture Training Centre ..	5,300	..	5,300
(v)	Establishment of a Glass Bangle and Beed Training Centre ..	13,600	..	13,600
(vi)	Construction of Building for the Coir Industrial School at Barya	29,500	..	29,500
7. GOVERNMENT OF PUNJAB				
(i)	Establishment of a Training-cum-production centre for Footwear and Leather goods ..	6,345	..	6,345
(ii)	Establishment of retanning and finishing centre ..	60,566	..	60,566
(iii)	Establishment of Training-cum-production Centre for the manufacture of casing, cappings, and bamboo articles ..	12,533	..	12,533

1	2	3	4	5
(iv)	Establishment of a Centre for training in Blacksmithy in rural areas, where electricity is not available	6,424	..	6,424
(v)	Establishment of a Centre for training in Blacksmithy in rural areas, where electricity is available	4,844	..	4,844
(vi)	Loans to small-scale industries ..	..	4,00,000	4,00,000
(vii)	Marketing of cottage and small-scale industries	29,500	1,91,000	2,20,500
(viii)	Standardisation of products of cottage and small-scale industries	34,495	..	34,495
(ix)	Purchase of machinery and equipment for Surgical Instruments Centre at Sonapat ..	17,500	..	17,500
8. GOVERNMENT OF BOMBAY				
(i)	Development of Training in Industries	43,958	..	43,958
(ii)	Development of Leather Industry	11,604	..	11,604
(iii)	Purchase of Cutters for milling machines	2,500	..	2,500
(iv)	Development of tanning industry	7,793	65,145	72,938
(v)	Grant of loan to cottage and small-scale industries ..	..	10,00,000	10,00,000
(vi)	Establishment of a show room at the Village Industries Experimental Workshop, Poona ..	15,000	..	15,000
9. GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA BHARAT				
(i)	Scheme for the manufacture of clocks	1,23,250	15,000	1,38,250
(ii)	Development of wood-working industry	73,500	..	73,500
(iii)	Expansion of existing tanneries and setting up of a new tannery	76,825	30,000	1,06,825
(iv)	Development of Co-operatives among Mochies	11,000	20,000	31,000
(v)	Establishment of an Industrial Centre at Joara	1,24,000	..	1,24,000
(vi)	Establishment of a Carpentry Centre	25,965	10,000	35,065
10. GOVERNMENT OF RAJASTHAN				
(i)	Establishment of Blacksmithy-cum-tinsmithy-cum-Welding workshop with electricity ..	61,710	48,000	1,09,710
(ii)	Development of footwear and leather goods industry ..	21,150	24,000	45,150
(iii)	Grant of loans to cottage and small-scale industries ..	..	1,75,000	1,75,000
11. GOVERNMENT OF WEST BENGAL				
(i)	Development of Small Engineering industries at Howrah ..	1,89,630	11,83,333	13,72,971

1	2	3	4	5
	(ii) Development of Blacksmithy ..	23,850	18,000	41,850
	(iii) Development of Carpentry industry	11,775	..	11,775
	(iv) Development of Carpentry ..	..	13,200	13,200
12.	GOVERNMENT OF TRAVANCORE-COCHIN			
	(i) Loans to small-scale industries ..	..	5,00,000	5,00,000
	(ii) Development of 20 small-scale industries	5,06,000	..	5,06,000
	(iii) Organisation and Development of Coir Industry	1,00,000	4,00,000	5,00,000
13.	GOVERNMENT OF MADHYA PRADESH			
	(i) Grant of loans to small industries .. .. .	..	3,00,000	3,00,000
	(ii) Development of leather industry	20,250	1,27,750	1,48,000
14.	GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS			
	(i) Grant of loans to small-scale industries .. .. .	..	3,00,000	3,00,000
	(ii) For advance of loan to the Metal Industries Ltd., Shoranur to be utilised by them for repairs and overhaul and for requirements of tools and for working capital ..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000
	(iii) Establishment of two carpentry workshops	49,440	30,000	79,450
	(iv) Establishment of service centres for cottage footwear industry ..	1,03,710	..	1,03,710
	(v) Manufacture of scientific glass-ware	52,037	8,500	60,537
	(vi) For being given to Kumbakonam Co-operative Metal Works ..	3,938	..	3,938
15.	GOVERNMENT OF PEPSU			
	(i) Grant of loans to small-scale industries .. .. .	..	2,10,000	2,10,000
	(ii) Development of carpentry and wood-work	9,000	9,000	18,000
16.	GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM			
	(i) Grant of loans to cottage and small-scale industries .. .. .	..	2,50,000	2,50,000
17.	GOVERNMENT OF JAMMU & KASHMIR			
	(i) Development of footwear and leather goods	14,120	..	14,120
	(ii) Development of carpentry and wood-work	20,800	..	20,800
	(iii) Development of blacksmithy ..	52,500	..	52,500

1	2	3	4	5
18. GOVERNMENT OF DELHI				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage and small-scale industries ..	..	10,00,000	10,00,000	
(ii) Family Welfare Co-operative Industrial Society Ltd., N. Delhi, for the establishment of a match factory in Delhi ..	..	15,000	1,00,000	1,15,000
19. GOVERNMENT OF TRIPURA				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage industries etc. ..	..	69,000	69,000	
20. GOVERNMENT OF KUTCH				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage and small-scale industries ..	..	57,000	57,000	
21. GOVERNMENT OF HIMACHAL PRADESH				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage industries etc. ..	..	50,000	50,000	
(ii) Scheme for conducting survey of cottage and small-scale industries ..	..	5,000	..	5,000
22. GOVERNMENT OF BHOPAL				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage and small-scale industries ..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	
23. GOVERNMENT OF COORG				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage industries, etc. ..	..	40,000	40,000	
(ii) Establishment of a smithy section to be attached to the Agricultural School at Kudige ..	14,360	..	14,360	
(iii) Model smithy to be operated with power at Mercara ..	1,203	..	1,203	
24. GOVERNMENT OF VINDHYA PRADESH				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage and small-scale industries ..	..	3,75,000	3,75,000	
25. GOVERNMENT OF MANIPUR				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage industries, etc. ..	..	70,000	70,000	
26. GOVERNMENT OF AJMER				
(i) Grant of loans to cottage and small-scale industries ..	..	1,00,000	1,00,000	
Miscellaneous Expenditure ..	8,911	..	8,911	
	<u>38,62,403</u>	<u>1,13,81,840</u>	<u>1,52,44,243</u>	

II

Statement showing the amount of grant and loan given to various State Governments during 1954-55 for the development of Handicrafts.

Name of State	Brief Subject	Grant	Loan	Total
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
WEST BENGAL				
1.	Peripatetic Handicrafts training centre	22,670	..	22,670
2.	Production of textile prints by Women's Co-operative Ind. Home Ltd., Kamarhati	97,500	30,000	1,27,000
3.	Development of Mat Industry ..	11,500	20,000	29,500
4.	Development of Horn Industry ..	6,190	..	6,190
5.	Development of Jamdani Sari ..	10,600	..	10,600
6.	Supply of raw materials to the Brass and Bell Metal artisans ..	2,500	25,000	27,500
7.	Supply of raw materials to Conch Shell artisans	2,275	15,000	17,275
8.	Dev. of Fancy Pottery by Women's Co-operative Home, Kamarhati ..	19,777	7,500	17,320
9.	Training-cum-production centre for cane and bamboo products at Siliguri and Jalpaiguri ..	29,410	12,000	41,410
BOMBAY				
1.	Development of Pottery (by Prajapati Utpadak Mandal, Bombay) ..	38,700	..	38,700
2.	Designing-cum-research Centre at Bombay	25,290	..	25,290
3.	Dying and Printing Centre at Ahmedabad	32,963	..	32,963
4.	Development of Mat Industry ..	2,450	5,670	8,120
5.	Production of Lacquerware articles and toys	900	1,800	2,700
6.	Expansion of Pottery Centre at Khanapur	19,400	18,000	37,400
7.	Production and Research in art-ware pottery	2,520	..	2,520
8.	Expansion of Pottery Centre at Khanapur	19,400	18,000	37,400
9.	Dev. of Surat and Brocade Industry	33,340	..	33,240
U. P.				
1.	Scheme for deputation of Shri T. N. Sharma to Japan	3,200	..	3,200
2.	Tuitional classes in toy making at Lucknow	5,000	..	5,000

1	2	3	4	5
MADHYA PRADESH				
1.	Development of village pottery ..	30,700	..	30,700
2.	Training Centre for wooden toy manufactures	11,300	..	11,300
3.	Establishment of sales emporium, Nagpur .. ..	..	50,000	50,000
4.	Training-cum-production centre for wood-work at Gandhi Gramodyog Mandir	12,900	..	12,900
BIHAR				
1.	Handicrafts Design Centre ..	7,235	..	7,235
2.	Marketing organisation for handicrafts	2,500	5,000	9,500
3.	Development of Brass and Bell metal industry	2,000	7,000	9,000
4.	Wood & Lacquerware in Patna ..	4,000	7,500	11,500
5.	Dev. of stone work ..	1,000	2,500	3,500
6.	Dev. of toy making	4,000	..	4,000
7.	Dev. of Calico Printing ..	10,243	..	10,243
PUNJAB				
1.	Grants for stipends for encouraging the training of artisans in lacquer turning and other handicrafts ..	1,200	..	1,200
2.	Opening of the evening class of Govt. Industrial School, Hoshiarpur	5,240	..	5,240
3.	Preparation of new designs and award of prizes for the development of artistic handicrafts ..	7,500	..	7,500
ANDHRA				
1.	Development of handicrafts (grants, be made available to the Kunda-patti Toy Mfg. Society) ..	5,000	..	5,000
2.	Establishment of an Emporium at Vijayawada	2,000	20,000	22,000
3.	Dev. of Kalam Kari Industry, Musulipatam	5,000	..	5,000
PEPSU				
	Development of Calico Printing ..	..	20,000	20,000
COORG				
1.	Development of Bamboo and Rattan craft to the Tribal people ..	6,250	..	6,250
2.	Development of Knitting Tailoring in Co-operative Mahila Samajas ..	5,600	..	5,600
HYDERABAD				
1.	Organising Mat Weaving Industry	1,200	2,050	3,350
2.	Dev. of Bidri Industry in Bidar	13,472	32,250	45,722

1	2	3	4	5
3.	Development of Cloth Printing Industry	23,094	3,500	26,594
4.	Development of Himroo Industry ..	7,112	24,900	32,012
5.	Development of Carpet & Druggist Industry	2,940	60,000	62,940
6.	Development of Paithan Industry ..	2,440	16,125	18,125
7.	Development of Silver Filigree work at Karimnagar ..	3,320	..	3,320
8.	Development of Apashahi and Salimshahi Leather Industry ..	6,950	1,500	8,450
RAJASTHAN				
1.	Toy-making Industry ..	11,670	..	11,670
2.	Pottery Centre at Bikaner ..	24,100	14,500	38,600
3.	Dev. of Cloth Printing ..	15,480	7,000	22,480
MADRAS				
1.	Est. of a Production cum-Training Centre at Manamadurin ..	13,106	4,250	17,256
2.	Pottery Training Centre, Alankar ..	5,450	..	5,450
3.	Establishment of an Emporium at Manamadurin	10,000	50,000	60,000
4.	Development of Glazed Pottery ..	21,554	..	21,554
MADHYA BHARAT				
1.	Development of Pulp Toy-making Industry	10,890	6,750	17,640
2.	Development of Lacquer Industry at Sheopur	8,979	5,000	13,979
3.	Cloth Printing Industry Centre at Jawada, Bhaivogarh, Basoda, Anjad, Mandsaur, Sheopur, Jaora ..	11,276	1,05,000	1,16,276
4.	Development of mat weaving ..	14,680	..	14,680
5.	Establishment of lacquer work, training centre at Gwalior with mechanised unit of equipment ..	9,125	..	9,125
SAURASHTRA				
1.	Training of artisans in various industries outside the State ..	12,500	..	12,500
2.	Establishment of an Emporium ..	12,500	50,000	62,500
ORISSA				
1.	Development of Brass and Bell Metal Industry	39,570	..	39,570
2.	Experiment in different raw materials	7,000	..	7,000
3.	Development of Village Crafts through standardised production ..	14,162	60,000	74,162
JAMMU & KASHMIR				
1.	Publication of Illustrated Catalogues	12,500	..	12,500
2.	Establishment of two cottage industries centres	15,000	..	15,000

1	2	3	4	5
BHOPAL				
1.	Establishment of a Zari Design-cum-demonstration units ..	3,620	..	3,620
2.	Working capital for Marketing organisation .. ..	..	25,000	25,000
A.I.H.B.				
1.	Training in the art of toy-making at Kondapally in Andhra State (A.I.H.B.'s Pilot Scheme) ..	5,400	..	5,400
2.	Training in the manufacture of dolls	20,640	..	20,640
3.	Development of Blue Pottery in Delhi	3,840	..	3,840
4.	Pilot Centre for the weaving of cotton and silk saris of traditional design, Kunyivaram ..	12,100	..	12,100
5.	Publication of brochure in Kalamkari	3,000	..	3,000
MYSORE				
1.	Manufacture of decorated ceramic wire and porcelain articles ..	4,950	18,600	23,550
2.	Expansion of Mysore Arts and Crafts Depot.	10,000	..	10,000
	Grand Total ..	8,72,373	7,33,445	16,15,818

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LABOUR WELFARE

The Directive Principles of State policy under the Constitution of India lay down that "The State shall, within the limits of its economic capacity and development, make effective provision for securing the right to work, to education and to public assistance in cases of unemployment, old age, sickness and disablement, and in other cases of undeserved want. The State shall make provision for securing just and humane conditions of work and for maternity relief". India is thus pledged to the establishment of a Welfare State. The Labour Ministry in the Government of India, which has its due share of responsibility towards redeeming this pledge, has been steadily striving since Independence to promote the well-being of the working classes on the basis of a planned programme of legislative and administrative action. A substantial drop in industrial disputes and man-days lost, extension of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme to some more States and further extension of welfare amenities in the collieries were the salient features of the activities of the Government in the field of labour welfare during 1954-55.

The year under review was marked by progress in all spheres of welfare activities for coal-miners. The expenditure incurred by the Coal-Mines Labour Welfare Fund on general welfare was Rs. 93 lakhs as against Rs. 46 lakhs incurred during the preceding year. The expenditure on Housing Schemes alone for coal-miners was Rs. 36 lakhs which is nearly 5 times the amount spent in the previous year. The number of employees who subscribed to the Coal-Mines Provident Fund was 311,806 and a sum of Rs. 6,618,312 was contributed to the Fund by the employers and employees in equal proportion. Till the middle of December 1954, Government Securities to the value of Rs. 45,756,800 were purchased by the Fund. Since the inception of the Fund in 1947, up to the end of November 1954, 22,048 subscribers were paid their accumulations in the Fund amounting to Rs. 2,106,269.

The budget of the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund provided for an expenditure of Rs. 11,67,000 for Bihar, Rs. 370,000 for Andhra, Rs. 346,000 for Rajasthan, and Rs. 44,300 for Ajmer.

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme and the Provident Fund Schemes of the Government of India represent two great steps towards social security in India. The total number of workers so

far covered under the Employees' State Insurance Scheme exceeds six lakhs. The scheme has been extended to Coimbatore in Madras State and Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain and Ratlam in Madhya Bharat from January 1955, covering in addition about 86,000 workers. According to the present programme of implementation, the scheme is likely to be brought into force in all industrial centres in the country having concentration of 2,000 or more workers by the end of 1955-56.

More than 15 lakhs of employees in 1,900 factories benefited by the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme in six major industries, namely, cement, cigarette, electrical, mechanical and general engineering products, iron and steel, paper and textiles, during the year under review.

The Government is also considering a proposal to extend the Employees' Provident Fund Act of 1952 to all industries employing more than 10,000 workers. Data in respect of well-established industries is being collected and a final decision will be taken shortly on the industries that will come within the purview of the Act.

Three more legislative measures were enacted by the Union Government during the year under review. These were: the Minimum Wages (Amendment) Act, 1954; the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1954; and the Factories (Amendment) Act, 1954.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, wages could be fixed before March 31, 1952, for the employments in Part I of the Schedule to the Act, and by December 31, 1953, in respect of employment in Part II of the Schedule. Since some of the States could not fix wages for the scheduled employments within the prescribed dates, the Act was amended so as to extend the time for the fixation of wages to December, 1954, in respect of employments in both the schedules. Under the amended Act, appropriate Governments have also been given powers to exempt from the provisions of the Act certain classes of employees who are in receipt of wages above certain limits fixed for this purpose.

The Government is also considering the question of further amending the Act so as to provide *inter alia* for a standing wage-fixing machinery.

An agreement was arrived at between the parties at the first session of the Industrial Committee on Plantations for extending the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act, 1947, relating to lay-off, to plantations with effect from April 1, 1954. This has been achieved by passing the Industrial Disputes (Amendment) Act, 1954.

The Factories (Amendment) Act, 1954, was enacted to remove certain practical difficulties in its administration since April 1949 when it came into force. The provisions relating to leave with wages in the original Act were somewhat complicated and difficult of administration. Changes also became necessary in the provisions relating to the employment of young persons and of women in factories during nights.

There were 895 industrial disputes during January-October, 1954 accounting for 28,82,510 man-days lost. 28 industrial disputes as against 18 in 1953, in the Central Government undertakings, namely, mines, major ports, railways, banking and insurance companies having branches in more than one State, etc., were referred for arbitration to the Standing Tribunals at Calcutta (abolished since November, 1954) and Dhanbad. In addition, 10 disputes as against 12 in 1953, were referred to State Government Tribunals and *ad hoc* tribunals.

The Labour Appellate Tribunal with its headquarters at Calcutta and branches at Lucknow and Bombay disposed of 790 appeals and 1,948 applications till the end of November 1954. The number of appeals and applications pending before the Tribunal at the end of November, 1954 were 1,550 and 1,540 respectively.

Co-operation between the employers and employees at the unit level has been promoted by constituting Unit Committees under Section 3 of the Industrial Disputes Act. More than 650 such Works Committees were actively functioning in the central sphere during the year under review. They dealt with many day-to-day problems affecting the conditions of work and employment.

There were 6,09,780 people on the live Registers of the Employment Exchanges at the end of 1954.

The Employment Exchanges continued to pay special attention to the resettlement of displaced persons and the recruitment of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates. The Employment Exchanges received increasing co-operation from different Railway Administrations during the year under review.

The Government of India have decided that the National Employment Service should be maintained on a permanent basis in collaboration with the Government of India and the State Governments. While such powers as may be necessary for the day-to-day administration of Employment Exchanges would be delegated to particular States, the Central Government would continue to lay down the policy and the standards and co-ordinate and supervise the working of the Exchanges.

The Government have also decided to set up a National Trade Participation Board comprising of the representatives of employers, workers' organisations and of other interested parties for the co-ordination of training programmes and for bringing about uniformity of standards, methods of conducting examinations and issuing certificates. The Board will act as an advisory body to the Government of India in framing the policy and will co-ordinate the over-all training programmes in the country.

In pursuance of a decision taken at the 13th Session of the Indian Labour Conference, the Government of India set up a three-man Tripartite Committee to study I.L.O. conventions and recommendations with a view to ratifying the conventions and adopting the recommendations. The first meeting of the Committee was held in August, 1954 and it examined 12 conventions and recommendations. As a result, the Government of India recently ratified two I.L.O. conventions; one concerning the Minimum Wage Fixing Machinery and the other concerning Forced Labour.

AJMER

The Government took a bold step in implementing the minimum wages fixed for the textile industry. The employers of the Bijainagar Mills, which remained closed for a considerable time, had to restart the working of the Mills from the 15th May, 1954, and according to the decision of the Supreme Court, the arrears of wages to the workers had to be paid from the date the minimum wages notification came into effect. Minimum wages have already been fixed in all scheduled employment units consisting of more than 1,000 workers, besides textiles and wool cleaning and baling establishments. The State Government has also fixed the minimum wages in public motor transport. Employment in printing presses has also been included in the schedule.

ANDHRA

During the period under review, there were 689 disputes out of which settlement through conciliation machinery was effected in 459 cases and 29 were referred for adjudication. Standing orders of 9 industrial establishments were certified during the year.

Under the War Risks Injuries Compensation Scheme, the Government of India allotted a sum of Rs. 4,500 for this year for disbursement to registered Trade Unions in this State for the purpose of purchasing books for libraries and for the provision of certain recreation facilities, subject to the condition that the Union concerned would contribute an equal sum. The amount was

distributed to six unions. Committees for the proper utilization of the amounts sanctioned are being constituted with representatives of the Union and the management with the concerned Labour Officer as the Chairman.

During the year, 52 cases were disposed of under the Workmen's Compensation Act and an amount of Rs. 57,209-14-9 was awarded towards compensation. 50 cases of claims under the Payment of Wages Act, 1936, were disposed of by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation. An amount of Rs. 2,319-8-0 was paid as maternity benefit during the period.

On 1st January, 1955, there were 2,698 factories in this State. The occupiers and managers of 341 factories were prosecuted during the year and convictions obtained against 209 factories. 102 appeals filed under Section 41 of the Madras Shops and Establishments Act were disposed of by the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation who is the appellate authority thereunder.

Under the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, minimum rates of wages were fixed during the year for certain additional categories of workers in the mica industry and a beginning was made in respect of minimum wages in agriculture by notifying minimum wages in 14 villages. An Advisory Board was constituted for the State to deal with and advise the Government, on matters pertaining to 'Labour'.

25 factories in the State are covered by the Employees' Provident Fund Scheme and the Commissioner of Labour, Andhra, has been appointed as a part-time Regional Provident Fund Commissioner for the administration of the Scheme in the State. It is expected that the Employees State Insurance Scheme will be implemented in this State early next year.

ASSAM

The State Labour Department is organised under the Labour Commissioner, 5 Labour Officers, 11 Labour Inspectors, and 3 Labour Investigators. These Officers are charged with the responsibility of administering all the Labour Acts.

The industries (within the State sphere of activities) where labour is organised are: Tea Plantation, Inland Steam Navigation and Road Transport, Rice & Oil Mills, Saw Mills, Veneer Mills, Printing Presses, Match Making and Engineering establishments, Aluminium Factories, Bidi Factories, Jute Presses, etc.

There has been a considerable growth of small unorganised establishments including shops where the employees are yet to be

organised and as such lack security ; and it is hoped that before long they too will be able to have their own organisations as they grow in consciousness.

During the financial year 1955-56, as many as 37 Trade Unions have been already registered and a few more are going to be registered. The registration of 16 unions had however to be cancelled during the same period for failing to submit annual returns as required under the Act.

During the current year, 2,705 complaints were entertained of which 1,657 were settled after preliminary investigations. Besides, as many as 217 disputes were settled through conciliation. Only 18 disputes had to be referred for adjudication during the year for which a one-man Tribunal exists. The Tribunal has also disposed of 6 out of 8 references under Section 33(A) of the Act. One major dispute was referred to the Court of Enquiry whose report has since been published.

There were only 7 strikes involving 3,954 labourers in all which were called off at the intervention of the officers concerned. As against this, 38 threatened strikes were averted through timely intervention of the Departmental Officers.

There is also a Standing Labour Committee for Plantations which sit from time to time to discuss broad issues affecting the Plantation Industry. Such issues as pay scale, plucking rate, housing standard, bonus, and provident fund for labour, have been discussed recently and a large measure of success achieved.

The Industrial Employment (Standing Orders) Act applies in this State to industrial undertakings employing 10 or more workers. Besides tea estates in the membership of India Tea Association and Assam Tea Planters' Association for whom separate Standing Orders have been certified, 824 other establishments have been listed where the Act applies. Out of these, in 667 cases, Standing Orders have been certified. In 79 cases steps have been taken to prosecute the management for failure to submit draft Standing Orders even after due notice was given. Thus, an attempt has been made to secure proper implementation of the Act even in the unorganised establishments.

Minimum wages have been fixed in respect of all schedule employments where the Act applies except employment under local authorities. Preliminary steps to fix minimum wages for this employment have already been taken and the matter is receiving the attention of the Government.

The enforcement of Minimum Wages for Agricultural Labour is the responsibility of a separate staff consisting of an officer on

Special Duty and one Investigator. Steps have been taken to fix minimum wages for this class of labour in all Community Project Areas and Extension Blocks in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission.

The Government have also examined the possibility of extending the Act to other low-wage employments and the matter is receiving urgent consideration.

The Maternity Benefit Act which applies to plantations and factories has been duly implemented and 30 cases of complaints of non-payment have been settled.

The Officers of the State Labour Department have also inspected factories, plantations, and shops & commercial establishments with a view to studying labour conditions and looking into the proper implementation of the various Acts.

One more Welfare Centre has been opened for tea garden labour thus bringing the total of such centres to 17. Steps to construct 3 more centres have been taken and arrangements for constructing a Female Labour Welfare Training Centre at Mazenga out of the Tea Board grants, have been finalised.

BIHAR

Measures of labour welfare continued and several welfare centres were opened for industrial workers. Minimum wages for agricultural labour have already been fixed in most of the districts, and Government have under consideration the unanimous recommendations of the Bihar State Labour Advisory Board to set up a State Wage Board to advise and guide the Government in all matters concerning the wages of workers. Industrial wages, on the whole, have been satisfactory throughout the State, except in mica industry where, on account of slump, retrenchment and closure led to several disputes.

The Bihar Shops and Establishment Act has been enforced in Patna, Jamshedpur, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur.

For industrial housing a sum of Rs. 75 lakhs was advanced to important industrial concerns as loan. 1,063 houses have already been constructed under the scheme.

The State Government have also decided to implement the State Insurance Scheme in gradual stages. About 35,000 people

will be covered by this scheme by the end of 1955-56 at a cost of Rs. 1.38 lakhs, representing the one-fourth share of the Government.

Government have approved the recommendations of the Bihar Shellac Enquiry Committee and steps are being taken, in consultation with the Government of India, to implement them. The Employment Committee set up by Government has already made some interim recommendations. The employment surveys in the urban areas have been completed while those in the rural areas have been initiated.

BHOPAL

The State Labour Department continued to administer and enforce over 18 Labour Acts. Five new factories were registered under the Bhopal Factories Rules, 1952, bringing the total number of factories registered under the Act to 43 up to the end of the period under review.

Seven Trade Unions were registered under the Indian Trade Unions Act, the number of which rose to 21 at the end of the year. Similarly, minimum rates of wages were fixed under the Minimum Wages Act in respect of the employment in Public Motor Transport while 125 accidents were investigated under the Workmen's Compensation Act. A sum of Rs. 5,468 was awarded to the persons concerned as compensation during the said period.

While the Industrial Tribunal gave its award in 7 industrial disputes, 425 miscellaneous complaints relating to fines, payment of dues, re-engagement, leave with wages, etc., were enquired into and settled on merits.

The Works Committees constituted in the New Bhopal Textiles Ltd., Bhopal, Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., Sehore and the Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal, functioned satisfactorily. The Works Committees discharged their functions also as Production Committees in the New Bhopal Textiles Ltd. and Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., Sehore.

The Managements of the Bhandari Press, Bhopal, and the Nerbudda Valley Refrigerated Products Ltd., Bhopal, were prevailed upon to pay 15 days and one month's bonus respectively to their employees for the year 1951-52. The Management of the Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal, were, likewise, persuaded to pay the difference of overtime to the workmen concerned from 1950 to date which had remained in arrears.

At the instance of the Labour Department, the management of the Bhopal Sugar Industries Ltd., Sehore, agreed to pay wages to farm workers a day before the market day, arrange for full time doctor for the factory, start a centre to impart education to the children and adult workers at one of the farms, appoint a person for keeping an effective check on the payment of wages made by contractors to their labour at farms. The management also undertook to effect repairing of the workers' quarters and construction of watchmen's huts.

250 single-room, single-storey tenements for housing industrial workers have already been completed in Bhopal at a cost of Rs. 6,75,000. Construction is also in progress in Sehore where 100 single-storey and 50 double-room tenements are being built at a cost of Rs. 2,70,000. A subsidy of Rs. 48,600 and a loan of Rs. 72,900 has been advanced to Straw Products Ltd., Bhopal, for raising 72 tenements for its workers.

BOMBAY

During the period under review, the State Government's machinery for improving industrial relations including industrial tribunals and labour courts functioned efficiently.

In all, 3,189 cases were decided. The schemes of decasualisation of textile workers, research into industrial diseases and hazardous occupation, establishment of training workshops and institute for labour welfare workers included in the Five-Year Plan were implemented and recorded satisfactory progress. Under the decasualisation scheme about 30,000 persons were absorbed in the industry during 1954.

The Factories Act, Payment of Wages Act, Maternity Benefit Act, Cotton Ginning and Factories Act, Employment of Children's Act and the Minimum Wages Act were administered in the State's 8,449 factories. More industries were brought under the scope of the minimum wages legislation and inquiries for application of the law to other industries are in progress. The units covered by the law number 16,000, and more efficient supervision has been planned. The eleven employment exchanges in the State registered about 1,92,000 persons. The number of placements in 1954 was 16,903.

The number of factories registered under the Factories Act was 8,449 as compared to 8,373 factories registered during the previous year.

According to the Welfare Officers (Recruitment and Conditions of Service) Rules under the Factories Act, 1948, every factory employing 500 or more workers is required to employ one or more welfare officers to look after the interests of workers and generally promote harmonious industrial relations between the employers and employees.

To ensure smooth administration of the Factories Act Government has appointed four regional committees consisting of representatives of Government, employees and labour.

During the year 1954, minimum wages were fixed for employees under local bodies under the Minimum Wages Act. Government has decided to extend those provisions to employment in printing presses and cotton ginning or cotton pressing factories also. Revision of minimum wages fixed for employees in bidi industries, oil mills, road construction, building, stone-breaking and stone-crushing industries is also under consideration.

At present, the Minimum Wages Act is enforced through the agency of Labour Officers and Factory Inspectors. As the number of units covered by the Act is estimated at 16,000 and a large number of them are scattered in the mofussil areas, enforcement of the Act has not been as efficient as it should be. A separate cadre of 10 full-time minimum wages inspectors under the control of the Chief Inspector of Factories has, therefore, been created to tighten up enforcement of the Act.

The Industrial Disputes (Appellate Tribunal) Act, 1950 was amended in its application to this State to provide that, in the matter of appearances of parties before the Labour Tribunal the provisions of the Bombay Industrial Relations Act should apply.

In pursuance of the amendment of the Payment of Wages Act, in its application to this State, the Bombay Payment of Wages Rules were amended to provide for bonus payable to an employed person in excess of amount equal to one-fourth of his annual earnings exclusive of dearness allowance in the form of National Savings Certificates.

With the implementation of the Employees' State Insurance scheme in Greater Bombay and adjoining areas in October, 1954, social security has been brought within the reach of 4½ lakh workers in 1,600 factories in the State.

Proposals for introducing the Employees' State Insurance Scheme in Ahmedabad city, Sholapur and the other industrial

centres in the State and for extending the benefit of the scheme to the families of the workers are under consideration.

COORG

The Coorg Minimum Wages Rules, 1954, were issued during the year under report. The State Government have implemented several welfare measures to look after the well-being of the plantation labour and other industrial workers. The various legislations and schemes designed to improve their condition are in force in the State. Free medical aid, maternity benefits, canteens, recreational facilities, education for children, day nurseries and creches, etc., are being provided for the labourers in the majority of plantations as required under the Plantation Labour Act. Eight labour rallies were conducted during the year at which both employers and labour mixed freely in friendly comradery.

DELHI

The State Government has given due attention to the welfare of workers engaged in the industries.

For the period of the first Five-Year Plan, the Planning Commission approved schemes (a) for constructing 1,376 quarters for industrial workers and (b) for opening seven labour welfare centres.

Necessary land for constructing the quarters has been acquired and construction of all the 1,376 quarters is expected to be completed before the end of the year 1955-56.

Out of seven labour welfare centres, which are to be set up by the end of 1955-56, three have already been set up and four will be set up in 1955-56. At each of these labour welfare centres provisions have been made for a library, a reading room, literacy classes and other cultural and educational programmes and recreational facilities in the form of indoor and outdoor games, film-shows, exhibition of documentaries and musical entertainments.

The economic and social interests of workers are also being well protected by enforcement of labour legislations. At present there are as many as 13 labour laws in force in the State. Under the Minimum Wages Act, minimum wages have been fixed for all categories of workers of as many as 8 employments with more than one lakh workers.

been started. Panel system exists at the two remaining centres of Ratlam and Ujjain.

In the sphere of industrial relations, the situation continued to be generally satisfactory. The workers' organisation under the I.N.T.U.C. is both strong and disciplined and is permeated with a creditable sense of responsibility towards the industry and community. In regard to such industrial disputes as assumed some importance, recourse was taken to the statutory machinery of conciliation and adjudication, while quite a large number of individual complaints of workers were handled by the Labour Officers also. Six cases were referred to the Industrial Tribunal for adjudication and 69 cases were disposed of by the Industrial Court. The three Labour Courts in all decided 477 cases and awarded compensation amounting to Rs. 1,30,383-4-0. Special attention was given to unorganised and weak sectors. Statutory minimum wages were prescribed for workers in dal, rice and flour mills, oil mills, stone-breaking and stone crushing, bidi making, road construction, public motor transport and municipalities.

A Scheme of Victimisation Benefit on a limited basis and under certain stipulated conditions has been introduced during the current year, whereby genuine Trade Union workers in this generally unorganised and weak sector get some much needed protection.

In addition to the 5 existing welfare centres, 4 new centres were opened in industrial cities which provide recreational, cultural and training facilities to workers and their families. A sum of Rs. 39,000 was disbursed as grants-in-aid to these centres during 1954-55.

The Provident Fund Scheme under the Employees' Provident Funds Act, which was launched two years back, is progressing well. The amounts of contribution and administration charges at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 40,28,000 and Rs. 1,22,000 respectively.

A Health Centre of a poly-clinic type dealing with all aspects of health, as personal hygiene, sanitation, dietetics, family planning and child welfare, was started during April, 1955. It is proposed to open 3 more such centres in the near future. It is also proposed to start one technical training centre at Indore, one apprenticeship training centre at Gwalior and 3 vocational training centres at Burwani, Shivpur and Rajgarh.

Under the Industrial Housing Programme, 3,330 tenements have

been constructed and 144 are under construction in 6 different towns of the State.

MADHYA PRADESH

Six labour Welfare Centres continued to function during the year and two more centres will be opened soon. Besides, seven Welfare Centres opened by the Cotton Textile Mills in the State also continued to function properly during the year. Labour Training Centre was started at Nagpur early in July, 1953. The Employees' State Insurance Scheme was inaugurated by the Chief Minister on the 11th July, 1954 in Nagpur. Under the scheme 68 factories employing about 25,000 workers have been registered for benefit.

During the year 1954, the Labour Office successfully conciliated 15 disputes and investigated 330 complaints. 18 agreements have been registered under Section 36 (2) of the C.P. and Berar Industrial Disputes Settlement Act, 1947.

The Madhya Pradesh Housing Board has been constituted to make schemes and to carry out works to satisfy the needs of housing accommodation for workers in industrial towns of the State and as such is implementing the plan of subsidised industrial housing scheme by constructing 750 quarters for the industrial workers. For this purpose the Central Government has given a loan of Rs. 932,625 and an equal amount as subsidy. Out of these 750 tenements, 300 tenements are complete in all respects and ready for occupation while work of construction of 450 quarters is in progress and nearing completion.

The Board has drawn up another ambitious scheme to construct 200 quarters during the year, 1954-55.

MADRAS

The Labour Department administers several labour and factory laws for ameliorating the condition of workers employed in factories and other establishments and to maintain industrial peace. The inauguration of the Employees' State Insurance Scheme at Coimbatore in January, 1954, for providing free medical treatment to 40,000 workers in about 100 factories may be said to mark the first step of a new era of social security for industrial employees.

The three industrial tribunals, constituted under the Industrial Disputes Act have been reduced to two from April, 1955. There were 266 strikes and lockouts in 1954, 85 strikes were settled

by the intervention of the officers of the Labour Department. In 150 cases there was voluntary resumption of work and in 30 cases settlements were reached by direct negotiations and one case was referred for adjudication. 12 Works Committees were constituted during the year, making a total of 527 Committees in industrial establishments employing 100 or more workers. 6,269 complaints under the Industrial Disputes Act were investigated by the Labour Department during the year 1954.

Under the Workmen's Compensation Act, there were 134 cases pending at the beginning of the year and 535 cases were filed during the year making a total of 869, of which 501 cases were disposed of during the period. The total amount of compensation disbursed during the period was Rs. 2,55,915.

The number of registered trade unions at the end of 1954 was 618. The average daily number of workers employed in 6,095 working factories during the year under report was 3,12,844. 6,095 non-fatal and 17 fatal accidents in factories were reported. The number of prosecutions taken up for offences under provisions of the Factories Act was 514.

58,020 women workers were employed in factories coming under the purview of the Madras Maternity Benefit Act during the year. 4,901 women workers claimed maternity benefits and 3,564 women were paid maternity benefit amounting to Rs. 1,48,160 during 1954-55.

Under the Payment of Wages Act, 623 cases regarding non-payment of wages were filed before the Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation during the period, and 556 cases were disposed of. The Plantations Labour Act came into force during the year and draft rules under the Act have been published recently.

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India, 13 concerns had so far applied for subsidy and loan. Of these the Government of India have sanctioned loans and subsidy to the concerns for the construction of 664 tenements. The Madras Government's application under the above scheme for the construction of 486 tenements near Madras City at a cost of about Rs. 28 lakhs has recently been approved by the Government of India.

With the amounts given as a grant by the Central Tea Board for the benefit of plantation workers, the Government have approved



A cluster of ten houses under the Rural Housing Scheme at the
Keraganelly Model village, North Coorg.



Road-laying by Villagers in Madurai District, Madras State.

a scheme to set up a demonstration-cum-training centre in the Nilgiris District in basket making, etc. A Lady Welfare Officer has been posted at Coonoor to study the conditions of labour on plantations and to be in constant touch with the managements for the improvement and extension of the existing welfare facilities.

MYSORE

During 1953-54, the Mysore Labour Housing Corporation undertook the construction of 2,092 tenements at a total cost of Rs. 58 lakhs. The construction of an additional 2,802 houses has been recently sanctioned by the Government of India at a cost of Rs. 75.7 lakhs. The number of houses completed so far is 2,892 and an expenditure of Rs. 46.39 lakhs has been booked. This is an important scheme for providing housing facilities at cheap cost to a large number of families of industrial workers in the State. Similar facilities will also be provided to other workers in the low-income groups. A scheme has been drawn up for the construction of 1,800 houses in the State at a cost of a crore of rupees for housing persons with monthly income of Rs. 500 and below. The Labour Housing Corporation in the State will, for the present, take up the construction of the houses. An expenditure of about Rs. 10 lakhs was incurred before the 31st March, 1955. An expenditure of Rs. 90 lakhs is likely to be incurred during 1955-56.

ORISSA

436 factories were on the register under the Factories Act with an average labour strength of 20,200 during the year 1954. Rules relating to canteen, lighting inside factories to protect the workers against industrial hazards and the optical strain were also brought into force.

Eight factories with 7,841 workers were brought under the scope of the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, as against 6 factories with 6,374 workers in 1953-54.

The Minimum Wages Act continued to be applied to five scheduled employments of (i) rice milling, flour milling, dal milling, (ii) tobacco manufacturing, (iii) road construction and building operation, (iv) stone breaking and stone crushing and (v) Public Motor Transport. It was made applicable to the employment under local authority and the employment in agriculture during the year under report. A stricter vigilance was kept on the employing establishments to ensure observance of the Act.

The Payment of Wages Act was applied to 1,460 establishments during the year under report. It was extended to Bamboo Cutting Establishments during the year.

947 cases of complaints involving retrenchment, discharge, dismissal, non-payment of wages and bonus, leave and holidays, etc., were handled and majority of the cases were settled up through the intervention of the Departmental Officers. Industrial disputes in two concerns were referred to the Industrial Tribunals for adjudication.

There were 69 trade unions in the beginning of 1954-55. 51 trade unions with a total membership of 25,438 submitted returns for the year 1953-54. By February, 1955, the number of registered trade unions went up to 93.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 was allotted by the Central Government to the State Government from the balance of the War Industries Compensation Insurance Fund for financial assistance to trade unions undertaking welfare measures. The State Government sanctioned an equal amount to supplement this aid.

To improve the living conditions of labour, the State Government sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1,00,000 in favour of M/s. Jeypore Sugar Co., Ltd. to construct tenements for the workers of the Mill. They have, however, utilised a sum of Rs. 32,439 during the year under report.

There were six labour welfare centres set up on voluntary basis at the beginning of the year. Four new centres were opened during the year 1954-55. Government sanctioned financial aid to such centres to the extent of Rs. 3,000 for promotion of welfare measures.

The Labour Advisory Board had its second meeting on the 27th and 28th July, 1954 and the third meeting on the 4th and 5th February, 1955 and discussed matters relating to various aspects of subjects affecting labour and industry.

During the year, the cost of living index numbers of Cuttack and Berhampore showed a fall in comparison with that in the last year.

PEPSU

The 30 quarters constructed in the Factory area, Patiala for the industrial workers under the first Five-Year Plan in the year 1952-53 have been let out to industrial workers. It is proposed to construct 20 more quarters during the year 1955-56 for which a provision of Rs. 70,000 has been sanctioned.

Under the Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme of the Government of India, proposals have been made for the construction of 240 quarters at Phagwara (1,000), Gobindgarh (1,000) and Rajpura (40).

At present there are two Technical Training Centres in this State—one at Phagwara and the other at Nabha. They impart training in such trades as of fitters, draughtsmen (civil and mechanic), carpenters, electricians, linemen and wiremen, etc.

Consequent upon the supply of electric power from Bhakra Nangal Project there will be considerable increase in the demand for technical personnel. It has been decided to establish a new Technical Training Institute at Patiala in collaboration with the Directorate General of Resettlement and Employment, Ministry of Labour, Government of India with 152 seats—mechanists 24, fitters 32, mechanics (motor) 32, wiremen and linemen 32, and electricians 32.

Under the Minimum Wages Act, 1948, the Government has fixed minimum rates of wages for workers employed in stone-breaking or stone-crushing under any local authority, in any oil mill, in road construction or in building operation, in Public Motor Transport, in any rice mill, flour mill or dal mill, and in agriculture.

To start with, the Employees' State Insurance Scheme will be introduced at Patiala, Gobindgarh, Phagwara and Kapurthala.

Rules of the Employees' State Insurance Act, 1948 regarding the administration of medical benefit to the insured workers have been framed.

Up to the end of March, 1955, 17 Trade Unions were registered. Out of these, the registration certificates of two were cancelled on account of their failure to submit the annual returns as required under the Indian Trade Unions Act, 1926. One Union, namely, Mahalaxmi Sugar Mills Karamchari Union, has been shifted to Iqbalpur (U.P.). Thus the number of the registered trade unions as on 31-3-55 was 14.

Schemes for the establishment of Labour Welfare Centres, one at Phagwara and the other at Gobindgarh, under the 2nd Five-Year Plan are under consideration of the Government. The welfare centres will provide such amenities as reading, dholak, cinema shows and outdoor games like hockey, volleyball, etc. The proposal will entail an expenditure of about Rs. 1 lakh.

PUNJAB

The Labour Department is not only concerned with the administration of the Labour Laws and Labour Welfare Schemes but has also been entrusted with the enforcement of Indian Factories Act and Punjab Trade Employees' Act. The total number of factories registered under the Indian Factories Act increased from 1,486 in 1951 to 1,115 in 1954. The Punjab Trade Employees' Act now stands extended to 103 towns.

Two hundred houses were built during the year at Amritsar under the Industrial Housing Scheme and allotted to industrial workers. Another 124 houses are nearing completion at Ludhiana.

Employees' Provident Fund scheme has been extended to about 150 factories in the State. About 16,000 workers employed in these factories are at present benefiting from the scheme.

RAJASTHAN

Considerable progress has been made in the field of labour activities during the period under review. Much care has been taken to see that labour laws are implemented effectively. Consequently new appointments were made for the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act and Weekly Holidays Act.

The Factory Inspectorate was also strengthened. Besides one Inspector of Factories for general inspection at Bhilwara, the Government has also appointed a Medical Inspector of Factories for medical supervision, collection of objective information on occupational diseases and other health problems.

The Government expanded the statistical section of this department for the enforcement of the labour statistical rules and also for the construction of cost of living index numbers which would help in solving most of the industrial disputes effectively and satisfactorily.

Closely associated with these activities, the Government has promoted welfare on an extensive scale by adding seven more Labour Welfare Centres to the already existing three, thus bringing the total to ten. The budget of this item only has been Rs. 97,990 during the period. In addition to these there are nine centres working under the Mica Mines Labour Welfare Fund of the Government of India in Rajasthan serving about 10,000 workers and their dependents with the annual expenditure of Rs. 3,46,900.

The Provident Fund Scheme serves 10,625 workers with total monthly contribution of Rs. 75,000 approximately. It has become popular and very useful not only to the workers but also to their dependents in the long run.

The Government is contemplating to provide 2,200 houses for industrial workers at a cost of Rs. 54 lakhs as cheap and adequate housing accommodation has a vital bearing on the welfare of working class.

Nothing would have been possible without the close co-operation of the employees and the employers alike which the Government sought through the conferences and meetings, in

carrying out the labour policy. The second Tripartite Labour Conference inaugurated by Shri G. L. Nanda, Union Planning Minister, proved successful and the representatives of tripartite interests, i.e., employees, employers and Government considered over the outstanding problems of the day.

Arrangements will be made for doing research on occupational diseases and finding out ways and means for preventing them. In a similar way children and wives of labourers will be trained in arts and crafts so that they may utilize their spare time usefully which is otherwise being wasted. Medical facilities will also be provided in all the Labour Welfare Centres.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

The Labour Department has been striving its best to achieve industrial peace through voluntary negotiations and conciliation. Out of the 3,682 disputes handled by the Department during the period April, 1954 to the end of February, 1955, 2,906 were settled and 101 disputes referred to adjudication. Prosecutions were launched against six employers for violating the provisions of the Industrial Disputes Act. The Factory Inspectors inspected 1,130 factories during the period April, 1954 to February, 1955. A legislation, namely, Plantation Labour Act was brought into force which will improve the conditions of workers in plantations. The Payment of Wages Act was extended to industries in which articles are produced, adopted or manufactured. The staff of the Department conducted 15,177 inspections under the Shops and Establishments Act during the period. Prosecutions were launched against 35 employers for violating the provisions of the Act. During the period, minimum wages in respect of the following employees were fixed under the Minimum Wages Act:—

1. Employment in Oil Mills.
2. Employment in Public Motor Transport.
3. Employment in Coir Industry.
4. Employment in Panchayats and Municipalities.
5. Employment in Tanneries and Leather Manufactory.
6. Employment in Rice Mill, Flour Mill or Dal Mill.
7. Employment in Road Construction and Building Operations.
8. Employment in Stone-Breaking or Stone-Crushing.

Since certain difficulties arose in regard to the implementation of the wage rates as a result of the fixation of minimum wages in the coir industry, a separate committee was appointed to suggest remedies and the report of the committee is awaited shortly. A committee was appointed to enquire into and advise Government on the fixation of wages in agriculture, the only employment for

which minimum wages under the Act has to be fixed and the work of the committee is progressing. The Commissioner for Workmen's Compensation decided 37 cases during the period 1-4-54 to 28-2-55 and a sum of Rs. 43,365-13-4 was disbursed as compensation.

Government have selected Quilon, Alleppey, Trichur and Ernakulam as centres at which the Employees' State Insurance Scheme will be implemented in the first instance. Preliminary work in this respect, viz., Medical Survey, is progressing.

In order to consider certain outstanding problems in plantation labour, a tripartite conference was held from 22-1-55 to 25-1-55. Government are now considering the measures to be taken to resolve the disputes in the plantations.

Since there is considerable disparity in the wage rates and other conditions of employees in coir, mat and matting industry, a tripartite committee has been appointed to assess the extent of disparity and explore the possibility of setting up uniform standards in wages, etc. The work of the committee is in progress.

Three Labour Welfare Centres are being run by the Department. These centres impart instruction to children of working class. Radio sets and reading rooms are maintained at these centres.

UTTAR PRADESH

The Employees' State Insurance Scheme, which was confined to Kanpur and had proved of great value to the industrial workers of the town, was proposed to be extended to the industrial towns of Lucknow, Saharanpur and Agra and it was intended to have a well-equipped 100-bed hospital at Kanpur for the exclusive benefit of insured employees. In addition to over 16 lakh persons who received medical treatment under the scheme, a large number of disablement benefit claims were received and paid during 1954.

The scheme for the construction of quarters for industrial workers which was operating in Kanpur was extended in 1954-55 to cover all important labour centres in the State. Phase 3 of the Industrial Housing Scheme subsidised by the Central Government, envisaged the construction of 7,400 tenements—3,400 at Kanpur, 1,296 at Agra, 1,000 at Firozabad, 604 at Saharanpur, 504 at Allahabad, 500 at Banaras and 96 at Mirzapur. Of these, 5,000 had reached roof level and the rest, excepting those at Banaras, were in an advanced stage of construction by the end of April, 1955.

A new programme of industrial housing for industries other than sugar, envisaging construction of 6,978 quarters, was also proposed to be undertaken. For this purpose, a sum of over Rs. 2 crores has already been sanctioned partly as subsidy and partly as loan by the Government of India under Phase 4 of their Subsidised Industrial Housing Scheme. The quarters will be constructed at Kanpur (5,430), Lucknow (492), Ghaziabad (300), Naini (Allahabad) (216), Rampur (108), Gorakhpur (108), Bareilly (108) and Hathras (216).

Construction of quarters for workers employed in sugar factories made rapid progress and of the 1,103 quarters under construction by 47 factories, 776 had already been completed by the end of April 1955, while others were in various stages of construction. To meet the cost of construction, over Rs. 18,23,400 had been paid to the sugar factories.

To relieve the acute shortage of accommodation, a Rs. 3-crore Low-Income Group Housing Scheme was to be implemented by the State Government, the funds for which were to be advanced as loan by the Government of India.

WEST BENGAL

During 1954, there was a steady improvement in the overall labour position as compared to that in the previous year. The efficient functioning of the conciliation machinery minimised the number and duration of strikes and lockouts and helped in preserving industrial peace. Some of the provisions of the Plantation Labour Act were implemented during 1954. Tea Garden workers agitated from time to time for increased wages and other amenities. Voluntary agreements were reached in most of the cases. Recently, the Minimum Wages Committee succeeded in getting minimum wages in Duars and Terai gardens increased by four annas from January, 1955, by a unanimous agreement pending formal enquiry on the revision of the wage structure. This temporary increase will mean an additional wage bill of about Rs. 1.5 lakhs in the year. During the year under review, six Industrial Tribunals continued to play an important role in determining the level of wages. The awards given by these Tribunals have made significant contribution in levelling up incomes and economic status. It has been decided to appoint a seventh Tribunal. Monetary wages which have shown a marked increase year by year since 1948 are now slackening the tempo of rise. The wages of women and adolescent workers in the tea plantation in Darjeeling Hill area are being increased.

Under the Employees' Provident Fund Act, 1952, an improved system of provident fund scheme based on 6¼% of basic wage as well as dearness allowance has already been introduced in six scheduled major industries. More welfare activities have been undertaken by the Labour Department for the industrial workers. About 20% workers in West Bengal are now provided with houses by their employers. Attempts are being made to take advantage of the Industrial Housing Scheme sponsored by the Government of India. Employment in the public sector has been substantially increasing due to the progressive implementation of the first Five-Year Plan. The various irrigation projects, Community Development Projects and other development plans have been creating more employments in the rural areas and reducing the volume of under-employment. New employments are also being created for the middle class in some of the schemes. 1,48,558 persons were registered in the Employment Exchanges during the year as against 1,43,212 in 1953, and 9,908 placements were made.

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HEALTH AND PROHIBITION

HEALTH

The eighth year of freedom witnessed further expansion and improvement of medical and health facilities. The combat against Tuberculosis and Malaria continued, resulting in a sharp drop in the incidence of these diseases. There were fewer reports of epidemics, and rural health conditions remarkably improved. The tempo of various schemes included in the Plan gathered momentum and most of the schemes included in the Central Government's Health programme were reaching completion. Budget provisions amounting to Rs. 992.77 lakhs under revenue and Rs. 1,189.26 lakhs under capital account have been proposed for 1955-56.

The more important schemes of the Ministry of Health during the year 1954-55 and future programmes under consideration are briefly described below:—

The Government of New Zealand have promised assistance under the Colombo Plan to the extent of one million pounds for the establishment of an All-India Medical Institute, and out of this they have paid one instalment of £2,50,000.

It has been decided to establish in the Safdarjang area, New Delhi, an All-India Institute of Medical Sciences at an estimated cost of Rs. 475.93 lakhs, non-recurring, and Rs. 131.15 lakhs, recurring. This expenditure will be spread over a period of six years commencing from 1953-54. The Institute will comprise a Medical College, a Dental College, a Nursing College, a Post-graduate Teaching Centre, a 650-bedded Hospital and Rural and Urban organisations to provide Centres for field work. Accommodation for staff and students and amenities for community life will be provided. The development of land for the Institute and the construction of some staff quarters is in progress. It is expected that the first batch of students will be admitted in August, 1956. A Professor in Orthopaedic Surgery has been recruited and it is proposed to start post-graduate training in Orthopaedic Surgery next year.

Health Education Bureau: Health Education activities have been carried out by the Directorate General of Health Services through cinema shows, by the distribution of posters and health education materials written in popular language, radio talks, etc. There is a film lending library with 261 films and filmstrips. Two

new films have been made. It has been decided to set up a Central Health Education Bureau, the main functions of which will be the production of filmstrips and posters and the preparation of models and health education literature. The Bureau building will be constructed near the Irwin Hospital, New Delhi, at an estimated cost of Rs. 7.5 lakhs and is expected to be ready by the 31st March, 1956.

Willingdon Hospital And Nursing Home: With a view to improving the efficiency and providing more hospital facilities, the Government of India took over the control of the Willingdon Hospital and Nursing Home, New Delhi, from the New Delhi Municipal Committee on the 1st January, 1954. Besides the expansion of the O.P.D. & Laboratory and X-Ray Sections, the number of beds in the Hospital is being increased to 150 against 48 as it was at the time of the transfer.

Safdarjang Hospital: Government of India took over the control of the Safdarjang Hospital from the Delhi State Government with effect from the 1st March, 1954. Several new posts have been added and the honorary specialists who were previously working in the Hospital have been replaced by whole-time regular employees. A new block of consulting rooms have been constructed. The construction of additional wards for starting a Physiotherapy Centre is in progress. An Orthopaedic Ward, a Children's Ward, a Maternity Wing and a V. D. Clinic are being developed. Existing Nursing and X-Ray facilities are also being augmented.

Contributory Health Service Scheme: The Ministry of Health has recently undertaken a Contributory Health Service Scheme for Central Government Servants of all classes and grades stationed in the urban areas of Delhi and New Delhi. Under the new scheme which started functioning from 1st July, 1954, all classes of Government Servants irrespective of their classification and the members of their family which include dependant parents are entitled to the same medical benefits on a contributory basis. The contributions are on a graded scale ranging from As. 8 a month to Rs. 12 a month depending on the pay of the Government Servants concerned. The number of Government Servants and their beneficiaries, who come under the scheme are estimated to be about 2,50,000 and are catered for by a team of 81 doctors of whom twenty are women, working in two hospitals and twenty-three dispensaries of which three will be mobile. The scheme envisages the first large-scale attempt at social insurance in India and it is contemplated to enlarge the scope and extent of the scheme gradually so that it embraces within itself not only Government Servants of all classes but others as well.

Central Council of Health: The third meeting of the Central Council of Health was held at Trivandrum from the 23rd to 25th January and passed resolutions on various important subjects. The Council accepted the proposal to bring the production of drugs and pharmaceuticals under the control of the Union Government; and recognising the urgent need of improving and maintaining high standards of medical education recommended, as a first step, the formation of an All-India Cadre for teachers in the non-clinical departments of all medical colleges. It also recommended the recruitment and employment of health personnel in the Community Project areas, B. C. G. Vaccination Programme on a permanent basis in the Health Services.

National Malaria Control Scheme: The National Malaria Control Scheme which is being implemented under the Indo-U.S. Agreement is designed to provide a malaria control programme for India on a nation-wide basis. The measures contemplated are residual indoor spraying of houses with D. D. T. and the treatment of the malaria cases in order to reduce the reservoirs of infection. In 1954-55, 136 malaria units were in operation in various parts of the country designed to protect a population of about 125 millions. It is proposed to extend the activities of the programme to municipal areas by allotting 20 more malarial control units to the various State Governments. A budget provision of Rs. 220.33 lakhs in respect of D. C. A. supplies and Rs. 34.8 in respect of the additional staff at the Malaria Institute of India, Delhi, and for the purchase of anti-malarials has been provided during 1955-56.

National Filaria Control Scheme: The Government of India have with the object of setting up a demonstration project for the control of the infection of filariasis in 13 States, where Filaria is a problem, sanctioned a National Filaria Control Scheme costing Rs. 109.87 lakhs. During the period of the Scheme, there will be 13 Control Units and 27 Survey Units in operation in 13 States. Twelve States have agreed so far to participate in the Scheme, and 12 Control Units and 22 Survey Units have been allotted to them during 1954-55.

W. H. O.: India has been a member of the World Health Organisation since its inception in 1948. A budget provision of Rs. 13.02 lakhs has been included in 1954-55 as contribution to the W. H. O. The World Health Organisation has provided assistance to India by way of expert technical advisers, field workers for giving training and guidance and also equipment for various projects connected with malaria control, child health, nursing, tuberculosis and other subjects. They have also granted fellowships to selected candidates for training abroad in various

subjects. The value of the assistance given by the Organisation from 1949 to 1953 is \$1.499 million or Rs. 71.56 lakhs. For services in India for 1954 and 1955 the W. H. O. have budgeted sums of \$173,720 and \$494,670 respectively.

During 1954 the W. H. O. awarded 32 fellowships.

U.N.I.C.E.F. : During 1954 India made a contribution of Rs. 16.5 lakhs to the U.N.I.C.E.F. and received in return assistance valued at about Rs. 145 lakhs.

B.C.G. Vaccination : The B.C.G. Vaccination Programme launched in 1948 has proved popular. So far about 44 million persons were tuberculin tested and out of them, 14 millions were vaccinated with B. C. G. In order to focus public attention on the value and urgency of B. C. G. Vaccination, the 'B. C. G. Day' was celebrated throughout the country on November 1, 1954.

Indian Council of Medical Research : The Government of India pay every year a grant-in-aid to the Indian Council of Medical Research for meeting the expenditure in connection with its research activities. Out of a budget provision of Rs. 21 lakhs, a sum of Rs. 18 lakhs was paid during 1954-55. This included Rs. 3 lakhs for the shifting of the Nutrition Research Laboratories from Coonoor to Hyderabad, and Rs. 3 lakhs for its expanded programme under the Five-Year Plan. During 1955-56 a provision of Rs. 24,47,400 has been proposed, of which Rs. 9,47,400 are for building and establishment of the Nutrition Research Laboratories at Hyderabad.

Control of Leprosy : The Government of India have established a Central Leprosy Teaching and Research Institute at Chingleput in the Madras State, in association with the Lady Willingdon Leprosy Sanatorium at Chingleput and the Silver Jubilee Children's Clinic at Saidapet, both of which were taken over by the Central Government on the 5th January, 1955. The Scheme is included in the Five-Year Plan and is estimated to cost Rs. 10 lakhs non-recurring, and Rs. 3 lakhs recurring.

The original Scheme for the control of leprosy included in the revised Five-Year Plan costing Rs. 16 lakhs has been augmented and the expanded Scheme will cost Rs. 30 lakhs during the Plan period. Four main units and six subsidiary units were allocated under the original Scheme. Under the extended Scheme, 15 more subsidiary centres will be started in the various States.

Vallabhbhai Patel Chest Institute : Tuberculosis being one of the major killing diseases in India, the need for giving special attention to the training of personnel to combat it was recognised by the Government of India and a Diploma Course in

Tuberculous Diseases was started at the newly established Chest Institute of the Delhi University. The Institute is wholly financed by the Government of India and so far a non-recurring grant of Rs. 12,71,470 and a recurring grant of Rs. 3,64,000 have been paid to the Delhi University for this Institute.

All-India Mental Health Institute, Bangalore: The All-India Mental Health Institute, Bangalore, was opened on the 6th August, 1954. The objects of the Institute are, to make provision for and to promote post-graduate and special studies and research in mental health, to give advice to the Government of India and to the Governments of the States on matters relating to the organisation of mental health services, and to act in co-ordination with International and other agencies in the matter of post-graduate and special studies and research in mental health. The course for Diploma in Psychological Medicine and the training course in Clinical Psychology at the All-India Mental Health Institute were started from the 3rd January, 1955, with 12 candidates in each course.

With a view to reorganising the Ranchi Mental Hospital on sound lines and also making it a model centre for treatment of mental disorders, the Hospital was taken over with effect from the 1st June, 1954, under the direct control and management of the Central Government. An Advisory Committee consisting of the representatives of the Central Government and of the States of West Bengal, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Orissa, Assam and Delhi, who have reserved beds in the hospital, has been constituted. A provision of Rs. 15,19,400 exists in the current year's budget to meet the normal expenses of the Hospital and the cost of re-organisation.

Central Institute of Research in Indigenous Systems of Medicine, Jamnagar: The Government of India have established a Central Institute for Research into indigenous systems of medicine in association with the Gulab Kunwarba Ayurvedic Institute at Jamnagar. In 1954-55 the Institute received Rs. 2,08,000 as grants-in-aid. A provision of Rs. 3,17,000 to meet the expenditure on staff, etc., has been included in the 1955-56 budget.

A sum of Rs. 37.5 lakhs was allocated under the first Five-Year Plan for Central assistance for research in indigenous and other systems of medicine. Out of this amount, a sum of about Rs. 15 lakhs has been set apart for expenditure on the Jamnagar Research Institute, and the remaining Rs. 22.5 lakhs are to be paid to various Institutions for carrying on researches in the indigenous and other systems of medicine including Ayurveda. State Governments who were addressed on the matter forwarded various schemes of research in Ayurveda. The schemes were considered by an

Advisory Committee set up by the Ministry and grants amounting to Rs. 91,070 were sanctioned for some of the research schemes on the recommendations of the Committee.

Homoeopathy : A sum of Rs. 22.5 lakhs has been allocated under the Five-Year Plan for grants to schemes for research in indigenous and other systems of medicine, including Homoeopathy. Certain research schemes in Homoeopathy recommended by the State Governments for financial assistance under the Scheme were considered by the Advisory Committee on Homoeopathy set up for the purpose by this Ministry. As the schemes were found to be incomplete and lacking in details, State Governments concerned have been requested to furnish revised detailed schemes for consideration.

National Water Supply And Drainage Scheme : The Ministry of Health have taken up the question of water supply and environmental sanitation especially in the rural areas of the country. A beginning has now been made for a drive towards a national water supply and drainage scheme. A sum of Rs. 12 crores has recently been sanctioned for loans on easy instalments to State Governments for water supply schemes in urban areas, while for rural areas, the Government of India will subsidise half the cost of the schemes up to a maximum of 6 crores of rupees. This is in addition to the subsidy of Rs. 3 crores for rural water supply schemes already sanctioned under Local Development Works in the first Five-Year Plan. The amounts sanctioned are to be spent before the end of the Five-Year Plan.

Maternity And Child Welfare Centres : The Ministry of Health have paid special attention to the establishment of Maternity and Child Welfare centres in rural areas and have recently sanctioned a scheme for two hundred centres at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 50 lakhs to the Central Government. Each Centre will cover a population of about 60,000 and will provide ante-natal and post-natal care and also domiciliary maternity service as far as possible.

Prevention Of Adulteration Of Foodstuffs : Adulteration of foodstuffs continues to be a serious menace throughout the country in spite of existing food laws in various States. With a view to controlling this menace effectively and achieving uniformity, it was decided in consultation with various State Governments to promote Central legislation. The Prevention of Food Adulteration Bill was passed in Parliament and received the assent of the President on the 29th September, 1954. Draft rules under the Act have been published and circulated for eliciting public opinion.

Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Advertisements) Act, 1954 : The Drugs and Magic Remedies (Objectionable Adver-

tisements) Act, 1954, seeks to control the advertisement of drugs in certain cases, to prohibit the advertisement of certain purposes of remedies alleged to possess magic qualities and to provide for matters connected therewith. The draft of the Rules which it is proposed to make under the said Act has been published for inviting objections and suggestions. The Rules will be finalised after considering all objections and suggestions that may be received. After the Rules have been finalised, the provisions of the Act and the rules thereunder will be brought into force simultaneously.

The Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 1954: The comprehensive Dentists (Amendment) Bill, 1954, which also includes a provision for the extension of the Dentists Act, 1948, to all Part B States except Jammu & Kashmir, has since been passed by the Rajya Sabha and referred to the Lok Sabha.

AJMER

There have been major improvements in the State Medical and Public Health Department. Five posts of Specialists, namely a Radiologist, a Pathologist, a Gynaecologist and a Physician at the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, and a Surgeon at the Civil Hospital, Beawar, have been created. A post of Anaesthetist has also been created in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer. To keep down the extra expenditure involved in the creation of these posts, the post of Additional (Lady) Civil Surgeon, 2 posts of Civil Assistant Surgeon Grade I and post of Additional Civil Surgeon at Beawar have been abolished.

A Compounder's Training Class has been started in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer with effect from 1st October, 1954, for securing greater efficiency among the compounders.

The Blood Bank in the Victoria Hospital, Ajmer, which was being run by a private organisation is now being run by the Government.

An eye camp was organised at Pisangan by the State Medical Department for the benefit of the village people. About 4,000 persons visited the camp for treatment, of whom 72 were selected for operation, and all the operations performed were successful.

The building of the new hospital at Beawar has been completed and the work of extension of Victoria Hospital, Ajmer has been taken in hand.

Grants-in-aid have been sanctioned for Ayurvedic, Unani and Homoeopathic dispensaries run by public organisations.

There was a high endemicity of malaria in this State and its incidence was higher in rural than in urban areas. This menace which threatened the State in the past has been considerably reduced as a result of special anti-malarial measures like the DDT spraying, the examination of blood smears, the disinfection of wells, etc., having been adopted in this State. Besides this, the State Health Department was responsible for (1) arrangement of pipe water supply in the villages of Makrera and Dantroo, (2) the construction of new sanitary wells and the renovation of old wells and disinfection of water supply, and (3) the construction of latrines, urinals and soakage pits.

ANDHRA

During the year 1954-55, 158 additional beds in all have been provided for in the hospitals in the State and the necessary additional staff employed to cope with the work consequent on the increase in the bed strength of the hospitals. The Government also sanctioned the increase of the bed strength of the Government General Hospital, Kurnool from 154 to 200 and the employment of necessary additional staff in the hospital in order to meet the demands of a large number of non-gazetted Government servants, who are entitled to free medical aid. The construction of additional buildings in the Kurnool Hospital at a cost of about Rs. 3.9 lakhs has been sanctioned. During the year 1954-55, the Government have taken over 3 Local Fund medical institutions.

The Government have participated in the scheme drawn up by the Government of India, Ministry of Health, for the control of Leprosy.

Yaws control in the highly endemic Nagur and Bhadrachalam Agency areas was initiated with assistance from UNICEF with four mobile teams, and in nearly the whole of the highly endemic taluk of Bhadrachalam, survey and treatment work has been completed. A school for training of health visitors has been established at Visakhapatnam and 5 candidates are at present undergoing training.

The previously existing Department of Hygiene and Preventive Medicine in the Andhra Medical College has been upgraded into a Department of Social Preventive Medicine making provision for organization of a well-equipped and staffed Rural Health Centre with limited budget.

Eight Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in backward areas have been newly sanctioned and established. In addition

to 13 Primary Health Centres previously functioning outside Community Project Areas and Community Development Blocks, four Health Centres have been established in National Extension Service Block areas.

Under Nutrition Research, a Research Project for carrying out survey of incidence of Beri Beri in Visakhapatnam town and environs, comprising diet and nutrition field surveys, clinical and bio-chemical examination of cases of Beri Beri has been initiated and is now in progress at Visakhapatnam. If the incidence is found to be high, it is proposed to supply enriched rice in an attempt to combat the Thiamine deficiency prevailing in the area.

The incidence of small-pox and cholera have been kept low by intensive Anti-Cholera and Vaccination Campaigns. Treatment of endemic areas for plague, with D.D.T. spraying and D.D.T. Rat Burrow insufflation as a preventive measure has been continued throughout the year with very satisfactory results. Two subsidiary treatment centres for the control of leprosy have just been established, one in Ramachandrapuram and the other in Tirupathi with Central aid.

The execution of rural water supplies and sanitation under the scheme 'National Rural Water Supply and Sanitation Programme' has just been entrusted to the Director of Public Health; an Executive Engineer (Public Health) under the direction and control of the Director of Public Health with necessary staff for execution of works under the programme, is in direct charge of the works programme. It is proposed under this programme to take up water supply and sanitation by the close of 1955-56, at an estimated cost of about Rs. 60 lakhs.

The Government of India have sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 30 lakhs in instalments during 1954-55 and 1955-56 for the implementation of the water supply and sanitation scheme in 4 units of the State and have sanctioned a sum of Rs. 7.5 lakhs as their contribution during the current year for the implementation of the scheme.

The investigation, design and execution of urban water supply and drainage schemes are being carried out in this State by the Chief Engineer (General and Public Health).

During the year 1954, 8 investigations for water supply and drainage schemes were in progress. Twelve schemes for water supply and drainage have been in several stages of design.

The execution of major water supply and drainage schemes are being carried out by the Public Health Engineering Branch.

Nineteen schemes are under execution and are in various stages of progress. An amount of nearly Rs. 30 lakhs has been spent during 1954-55. A loan of Rs. 25.0 lakhs has been obtained from the India Government for water supply and drainage schemes under the National Water Supply Programme. To expedite execution of the schemes a reserve stock of C.I. pipes are also being supplied to municipalities from reserve stocks for distribution system extensions.

The Public Health Engineering Branch continued to scrutinize and offer remarks on the numerous proposals for Rural Water Supply received from the Revenue Board.

ASSAM

There were 418 hospitals and dispensaries at the end of 1953. During 1954-55, three were closed and 19 were added raising thereby the number of institutions to 434. Of these, 93 have indoor accommodation, while the remaining 341 treat out-patients only.

The bed strength of the hospitals and dispensaries was 2,542 during the year 1954-55.

A sum of Rs. 4½ lakhs was given as grants-in-aid to the Local Board hospitals and dispensaries for the purchase of medicines and equipments.

The shifting of the present Jorhat Civil Hospital to a new site at Borbheta and a scheme for raising the bed strength of each of the five provincialised hospitals to 200 beds including 50 beds for Tuberculosis will be included in the second Five-Year Plan and a scheme for the provincialisation of the sub-divisional headquarters hospitals in the plains districts will also be included in the second Five-Year Plan.

An eleven-bedded T. B. Hospital at Dhubri which was so long run by a private body has been taken over by Government on and from 22-12-54. Adequate staff has also been engaged for the efficient running of the hospital.

A T.B. Ward of 20 beds in Silchar Civil Hospital out of a donation of Rs. 55,000 by Shri B. Gupta as well as a grant of Rs. 50,000 from the Community Project is under construction.

The Kohima Civil Hospital which is one of the biggest and most well-equipped hospitals in the State, continues to render valuable services to the people of the Naga Hills. The Nurses' Training Centre attached to the Kohima Civil Hospital is also functioning well.

Government have sanctioned Rs. 3,90,931 out of the grants-in-aid under Art. 275 of the Constitution for 24 continuing and new Development Schemes in the autonomous Hill Districts during 1954-55. Government have also sanctioned Rs. 41,944 for the establishment of 5 travelling dispensaries and the construction of quarters for doctors and medicine carriers of travelling dispensaries in the autonomous Hill Districts during 1954-55.

The Siva Sundari Narisikshashram and Ante-natal Clinic, Silchar was given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 20,000 for the establishment of a ten-bedded ward for training in Midwifery and Nursing during 1954-55.

Grants of Rs. 19,000 and Rs. 6,000 were given to the Leprosy Treatment Centre at Sarihajan and at Ougari respectively during 1954-55.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned for the treatment of leprosy patients in and around Nongpoh in the United Khasi and Jaintia Hills.

The Assam Seva Samity was also given a grant-in-aid of Rs. 70,000 for the treatment of leprosy patients and for running the Leprosy Colonies. Colonies have been started at Kuthori, Agia and Jengraimukh.

In addition to the annual recurring grant of Rs. 3,000 the Sreemanta Sankar Mission, Assam was also given a non-recurring grant of Rs. 8,000 for organising eye-relief camps in the State during 1954-55.

The Bihar Blind Relief Mission, Patna had also been recommended a non-recurring grant of Rs. 1,000 for holding a camp at Nalbari during 1954-55.

The R. P. Chest Hospital, Shillong which was one of 50 beds has now 102 beds. The construction of another separate block for 100 more patients is going on. Government have taken over the T.B. Ward at Dhubri with 11 beds. A ward of 20 beds is under construction at Silchar. There is a ward of 22 beds for T.B. in the Assam Medical College Hospital, Dibrugarh and a hospital of 56 beds is under construction there. The Lokapriya Bardoloi Medical Committee has started the construction of a T. B. Hospital of 64 beds at Gauhati and Government are proposing to construct a ward of 20 beds for the police personnel there.

The Ganesh Das Hospital, Shillong which is the only Hospital in the State for women and children was running as usual during the year under report.

A new scheme for the establishment of Social and Preventive Medicine in the Assam Medical College as sponsored by the Govt. of India has been accepted by the State Govt. and it is in the process of implementation. Two more schemes, *viz.*, the establishment of a diet kitchen and the employment of Occupational Therapy for workers in the Assam Medical College Hospital are being implemented.

It has been decided by Government to shift the Ayurvedic College from its present site to a new site in the Jhalukhabri area. It is proposed to upgrade the institution to a Degree course under the second Five-Year Plan.

The Nursing Services have gone forward; the standard of training has been raised and now compares favourably with other States.

A new training centre for Auxiliary nurse-midwives has been opened at Nowgong. Another centre is being started at Gauhati and plans are being made to extend the training centres to all the district headquarters hospitals except those where facilities already exist under the second Five-Year Plan.

Preliminaries for the preparation of the 2nd Five-Year Plan, both Medical and Public Health Departments, have been taken in hand.

BHOPAL

With the advent of the responsible Government and with liberal allotments under the Five-Year Plan, public health activities in Bhopal exceeded the total achievements of the last 50 years. A sum of Rs. 95 lakhs was provided for the expansion of medical and public health services under the Five-Year Plan. This helped to effect a gradual rise in the annual budgetary allotments of the State's Medical and Public Health Department. New cadres and scales of pay have been instituted and hospitals and dispensaries have been provided with adequate staff in order to render better and efficient service.

The strength of doctors and nurses has grown from 49 each in 1950-51 to 95 and 92 respectively during 1955. Further appointments only await the availability of qualified personnel on the shortage of which the Bhor Committee has laid so much stress. Simultaneously, the old rules and regulations have been replaced by those framed by the Government of India.

On the preventive side, too, the State embarked on a massive programme. The State's Department of Public Health launched a mass B.C.G. Campaign with the assistance of equipment and

transport received from W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. The campaign continues with unabated zeal and has already performed 2,89,928 testings and 1,13,169 vaccinations.

BIHAR

The amalgamated department of Medical and Public Health continued to work successfully under one Director of Public Health. The epidemics appear to have lost their old-time severity, and mortality from epidemic diseases like cholera, small-pox and plague was kept under control during 1954-55.

A Public Health Institute has been decided to be established at Patna at an estimated cost of Rs. 2.26 lakhs. The buildings are nearing completion. The Institute will impart post-graduate training to the health personnel, undertake chemical and bacteriological examinations and also do research in public health and nutrition work. An Anti-Filaria Scheme has been started in collaboration with the Union Government, and the National Malaria Control Programme has been expanded by the addition of 7 more Central Units. Bihar is ahead of all other States in B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme. The urban and rural public health organisation scheme has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. It is proposed to start a field health administration centre in 1955-56 and arrangements have been made to produce 24 lakh C.D.s of Cholera Vaccine at Patna.

Indigenous and Homoeopathic systems of medicine are also being helped by assisting District Boards to open such dispensaries and by subsidising Ayurvedic Colleges in Bhagalpur and Begusarai. In 1955-56 Government propose to start one Homoeopathic dispensary in each district.

Sanitation and water-supply at a cost of Rs. 39.95 lakhs was completed. The expenditure during the year is expected to be Rs. 51.19 lakhs while in 1955-56 the estimate is Rs. 53.07 lakhs. Most of the schemes of urban and rural water-supply under the Five-Year Plan have been completed and the rest are nearing completion. A scheme of Rs. 57 lakhs has been undertaken to provide pipe-water to Ranchi and it is expected that by the middle of 1956 the supply will commence. 10,000 shallow tube-wells in North Bihar have been sanctioned to provide drinking water in areas susceptible to floods. The work will be completed in two working seasons.

For the medical aid to the people residing in the backward areas of the district of Santhal Parganas, Singhbhum, a total grant of Rs. 2.46 lakhs was sanctioned for effecting all-round improvement

of non-Government medical institutions and also for opening new State dispensaries and mobile dispensaries and for the free supply of medicines.

Anti-leprosy campaign was intensified and a 75-bedded Leprosorium and Research Institute started near Ranchi. The Ramkrishna Mission T.B. Sanatorium was given a grant of Rs. 1.25 lakhs for the completion of their buildings.

In collaboration with the W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. new maternity and child welfare centres were opened. Dais are to be trained at the 11 centres and midwifery schools have been opened at Gaya, Ranchi and Darbhanga. The training of Auxiliary-Nurse-Midwife will overcome the shortage of health personnel in the Community Project areas. Hospitals and dispensaries taken under the State control are being strengthened and improved and help is being extended to non-Government institutions also. Further progress has been made in opening dispensaries in thanas where none existed before. Government have also decided to open a third medical college in the State at Ranchi.

BOMBAY

The civil hospitals and dispensaries in the State of Bombay continued to do useful work. The number of beds at Poona Hospitals has been increased by 100 beds.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 1,20,000 is sanctioned to the Tata Memorial Hospital. Government is paying a recurrent grant of Rs. 18,000 to the Belair Sanatorium, Panchghani, for free treatment of 10 T. B. patients, preferably Government servants suffering from T.B. whose pay does not exceed Rs. 200.

There are 8 cottage hospitals. A cottage hospital serves as a link between the Civil Hospital at the headquarters of the district and the subsidised practitioners and dispensaries in the rural areas.

The village aid centres established in a number of villages in backward areas of the State worked satisfactorily.

Eye Camps—As eye diseases are very common in rural areas relief for the sufferers was provided with organisation. There are in all 6 medical colleges in Bombay State including 4 Government medical colleges.

In addition to these Medical Colleges there are 6 Ayurvedic Colleges in this State.

There are also 2 Dental Colleges out of which one is run by Government and the other by the municipality.

As many as 1,253 samples were tested and analysed in 1954 and suitable action was taken in case of spurious, adulterated or sub-standard preparation in the sphere of Drugs Control.

The useful work of the Haffkine Institute, Bombay includes large-scale manufacture of plague, cholera and typhoid vaccines and manufacture of anti-toxins and sera like diphtheria, tetanus and gas-gangrene serum, anti-snake-venom serum and diphtheria and tetanus toxoids.

Under the Drugs Act, the total number of drugs and biological products examined was 2,361. More than 9,000 persons were accorded anti-rabic treatment in the Institute during the year. The total amount of plasma collected and dry plasma processed at the Institute Blood Bank was 3,21,500 litres and 3,24,000 litres respectively. Manufacture of sulphathiazole tablets was continued during the year and the introduction of the Health Insurance Scheme. The demand for anti-toxins and sera was very great during the year. The total quantities of anti-toxins and sera and toxoids supplied during the year were 13,84,552 ml.

So far 26 technicians for X-ray and Laboratory work have been trained and appointed at the various hospitals. About 18 more are receiving training. The target is to train and appoint about 100 technicians. The technicians will relieve the professional staff of much of their routine but technical and teaching duties.

A scheme for starting 10 rural medical centres in the village panchayat and non-village panchayat areas in each district has been sanctioned during the current financial year.

It is proposed to start some anti-leprosy clinics in Greater Bombay. With a view to solving the problem of beggar lepers, Government has decided to establish a leprosy colony at Kedgaon in Sholapur district. The construction of huts is in progress.

Government has also decided to establish anti-leprosy clinics on modern lines in certain civil hospitals in the State, where the disease is epidemic. Government has established the Board of Research in Ayurveda to carry out the research programme according to the recommendations made by the committee on research in Ayurveda. An amount of Rs. 1,12,100 was placed at the disposal of the Board during the year 1954-55. Similar provision has been made in the current year's budget.

A proposal to start an Ayurvedic museum, library and drugs research laboratory and the Government-owned R. A. Podar Medical College (Ayur), Bombay is under consideration.

In order to encourage the Ayurvedic and Unani Tibbi systems of medicine, recurring grants totalling Rs. 1,95,290 and non-recurring

grants totalling Rs. 90,710 have been sanctioned during the year to the Ayurvedic teaching institutions.

For the successful implementation of the scheme of the Ayurvedic course, Government has appointed a committee consisting of 7 persons whose main function is to prescribe a course of education for the Shuddha Ayurveda course of education, prescribe text-books for it, conduct examinations and award certificates to the successful candidates and recommend to Government for the recognition of Vidyalayas and Gurus for teaching this course. At present there are in all 200 students undergoing this course in 7 Vidyalayas and with 33 Gurus.

During the financial year 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 16,700 was sanctioned for continuing the treatment of leprosy with sulfa drugs in various State-managed institutions.

Grants totalling Rs. 36,760 were sanctioned to institutions working in the field of Tuberculosis.

A grant-in-aid of Rs. 56,859 has been given to the Society for Crippled Children for the year 1954-55.

The State-wide malaria control with DDT spray was intensified during the year with the result that, during 1954-55, about two million cases of malaria have been saved, vaccination and re-vaccination was also reorganised and nearly 13¼ lakh primary vaccinations and about 53 lakh re-vaccinations were carried out.

The maternity and child welfare service was expanded and a programme of 161 centres for this service is to be launched during 1955-56. 40 primary health units for Baroda and 35 units for Poona have been sanctioned and maternity and child welfare finds an important place in the programme.

Under the Five-Year Plan Government has proposed to take up 13 public health schemes including water works.

COORG

The State Government have been giving special attention on improving the medical facilities obtaining in the State. The B. C. G. campaign is being pursued among school children and 12,976 students were tested from 1st April, 1954, out of whom 9,187 were vaccinated. Two group hospitals have been opened for the benefit of the estate labourers. Maternity facilities have been extended considerably. Maternity and child welfare services have been taken up with substantial financial aid from the Centre. Travelling dispensaries equipped in mobile vans are due to function in the near future under the Community Projects scheme.

The entire State is under Malaria Control. Under Public Health Services, a number of bore-hole latrines and pit-latrines, soak pits, urinals, rubbish pits and swill bins were constructed in both rural and urban areas. One new well was sunk and 155 wells were renovated for providing drinking water facilities. A little over 12,000 running feet of cement concrete drains were provided in the rural areas to improve their sanitary conditions. Medical examination of school children was carried out and about 8,600 lbs. of skimmed milk powder was distributed among school children who were under-nourished. The importance of hand-pound rice is made known to the people of the State.

DELHI

There are altogether 27 Hospitals with 2,640 beds and 44 Dispensaries with 40 beds of the modern system of medicine and 2 Hospitals with 62 beds and 14 Dispensaries of the Ayurvedic and Unani systems of medicine in the State. During the year 1954, a total number of 393 beds were added. Of these, 250 were put up in the Irwin Hospital, 15 in the Patel Nagar Health Centre, 14 in the Hindu Rao Hospital, 48 in the Infectious Diseases Hospital and 66 in Sir Ganga Ram Hospital.

Of the total number of 2,742 beds in the State, 519 are for Tuberculosis, 117 for Infectious Diseases, 308 for Maternity and 150 for children.

Amongst the private institutions, the most important are the Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital with 357 beds, Dr. Shroff's Charity Eye Hospital with 104 beds and St. Stephen's Hospital with 100 beds and Sir Ganga Ram Hospital with a bed strength of 66. The Lady Hardinge Medical College and Hospital is managed by a Board of Administration and its finances are almost entirely met by the Government. The other institutions have had substantial grants-in-aid from Government. All the above hospitals are rendering very substantial relief to the citizens.

During the year 1954, 67,276 persons were treated as indoor patients and 62,31,616 attendances were recorded in the out-patients departments of all the hospitals and dispensaries in the State.

During the year 1954, the operation theatre, X-Ray Department and laboratory block constructed for the Chest Surgery Centre were utilised. The World Health Organisation Team, which consists of a Thoracic Surgeon, Anaesthetist and two Physiotherapists, is functioning at this Centre and teams from Himachal Pradesh, Hyderabad and Bombay are under training in the technique of Chest Surgery.

The 160 Rehabilitation quarters adjoining the premises of S. J. T. B. Hospital on the Mall Road have been taken over by the State authorities for accommodating 200 T. B. patients. In addition, hutted type of accommodation is being put up for another 200 beds and from 1-4-1955, 800 beds would be available in the Hospital.

During the year 1954, 612 patients were admitted in the Hospital as against 532 in the previous year.

A scheme to provide 48 children beds in the T. B. Hospital is under active consideration of the Government.

A ward with 48 beds was completed during the year 1954 in Infectious Diseases Hospital.

In addition to the sanctioned 16 beds (12 paying and 4 free), 14 general (free) beds were added to the Hindu Rao Hospital during the year. A ward block of 57 beds (maternity and general) is already under completion and construction of another block of 48 beds has been taken in hand.

An X-Ray diagnosis set costing about Rs. 60,000 was installed in the Victoria Zenana Hospital so that the institution may be self-sufficient in the matter of X-Ray investigation.

The Police Hospital (50 beds), Balak Ram Hospital (28 beds), Hudson Lines Maternity Hospital, Kingsway (30 beds), Poor House Hospital (12 beds), Benarsidas Chandiwalla Netra Swasthya Sadan, Kalkaji (12 beds) have all been working under heavy pressure and rendering useful service in the localities wherein they are situated.

All the dispensaries, both in Delhi as well as New Delhi, are working under heavy pressure; 28,67,643 attendances were recorded in the out-patients departments. Action has been taken to improve the scale of equipment in the Delhi City dispensaries and indents have already been placed with various agencies concerned.

There are 6 District Board Dispensaries in the rural areas of Delhi State. As in the case of Municipal Dispensaries, additional equipment is also being provided to improve facilities for diagnosis and treatment. Proposals to provincialise these dispensaries are under active consideration of the State Government. During the year 2,32,820 attendances were recorded in the out-patients departments.

There are altogether six Health Centres—one each at Lajpat Nagar, Patel Nagar, Kalkaji, Malviya Nagar, Tilak Nagar and Najafgarh. These Centres are well equipped and provide integrated, curative and preventive medical relief. Indoor beds are available in each of these centres for maternity as well as for treatment of other diseases.

Two more Centres—one at Palam and the other at Narela—would be completed during the present Five-Year Plan period.

At present, six Sevika Centres are functioning in the slum areas of the City and carrying on very useful work. During the year, about 1,00,000 attendances were recorded at these centres and about 30,000 home visits were paid by the Sevikas. Milk was distributed free to about 50,000 children.

The periodical sanitation drive undertaken by the Health Directorate of the State proved quite successful in inculcating hygienic consciousness and a sense of dignity of labour amongst the people. The achievement in the sphere of anti-malaria campaign is unique in that the incidence of malaria in the State which used to be 180 per thousand in 1930 has now been reduced to the negligible 0.13 per thousand in 1954.

T. B. remains as ever to be health problem number one in Delhi State. Under the B.C.G. vaccination programme well over 13 lakh persons have been tested and nearly 350,000 vaccinated. There are four T. B. clinics functioning in the urban area and two more are proposed to be added under the current Five-Year Plan.

The State Government is particularly solicitous for the health of school-going children. A pilot school medical service has been started in Daryaganj area covering about 150,000 students belonging to 21 schools.

The State has an Orientation Training Centre for public health personnel assigned to Community Projects at Najafgarh benefiting trainees from 10 different States in the Northern Region of India, namely, Punjab, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Ajmer, Bhopal, Bilaspore, Himachal Pradesh and Kutch. In course of time it is hoped that the institution will develop into a permanent Training Centre for imparting refresher courses of training in preventive medicine.

As a result of effective measures taken by the Health Authorities incidents of manufacture and sale of spurious drugs have almost disappeared and that of sub-standard drugs have been considerably minimised.

The Employees State Insurance Scheme, which was launched in Delhi State in 1952, is progressing satisfactorily. The number of insured persons to whom medical aid was being provided rose to 82,925 towards the end of 1954 as against 66,925 in 1953.

HYDERABAD

The Medical and Health Department made great progress both in the curative and preventive fields during the year under review. The budget of the Department has now increased to Rs. 1,87,34,912.

There are in all 30 hospitals and dispensaries in the city of Hyderabad and Secunderabad. There are 12 special institutions in the city and 2 in the districts. The general hospitals in the city have also special departments like X-Ray, Eye, E. N. T., Skin, Dental and Blood Bank. The Mobile Unit attached to the Sarojini Devi Hospital holds camps in the districts and a large number of eye operations were performed free of charge. Five hospitals and dispensaries including one M. L. A. dispensary at Himayatnagar were opened during this year. The buildings for four hospitals and 3 dispensaries are under construction. Four maternity wards were constructed in the district and in the city of Hyderabad during this year with funds collected by donations while the department arranged for their maintenance and running. The total number of maternity wards now stands at 26.

In spite of increase in the number of beds at T. B. Sanatorium, Ananthgiri and Mominabad and an additional 100-bed T. B. Hospital at Yusufguda it was not found possible to accommodate all the T. B. cases in these institutions. There are only 814 T. B. beds available now in all the institutions in the State. The Medical Department therefore started a new T. B. Domiciliary scheme during 1953 beginning with 6 units. Six more such units were added to the scheme during the year under review to meet the growing needs of the people. More than 3,000 patients are on the roll at present.

The T. B. Association of Hyderabad has donated a van fitted with Mass Miniature Radiography apparatus. The recurring expenditure of this scheme will be met by the Government of Hyderabad.

To meet the increased demand for medicines, the Government sanctioned Rs. 1 lakh for medicines during the year under review. Additional Rs. 2 lakhs were sanctioned for the provision of diet to patients.

The Hyderabad branch of India Conference of Social Work arranged to collect over Rs. 6 lakhs from the sale of Radium Institute Raffle tickets and about 3½ lakhs by donations for the establishment of a Radium Institute. The work of construction of the institute is going apace and the ground floor is ready. It is expected that the Institute will be opened to the patients before the close of this year.

The number of admissions to the Medical College has now been increased to 100. The post-graduate courses for M.D., M.S., D.O., D.G.O., have also been started. Six new posts of Honorary Specialists were sanctioned during the year.

The office of Registrar-General of Births, Deaths and Marriages was inaugurated with effect from 1st January, 1955, thus fulfilling the long felt need for the collection of statistics of births, deaths, marriages, etc.

Due to a vigorous campaign carried out by the anti-plague units in the city of Hyderabad and districts no case of plague was reported during the last 3 years.

The incidence of cholera has been much reduced. The Medical and Health Department has put up schemes to the Government of India for providing protected water supplies to the rural areas in the State under the National Water Supply and Sanitation Programme.

Due to vigorous vaccination and re-vaccination campaign the incidence of small-pox has been greatly reduced. The number of primary vaccinations and re-vaccinations performed throughout the State during the year was 9,40,471 and 9,00,176 respectively. Leprosy clinics are available at all the existing hospitals and dispensaries. There are two private leprosy hospitals, and two leprosy clinics are run by the Government. Two leprosy pilot schemes, one at Mahbubnagar and the other at Osmanabad, were inaugurated on 1st March, 1955 with help from the Government of India.

The entire area now operates under the supervision of the National Malaria Control Scheme. The W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. have supplied equipment, transport and D.D.T. worth Rs. 37 lakhs while the Government of Hyderabad bears the recurring expenditure of about Rs. 9½ lakhs under this scheme. Four control units have been established and 4 million people are being protected against malaria.

A Bureau of Environmental Hygiene under a qualified Public Health Engineer was established during this year. This Bureau will help and advise the local bodies such as Municipal Committees, etc. in the preparation of schemes for water supply, housing, etc.

The campaign against filaria has been started with headquarters at Manair in Karimnagar district. This will protect about 30,000 people.

The B.C.G. vaccination campaign is in full swing. About 32½ lakhs of people have been tested and nearly 9 lakhs have been vaccinated so far. It is intended to protect the entire population below the age group of 20 years against T.B. by mass B.C.G. vaccination.

The successful campaign against Yaws prevalent in tribal forest areas of the State was continued. During this year the number of anti-Yaws units was increased from 3 to 4.

146 nurses are under training in different institutions in Hyderabad State. Difficulty is being observed in getting the required number of suitable candidates for this important training.

In addition to the increase in the bed strength by opening new maternity homes and wards, 49 M.C.H. centres and 32 M.C.H. sub-centres are working in the State with training facilities for indigenous dais.

29 Health visitors, 12 Auxiliary nurse-midwives and 64 midwives are being trained with the aid of Government of India at different institutions in the Hyderabad city. One Family Planning Centre was inaugurated on 1st March, 1955 in Hyderabad city.

MADHYA BHARAT

Public Health received increasing attention of the Government during the year under review. The amount spent on Medical and Public Health in 1954-55 was about 127 lakhs while provision has been made for Rs. 191 lakhs in the 1955-56 budget. The covenanting States of Madhya Bharat were spending only Rs. 35 lakhs on medical relief and public health.

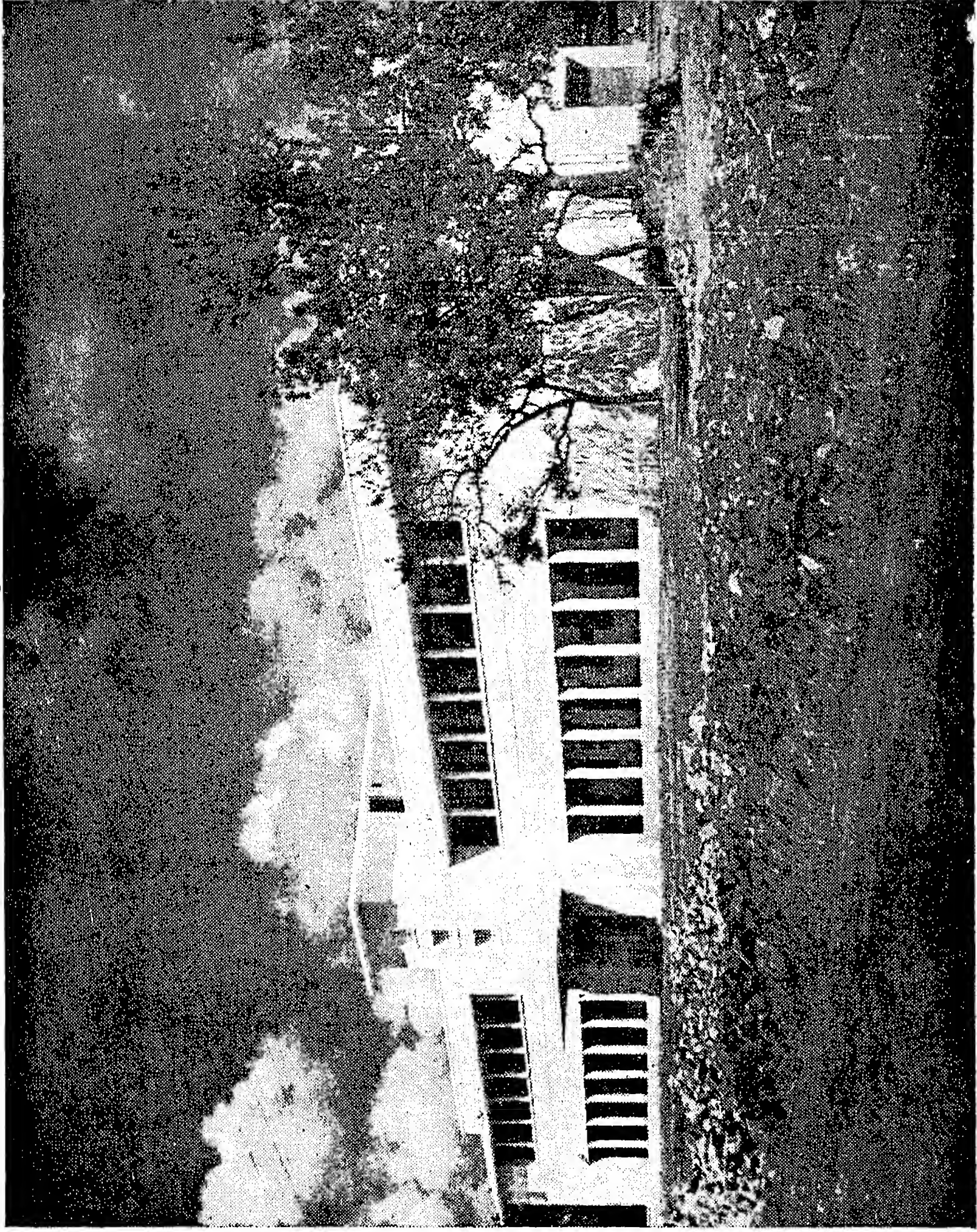
All district hospitals in the State have now been equipped with X-Ray and pathological laboratories and also with anti-T.B. treatment facilities.

Madhya Bharat today has 700 medical institutions out of which 291 are Allopathic hospitals and dispensaries, 302 Ayurvedic dispensaries, 66 maternity homes, 16 T.B. Clinics, 6 Leprosy Clinics and 6 Family Planning Centres.

Special attention has been paid to providing medical facilities in rural areas. All the village panchayats in the State have been supplied with medicine chests. The Government have as their target the provision of one dispensary within a radius of 10 miles.

Under B.C.G. mass campaign, 21 lakh persons have been tested so far, out of which 6 lakhs have been inoculated with anti-T.B. vaccine.

Under Public Health Engineering, water works schemes of Ujjain, Shujalpur, Barnagar and Khachrod, costing a total sum of Rs. 60.61 lakhs have been completed. Jhabua Water Works has also been pressed into action at the hands of President Dr. Rajendra Prasad very recently. The Water Works at Guna is nearing



B. C. G. Vaccine Block, Guindy, Madras.

completion at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. Drainage schemes at Bhilsa and Mandsaur have been completed.

MADHYA PRADESH

The 8 National Malaria Control Units sanctioned during 1953-54 continued to work during 1954-55 in the areas of Nagpur, Buldana, Chanda, Nimar, Hoshangabad, Jabalpur, Balaghat, Raipur, Raigarh, Surguja and Bastar districts.

A population of over 50 lakhs in 11,908 villages spread over an area of 40,220 square miles received protection against malaria during the malaria season.

During the year 1954-55 the State Government have sanctioned establishment of 4 more National Malaria Control Units.

A provision of Rs. 8,77,800 was made in the budget estimate for the year 1954-55 to meet the expenditure on these units.

The three anti-Yaws teams sanctioned during the year 1952-53 continued to work in the year 1954-55.

To meet the expenditure on the scheme a sum of Rs. 60,300 was provided in the budget estimate for the year 1954-55.

The three mass B.C.G. vaccination teams established in February 1953, continued to work in 1954-55. According to the Government of India's suggestion the State Government sanctioned 3 more mass B.C.G. vaccination teams and the necessary staff for them.

The work done by these teams from August 1954 to February '55 is as under :

(1) No. of persons Tuberculin tested	.. 8,98,481
(2) No. of persons vaccinated	.. 3,29,506

A provision of Rs. 1,35,600 was made in the budget estimate for the year 1954-55 for this purpose.

One Plague Control Unit sanctioned in the year 1952-53 continued to work during 1954-55. This unit has been started to carry out plague control measures in plague endemic areas of the State.

A provision of Rs. 1,16,000 was made in the budget estimate for 1954-55 to meet the expenditure on the expansion scheme of the Vaccine Institute.

To remove the shortage of trained Sanitary Inspectors in the State the State Government have sanctioned the training of candidates in Sanitary Inspector's course at the Madhya Pradesh

Vaccine Institute, Nagpur. The second course of training with 30 candidates has been started from 2.8.1954.

A provision of Rs. 12,225 on this account was made in the budget estimate for the year 1954-55.

The infant mortality in Madhya Pradesh is the highest in India. The Indian Red Cross Society is organising child welfare work with the help of the State Government. At present the Society is running 16 rural and 46 urban child welfare centres.

The State Government have now taken over from the Society 10 centres out of 16 rural centres in 1954-55 and also established 14 Health Centres for which the Government of India's assistance is forthcoming. The 14 Health Centres are located in National Extension Service Block Headquarters.

In addition there are 18 Maternity and Child Health Centres opened by the State Government in Community Project areas. The work of these centres is managed by the Health Visitors assisted by midwives and dais.

The main function of these centres is to hold clinics, to provide domiciliary midwifery service and help the local dais.

In order to meet the requirement of the trained Health Visitors, Midwives and Dais in Community Projects and National Extension Service and Maternity and Child Health Centres a scheme to train these personnel has been started.

Having realised that the training of various categories of personnel engaged in doing public health work will not be complete unless facilities are provided for obtaining actual experience in rural health work, the State Government have sanctioned the establishment of a Medical College Health Unit at Saoner during 1954-55. The entire cost of the unit will be shared in proportion of 50:50 between the State Government and the Government of India. The W.H.O. and U.N.I.C.E.F. have agreed to provide technical personnel and equipment for this unit. The sanctioned staff has been appointed and the unit has started functioning from 1.12.54.

Eight schemes were under operation to supply protected water to 32 towns and sewerage. The construction of wells in rural areas has been entrusted to the Janapada Sabhas. During the period under report Rs. 1,59,080 was paid to the Janapada Sabhas as grants-in-aid by the State. Wells in 30 villages in Amravati Community Project area have been repaired during the year under review.

MADRAS

In order to make the optimum use of the funds available for the maintenance and promotion of public health, Madras has put

more emphasis on the organisation of preventive than curative measures. The anti-malarial work done by the Public Health Department made noteworthy progress during the year under review and the National Malaria Control Programme sponsored by the Central Government was being implemented. In addition to the two control units taken up in June, 1953 to cover a population of two millions, a third control unit was obtained in 1955 to cover another one million people in certain urban areas. The B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign which began in November, 1954, was expected to cover all the district headquarters stations by the end of 1955. Afterwards each district will be taken in turn to cover the remaining urban and rural areas in two more stages. A Thoracic Surgical Training Centre has been started at the Sanatorium at Tambaram.

A budget provision of Rs. 15 lakhs has been made for increasing bed-strength, employing additional staff and providing extensions and improvements in respect of a number of hospitals.

In addition to the 16 existing Primary Health Centres, 10 Health Centres have so far been started in Community Project areas and 5 more are proposed to be started soon in the Blocks inaugurated in October, 1953.

Sanction was accorded to the opening of a Family Planning Research Centre at the Women and Children's Hospital, Egmore, and the starting of eight clinics in the city and mofussil hospitals with financial assistance provided by the Central Government.

Much has been done to supply safe drinking water in the rural and urban areas. Composite schemes for groups of contiguous villages with overhead tank and pipe system are being worked out and the Board of Revenue is now aiming at an annual target of 3,500 wells and about 50 composite schemes to cover about 4,000 villages. The number of public-owned drinking water wells in the State exceeded 15,000. Another programme to provide the Delta villages, most affected by cholera, with composite schemes of protected water-supply was under consideration. A Central grant of about Rs. 60 lakhs has been promised for this purpose. With regard to urban water-supply and drainage schemes, the Government of India recently agreed to give a loan of about Rs. 250 lakhs to be utilized before the end of the 1954-55 Budget year and the necessary Public Health Organization is being built up. The Madras City Corporation would be given a loan of Rs. 60 lakhs for setting up rapid mechanical fitters and for improvements to the existing distribution system.

The Orientation Training Course started at Poonamallee in February, 1954 with the aid of the Ford Foundation has so far

trained six batches of medical and health personnel who are to work in Community Project areas. A scheme of refresher courses for Health Officers was recently conducted at three Centres, namely, Madras, Tanjore and Coimbatore.

MYSORE

There are at present 186 Health Units functioning mostly in the Malnad and irrigation tracts of the State. This has afforded protection against malaria to about 50 lakhs of people. With the additional units sanctioned under the National Malaria Control Scheme, protection will be afforded to another 10 lakhs of people in the urban areas and in Bellary District. The B.C.G. Vaccination Campaign has covered Shimoga and Chitaldrug districts and parts of Tumkur, Chikmagalur and Mysore districts. The total population so far treated is 15,48,663. Government have agreed to participate in the Combined Rural Health and Nursing Education Project with the assistance of the W.H.O./U.N.I.C.E.F. The scheme contemplates the strengthening and extension of general health services in the State and the developing of a comprehensive programme of public health and health education.

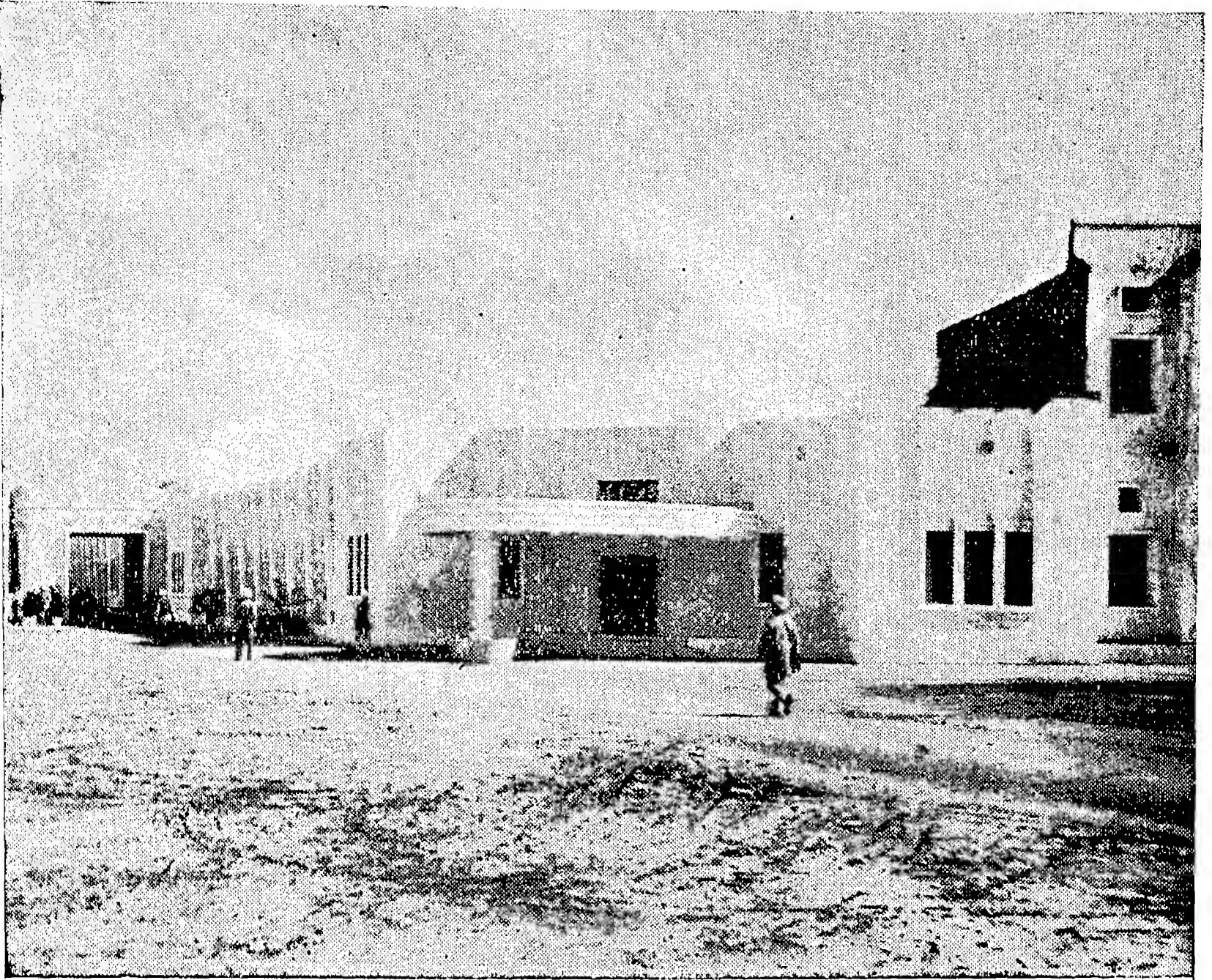
At the beginning of the year, there were 509 hospitals and dispensaries in the State. During the year, nine Local Fund Dispensaries, one Maternity Hospital and one Combined Hospital were opened. Sanction for seven more dispensaries has been accorded. In addition, 254 Ayurvedic and Unani Dispensaries were working under the District Boards in the State.

PEPSU

The Government Medical College, Patiala, which started functioning in November, 1953 in a portion of the building meant for the new Rajendra Hospital, has been shifted to its new building. About Rs. 23 lakhs has been spent under the first Five-Year Plan on building, equipment and staff of the college. The Hospital has been running satisfactorily.

The New Township Hospital at Rajpura and the T.B. Hospital at the Hermitage (Sangrur) have been taken over by the State from the Government of India with effect from April 1, 1955. They are 50-bed and 100-bed hospitals respectively.

A Medical and Health Unit has been sanctioned for the Mahendragarh District with its headquarters at Narnaul. In consequence, the district has got a separate District Health Officer for preventive work and a Civil Surgeon for curative Health services.



The New Government Medical College, Patiala, Pepsu.



Oil being sprayed on water collections breeding mosquitoes.

Ten new rural dispensaries have been sanctioned to provide medical aid to the rural population. A scheme to provide at least one Dai in every one of the dispensaries in the State has been sanctioned. About 40 persons were trained as Dais, Nurses, Nurse-Dais and Female Compounders during 1954-55.

A fully equipped T.B. Clinic has been opened at Sangrur. Additional indoor accommodation has been provided at the Hardinge Hospital, Dharampur. New buildings for the Civil Hospital, Dalmia Dadri and the Ishri Hospital, Nalagarh, have been completed and the hospitals have begun functioning in them.

The new works to be undertaken during the year 1955-56 under the first Five-Year Plan include the construction of a full-fledged district hospital at Bhatinda, T.B. Clinics at Bhatinda and Nabha and the Gobindgarh Hospital. Out of the total budget provision of Rs. 55.38 lakhs for the Development Scheme under the first Five-Year Plan for 1955-56, a sum of Rs. 33.28 lakhs is meant for such constructions.

The schemes proposed under the second Five-Year Plan are estimated to cost about Rs. 188.62 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 161.8 lakhs is meant for what have been designated as the State Plans, as distinguished from the District Plans which are estimated to cost Rs. 26.82 lakhs.

In order to improve the Public Health activities, a Public Health Unit has been sanctioned for each district. This will be very beneficial to areas like Mahendragarh District where Public Health activities used to be directed from Sangrur.

The various Public Health schemes envisaged under the first Five-Year Plan had an allotment of Rs. 55 lakhs. Out of this Rs. 17,37,331 is meant for opening 25 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres and training of 25 persons as Lady Health Visitors and of 50 persons as Midwives. Eight such centres were opened during the year, bringing their up-to-date number to 17. Five candidates have completed training as Lady Health Visitors and eight as Midwives, while 8 and 27, respectively, are under training. These measures will reduce the rate of maternal and infantile deaths. An over-all expenditure of Rs. 1.87 lakhs has been booked under this scheme up to the end of 1954-55.

Under the Rural Health Centre Scheme seven such centres are to be opened up to the end of 1955-56 at an estimated expenditure of Rs. 9,66,630. Three such centres have been opened and an expenditure of Rs. 1,66,212 has been booked up to the end of the year under report.

Under the National Malaria Control Scheme 20,27,432 persons were protected against malaria, 4,64,432 houses were sprayed with D.D.T., 27,655 blood slides were examined and checked, and 12,057 mosquitoes were collected from various zones and examined in the Laboratory at Patiala.

B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme has an allotment of about Rs. 5 lakhs out of which Rs. 3.28 lakhs has been spent up to the end of the year under report.

There is a scarcity of drinking water in the Mahendragarh District, the Jind and Narwana Tahsils of Sangrur, the Kandaghat Sub-Divisions and the Dry Tract of the Bhatinda District. Most of the people use pond and canal water for drinking, washing and bathing purposes. To remove this scarcity a Sanitary Engineer has been taken on deputation from the Punjab. He has taken up the work of survey and has drafted schemes for removing the scarcity at Nalagarh and Dharampore.

Ayurvedic Department: There are 51 Aushadhalayas in the State which were visited by 1492 patients during 1954-55. Nine more are proposed to be opened during 1955-56 at a cost of Rs. 40,000.

A 50-bedded Ayurvedic Hospital and an Ayurvedic College have been established at Patiala. Rs. 9.02 lakhs has been provided in the 1955-56 budget for the completion of their buildings and for constructing a hostel for the Ayurvedic College.

The Public Health schemes proposed to be taken up under the second Five-Year Plan are estimated to cost Rs. 1,55,74,120 out of which the Central Government will contribute Rs. 26,00,000 in the form of equipment and chemicals, etc.

The per capita expenditure on Public Health will be about -|8|- at the end of 1955-56 and -|14|- at the end of the second Five-Year Plan.

PUNJAB

If the budget figures can be a guide to the interest of the State in the health of the people, it can be assessed from the fact that the expenditure on health activities in the Punjab has been increasing fast. Whereas the budget expenditure for medical and public health activities in the State during the year 1952 was about Re. 98 lakhs, it rose to over Rs. 1 crore 26 lakhs in the year 1954-55.

With a view to encouraging indigenous system of medicine 20 more Ayurvedic or Unani dispensaries were ~~started~~ in the State during the year 1954-55, thereby raising the total number of such dispensaries to 40.

For the prevention and treatment of tuberculosis, one more sanatorium was opened at Tanda with 200 beds. All the district headquarters with the exception of Kangra are already provided with T.B. clinics. Six B.C.G. teams are also functioning in the State.

Intensive anti-malaria campaign was carried out in the State and seven malaria fighting units are working in different districts. As a result there has been appreciable reduction in the number of malaria cases. Whereas in the year 1950 the number of such cases was 6.8 lakhs, the same dropped to 3.8 lakhs during the last year.

89 rural dispensaries out of a total of 170 have been provincialised. This would result in the improvement of the management of these dispensaries.

104 Maternity and Child Welfare Centres in the State have been functioning during the year. 69 out of these centres have been provided with provincial Lady Health Visitors.

SAURASHTRA

The total Plan provision for the schemes to be implemented by the Medical Department was Rs. 60,28,000 out of which Rs. 13,71,558 have already been expended under various development schemes sanctioned by the State Government under the Five-Year Plan up to 1954-55.

There will be six doctors with training in Tuberculosis diseases in the State and their services will be utilised in the T.B. Clinics constructed in the five districts.

Six doctors in leprosy work have already been trained according to programme. One doctor for training in Psychiatry will be deputed this year. In order to obtain the necessary nursing personnel an Auxiliary Nurses Training School has been started since last November at Junagadh with an admission of 30 midwives. Similarly the scheme for training midwives for Community Projects has also been undertaken under the Government of India's programme at Bhavnagar Nursing School. The State programme of training 100 nurses in B.P.N.A. Classes at Jamnagar and Bhavnagar will be completed during 1955.

During the entire Plan period it was proposed to increase 250 beds in all the district hospitals for maternity cases. Accordingly 200 beds had already been provided by the end of 1954 and during 1955 the remaining 50 beds with certain additional facilities in the Central Hospital at Rajkot by adding 40 beds in the General Ward and 20 beds in the Maternity Section will be carried out. The

Government is pledged to provide 5 T.B. Clinics with 20-bedded wards at each of the district hospitals for the treatment of indigent patients suffering from T.B. in Saurashtra.

Modern shock therapy has been provided in the Mental Hospital at Bhavnagar. Isolation wards with 10 beds are constructed in each of the 5 districts. Analytical and Pathological Laboratories have been fully equipped during the year under review, and the total number of cases treated in the Eye Relief Camps during the year under review is 13,680.

By the end of 1955 the total bed strength of the Government hospitals will be as under :

						Total patients 1951-52-54-55	
Male	Female	Children	Isolation wards	T.B.	T.B. Clinics	No. of patients Indoor	Treated by Outdoor
46	711	32	50	331	5	47,082	19,30,746

A Medical College has been established at Jamnagar with requisite extensions in the Irwin Hospital, Jamnagar, and certain other allied institutions. The cost of this college is estimated at Rs. 38,00,000.

During the year 1955-56 total budget provision for Medical and Public Health Department has been Rs. 1,18,72,100 as against Rs. 80,55,800 during 1954-55.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

But for the outbreak of cholera and small-pox epidemics in certain parts of the State, the general public health conditions were satisfactory. There was no incidence of plague, rodent or human. The incidence of malaria was very low. Chicken-pox and typhoid fever did not assume epidemic proportions anywhere.

The National Malaria Control Programme which began its operations in the State in 1953, with its D.D.T. spraying and the distribution of anti-malarial drugs, is making good progress. It is hoped that by the end of the first Five-Year Plan period malaria will cease to become a major public health problem in the State, resulting in an annual saving of several thousands of rupees and the opening up of new areas for agricultural and industrial development.

A scheme for nation-wide control of filariasis has been worked out by Government of India and the State Government has agreed to co-operate and participate in the scheme. A filariasis survey

is being conducted in the State and control measures will be formulated on the basis of the results of the survey.

The Public Health Engineering Section attended to rural sanitation and the water-supply needs in the State. The subsidised sale of porcelain water closets for encouraging private latrines in the rural area was continued. Mobile water purification plant continued to render valuable service in providing good drinking water to local congregations attending fairs and festivals. A number of wells were constructed during the year. Four Project areas will be selected for the purpose of taking up a national water supply and sanitation programme.

Some 7,85,728 tuberculin tests and 3,83,433 B.C.G. vaccinations were conducted in Kottayam District, covering 44 per cent of the population during 1954. Part of Quilon District was also taken up for intensive B.C.G. work in 1954.

At present there are 238 midwifery centres in the State. It is proposed to have one midwifery centre for every village. It is also proposed to establish Maternity Home and Child Welfare Centres throughout the State under M.C.H. programme.

There were four Primary Health Units in 1954. These units attend to both preventive and curative measures against diseases. It is proposed to have at least one unit in each taluk.

The free gift of rice and milk powder received from UNICEF was distributed to children and expectant and nursing mothers. 3,000 orphans were given cooked rice at 8 oz. per head per day. Milk was distributed through the 800 milk canteens in the State and through the midwifery centres. Cod liver oil was also distributed to children at the midwifery centres.

UTTAR PRADESH

The year witnessed steady expansion of medical facilities both in the rural and urban areas of the State through the setting up of new hospitals and dispensaries, the improvement of medical equipment and provision of more medicines and beds in a number of hospitals and dispensaries. Construction of a Civil Hospital at Ghaziabad was started. The Shohratgarh Allopathic Hospital in Basti District was provincialised and a State Combined Hospital with a Venereal Diseases section, was in the process of being established at Chakrata at the close of the period under review. A women's hospital at Kannauj and another at Charkhari were being set up and it was decided to have an Allopathic dispensary with a maternity centre and a T.B. clinic for out-patients at Bhowali.

The drive against cholera, malaria and other diseases was stepped up.

Special attention was paid to the expansion of facilities for the treatment of T.B. patients and a number of T.B. wards were constructed and the strength of beds in certain hospitals raised.

The zonal eye relief scheme, which had benefited lakhs of patients in rural areas was extended for a further period of three years.

For the treatment of leprosy, a 40-bed State Leprosy Hospital was in the process of being established at Meerut and the Lucknow Municipal Board was to be given financial assistance in connection with its proposed leper colony in village Gahru. The Raja Kalishankar Leper Asylum, Banaras, was selected as a subsidiary centre for the treatment of leprosy under the Government of India's Leprosy Control Scheme.

The maternity and child care service was further expanded and improved.

Considerable attention was paid by the State Government to the development of Indian systems of medicine. A more generous subsidy scheme to encourage qualified Vaid and Hakims to settle down in rural areas was introduced and all Vaid and Hakims in Government service who had undergone a 5-year course in a recognised Ayurvedic or Unani college were allowed the use of certain surgical instruments for minor surgery. It was also decided to make a search for valuable books and manuscripts on the indigenous systems of medicine. The State Pharmacy of Ayurvedic and Unani Medicines continued to meet the requirements of indigenous dispensaries in U.P. and outside.

Efforts were made to improve the standard of Homoeopathic education and practice and the State Homoeopathic Medicine Board was asked to formulate a comprehensive plan for opening of new Homoeopathic dispensaries in the State. A full-fledged and well-equipped Homoeopathic College and Hospital was also proposed to be started.

WEST BENGAL

During the year under review, the Curative and Preventive Services were integrated all over the State with specific emphasis on rural areas. The Government also decided to take over Public Health Services from local bodies.

Steady progress towards the amelioration of health condition was maintained and the specific mortality rates due to various

diseases declined. Mobile Medical Units, maintained by the Government, effectively combated epidemic diseases like cholera and small-pox. About 76.5% and 62.1% of the total area and population respectively were covered by the National Malaria Control Programme, and more and more people were tested with tuberculin and vaccinated under the mass B.C.G. Vaccination Scheme, resulting in a decline in the incidence of tuberculosis. Increasing attention is also being paid to the problem of leprosy and decision has been taken to bring the 16 leprosy clinics, hitherto under District Board management, under the State management by 1955.

There was considerable expansion of health centres and the total number of beds now available is 21,325 of which 13,586 are in urban areas and 7,739 in rural areas. During 1948-55, maternity beds have increased by 125.2%, tuberculosis beds by 137.71%, infectious beds by 38.8% and leprosy and mental beds by 82.1% and 37.5% respectively. 13 Family Planning Centres are in operation in the State at present.

The State is now able to provide safe water to 96.7% of urban and 56.1% of rural population. The construction of 7 water works were also undertaken. During 1955-56, a provision of Rs. 22 lakhs has been made in the budget for rural water supply and Rs. 5.97 lakhs for municipal water supply and drainage. The State has already provided about 30,300 tube-wells and 10,500 masonry wells distributed all over the districts and by the end of 1955 about 600 more tube-wells and 600 masonry wells will be available for service to the people. 9 schemes were being undertaken under the National Water Supply Programme.

PROHIBITION

Both by virtue of its history in this country and its promise of welfare for the poorest of our people, prohibition has come to be regarded as an imperative of moral and social engineering. Since Gandhiji's first Satyagraha movement in 1921, prohibition has been a crusading movement for the Indian National Congress. Article 47 of the new Constitution of India has also laid down as a Directive Principle of State Policy that the State shall endeavour to bring about prohibition. The Congress Governments in the States are now committed to it in principle. Four States, namely, Madras, Bombay, Saurashtra and Andhra have now total prohibition, six others have partial prohibition, while still some others have declared certain areas dry. In order to analyse the practical difficulties which have come in the way of its implementation, as also to examine the experience gained regarding measures adopted by State Governments

to promote prohibition, the Planning Commission constituted a Prohibition Enquiry Committee in December, 1954, with Shri Shriman Narayan as its Chairman. The Committee visited the States which had made special experiment with the policy of prohibition, as also those which were finding it difficult to introduce it. During its tour, the Committee was much impressed by the success of prohibition in Madras and Bombay, and the Chairman of the Committee, Shri Shriman Narayan said that the problem was not merely moral but economic and social and that the people in these two States could be said to be comparatively "better fed and better clothed" than they were before prohibition.

The Prohibition Enquiry Committee have already submitted a summary report of its recommendations to the Planning Commission for immediate circulation to the State Governments so as to enable them to prepare their proposals relating to prohibition and announce them on Mahatma Gandhi's next birthday, October 2, 1955. The final report of the Committee will be submitted to the Planning Commission by the middle of August, 1955.

However, prohibition is more than an affair of law and order, and its ultimate success will largely depend upon the fire of popular fervour.

In the following paragraphs, the progress of prohibition in the States are given.

AJMER

With the object of enforcing total prohibition by gradual stages, Ajmer State Prohibition Scheme was brought into force from 1.4.49 under which quota of each kind of intoxicant was fixed and in the case of opium permit system was introduced. The limit of possession was reduced as well as the number of opium shops. This first stage of prohibition is still in force.

As this State is surrounded on all sides by the Rajasthan State, the successful working of the prohibition scheme depends much on the policy followed by the Rajasthan Government and unless they adopt a policy in consonance with Ajmer's prohibition policy it would be rather difficult to make the prohibition a success in this State.

With a view to check the increase in the number of cases under the Excise Regulation 1915, especially of illicit distillation and the possession of liquor, an Anti-Smuggling Force consisting of 1 Inspector, 1 Jemadar and 4 Peon Constables was created in the State. It detected 98 cases during the period under report.

Rules for the Bonded Ware House were also framed and a new pharmacy under the name of 'Ashoka Laboratories' was established at Ajmer for the manufacture of medicinal preparations.

Non-medical or quasi-medical use of opium is to be totally eliminated by the end of March, 1959. Therefore, with a view to wean off the opium addicts from the habits before the crucial date, necessary steps were also taken to provide medical facilities in all Government Allopathic hospitals and dispensaries of the State for the treatment of opium addicts on the lines adopted by the Assam Government.

BIHAR

With a view to gradually achieving the goal of prohibition, the State Government have been following the policy of maximum revenue with the minimum of consumption and have adopted a number of other temperance measures. They are of the view that any sudden introduction of total prohibition would not serve the purpose; it will only give an incentive to illicit distillation and smuggling from bordering States. The State Government have therefore been working in the direction of gradual introduction of prohibition, and with that end in view they have been first trying to educate the people about the evil effects of drink and to wean them away from that evil habit. To reduce drunkenness, therefore, the majority of the shops have been converted into distillary liquor shops; sliding scale system has been introduced; the prices of liquor and drugs have been enhanced, and a limit has been placed on their possession, and the rate of tree tax has been raised. In addition, Government have started some schemes to provide employment to a large section of the people of the State, particularly the 'Pasis', who will be thrown out of employment on the introduction of total prohibition.

BOMBAY

During the year under review, the success gained earlier was consolidated with appropriate administrative, legislative and executive policy and action. When the 'Prohibition Week' was celebrated with great enthusiasm throughout the State, the President, Prime Minister and other national leaders expressed their high appreciation of this great achievement.

The opposition to prohibition policy that had been encountered at the time of introduction of the great reform has practically disappeared. But Government had to maintain and perfect the machinery established for dealing with such breaches of the law as took place in Bombay and other big cities, coastal areas and areas

in the proximity of the States and the Portuguese pockets through which liquor could be smuggled.

Prohibition has unquestionably released for the ex-addicts purchasing power to the tune of Rs. 35 crores annually inasmuch as the excise revenue 'lost' by Government amounted to Rs. 917 lakhs annually and the addicts paid about four times this amount to the liquor contractors. The excise records show that 55% of the excise revenue was derived out of country liquor, etc. Which means that the poorer classes were the principal victims of drink addiction. So far as the State finances are concerned, it is not true that the loss in revenue from this source amounts to Rs. 15 crores annually. As against the loss, say, of nine crores of rupees, the State revenue from sales tax which is a legitimate and more equitable tax, amounted to Rs. 1,310 lakhs along with the excise revenue of Rs. 96 lakhs in 1951-52.

The prohibition programme has been carried out with a realistic appreciation of the need to issue the various types of permits including health as well as permits for use of alcohol for medicinal, sacramental and industrial purposes. Thus, while the quota of opium has been progressively cut down, special consideration is given to addicts above the age of 60 and those suffering from incurable diseases like cancer and the drugs has reduced the number of opium addicts from 20,605 in 1950-51 to 7,676 in 1953-54. The corresponding numbers of *ganja* addicts are 4,242 and 930 and of *bang* addicts 457 and 143.

More and more evidence from even non-Government sources was available that showed that major crime has decreased along with large-scale absenteeism among conservancy workers, labour and artisans while socio-economic conditions of ex-addicts have improved substantially. Adivasis and members of Backward Classes and also of other classes are publicly taking a pledge not to touch liquor while ex-addicts have been making statements recounting how they have been saved from utter ruin by prohibition. They have been able to earn better wages and save them for their families. Their children are getting education. They are better-fed and better-clothed. They have been investing in house property, land, livestock, farm equipment. They have set themselves up in trade and business and are reaping prosperity. Women everywhere are testifying to the happy change introduced by prohibition in their lives.

Provision has been made for grant of loans to all persons affected by prohibition.

COORG

Partial Prohibition which was introduced in this State during 1949 was continued during the year. The policy in respect of the sale

and consumption of toddy *arrack*, beer, ganja and opium remained the same as reported in the past year. It will be of interest to mention that the people who have obtained permits for foreign liquor are less than one per cent and that those that have obtained permits for the consumption of *arrack* are less than 5 per cent of the population. At the same time the revenue from Excise continued to be more or less the same as in previous years when there was no partial prohibition in the State.

DELHI

The Prohibition Advisory Committee appointed by the State Government has submitted its report to the Government, making recommendations with a view to bring about prohibition in the State. According to the calculations of the Committee people in the State spend about Rs. 3 crores a year on liquor and other intoxicants. This money after prohibition would, according to the Committee, become available for the basic needs of the people and would also amount an increase in revenue from income tax, sales tax, entertainment tax, etc. Moreover, the general health and vitality of the poor classes of people which account for the larger number of consumers of country liquor will improve. The Committee has recommended the enactment of a prohibition law and the necessary steps for its enforcement. The Committee is of the opinion that in order to make prohibition successful in Delhi it will have to be enforced in the adjoining districts of Punjab, PEPSU, Uttar Pradesh and Rajasthan.

The Chief Minister in his note on the report has assured that every effort will be made to reach decision regarding prohibition without delay because "State Government believes in the policy of prohibition and is convinced of the necessity of implementing it in the interest of the vast majority of the people."

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Prohibition, which was introduced in the following areas of this State was continued during the year under report thus adding to social, economic and moral standards of the life of the people there:—

1. Chickiot Tehsil, in the Mandi District.
2. Sahu Pargana, in the Chamba District.
3. Jubbal and Chopal Tehsils and the area comprising erstwhile Kumarsain and Sangri States, in the Mahasu District.

Total Prohibition of liquor is also in force in Bilaspur District for the last 10 years. It is proposed to continue prohibition there in future also.

Consistent with their policy to make the cost prohibitive of ordinary pockets the excise duty on country liquor was increased by annas 10 per L.P. gallons. Successful raids were organised to discourage illicit distillation and use of illicit liquor.

One liquor shop and one opium shop were closed for 1955-56.

It was decided that the possession and manufacture of fermented liquor in areas in which it was done without a license during the last year should be regulated under a license during 1955-56.

The quota of liquor was reduced by 7,200 L.P. gallons and fixed at 35,000 gallons while in case of opium it was reduced to 26 maunds and 30 seers.

Cultivation of Poopy was banned throughout the State with effect from 1st October, 1954.

MADHYA BHARAT

Committed in principle to prohibition, the Government of Madhya Bharat had adopted a cautious policy of implementing it in stages. To begin with, the State introduced prohibition on an experimental basis in Bhilsa district and later appointed a Committee to study its working as preliminary to extending it to other areas of the State.

Meanwhile as a result of its talks with the Government of Bombay, where total prohibition has been enforced, the Madhya Bharat Government took steps to create a 5-mile broad dry-belt in Madhya Bharat along the Bombay border with a view to helping the neighbouring State in effectively checking smuggling of liquor into its border areas predominantly inhabited by Adibasis.

After the study of the recommendations of the Madhya Bharat Prohibition Enquiry Committee, the Madhya Bharat Government decided to launch a programme of temperance propaganda in Guna and Jhabua districts, so as to educate and prepare the masses for absolute prohibition. Furthermore, in Adibasi tracts of Jhabua district, the number of liquor shops is being curtailed by 10% every year.

As regards opium, the Government of Madhya Bharat has been curtailing its quota of opium by 60 maunds every year and it will be totally prohibited from 1-4-59, in accordance with a programme chalked out by the Government of India.

MADHYA PRADESH

Prohibition week was observed throughout the State from 2nd October, 1954 to 8th October, 1954. As tinctures and medicinal preparations containing alcohol were being misused, restrictions have

been imposed on the manufacture of these preparations. Quota for rectified spirit allotted to the manufacturers has been reduced and now no manufacturer gets more than 1,200 gallons of rectified spirit during a year as against about 10,000 gallons used previously. Similarly no retail dealer or a doctor is permitted to purchase for sale more than 50 lbs. of non-poisonous tinctures, liquors, spirits, aquas and extracts, during a year. This is having the desired effect.

MADRAS

The Madras Government, to whom goes the credit of having been the first State to introduce total prohibition, have been endeavouring to enforce the provisions of the Prohibition Act more effectively during the year.

The enforcement of the Prohibition Act was till recently entrusted partly to the Excise Department and partly to the Police Department. One of the recommendations made by the Madras Prohibition Enquiry Committee which held a detailed enquiry in 1948 into the working of prohibition was that it should form part and parcel of the normal duties of the regular police. The Government who were examining this question since then, have finally ordered the transfer of enforcement work to the Police Department throughout the State under the control of the Inspector-General of Police with effect from 3-1-1955. The Excise Department is now in charge, with a skeleton staff, of the residuary work which comprises issue and checking of various licences and proper realisation of revenue under the Act.

The merger of former French establishments with the Indian Union, that took place during the period, has helped in no small measure in tackling the smuggling of liquor from these areas into this State more effectively.

The Government are contemplating certain amendments to the Prohibition Act with a view to secure more deterrent punishments to habitual offenders. With this proposed measure and the steps contemplated to secure increased co-operation from the public, it is hoped that the benefits of prohibition will become more pronounced in course of time.

Vigorous measures are being taken to check illicit distillation, which in recent times, has become a menacing problem. The steps taken in eradicating this new menace have been effective, and though it cannot be claimed that the evil has been completely

wiped out, its proportions have been well brought down throughout Madras.

MYSORE

Prohibition is now in force in six districts and four taluks of the State. Tapping has been prohibited in the dry areas from 1st July, 1954. The Government have also agreed, in accordance with the Geneva Convention, to the progressive reduction in the consumption of opium in the State and to its prohibition from 1st July, 1959.

ORISSA

Prohibition of liquor, including country spirit and toddy, was first introduced in coastal areas of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore in 1946, 1947 and 1948 and is being gradually extended from year to year. There is now complete prohibition in the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore excepting the merged territories and a few pockets in Cuttack and Balasore districts in use and occupation of the military. Further extension of prohibition to other areas will be considered after watching the result in these areas.

Gradual prohibition of opium commenced from the year 1949-50 according to the scheme of the Government of India and there will be complete prohibition by 1959-60. Thereafter opium will be available only for medicinal purposes. 1955-56 will be the 7th year of opium prohibition and the cut on the basic quota would then be 70%.

CHAPTER X

EDUCATION

The Union Government have been seriously concerned about the educational situation in the country and are anxious to initiate, in co-operation with the State Governments—which are primarily responsible for the expansion and reconstruction of education—measures which will pave the way for the eventual reform of the entire educational system. A radical reconstruction of education on a national scale is, of course, bound up with the social and economic development of the country; but educational reform cannot obviously wait till all the other conditions are fulfilled. There is, in fact, practically no field of education in India where innovations have not been introduced in recent years. The many small changes, considered separately, may seem unexciting but together they constitute a far-reaching educational revolution.

The eighth year of freedom witnessed considerable progress in both our educational and cultural activities. Whether in magnitude or in extent, the field covered was larger than in the previous year, and the programmes were more varied. Momentous decisions were taken and the base well laid for the speedy implementation of the Avadi Congress resolution in respect of basic education.

Secondary Education: The most important event during the year was the agreement of Vice-Chancellors and Chairmen of Boards of Secondary Education at a conference, held in January, 1955, to re-model the existing system of secondary education. It was agreed that secondary education would be a self-contained and complete stage and provide instruction up to the age of 17. It has also been agreed that this will be followed by a three-year degree course, thus eliminating the present two-year degree course, in many universities. A similar resolution was unanimously adopted by the Central Advisory Board of Education at its 2nd meeting held at New Delhi on January 12 to 14, 1955.

In pursuance of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission, the Government of India have initiated a scheme for the establishment of 500 multi-purpose schools. In addition, measures have been taken to improve existing facilities for the teaching of science and social studies in 1,500 schools, introducing crafts into 2,000 Middle Schools, affording greater opportunities for the training of teachers and upgrading library

equipment in 2,000 schools (500 multi-purpose and 1,500 ordinary High Schools).

Encouraged by the success of the Headmasters' seminar held in 1953, the Government of India with the co-operation of the Ford Foundation, held ten more seminars in various parts of India during 1954-55. The object of eight seminars was to secure the active co-operation of practising teachers in the implementation of the recommendations of the Secondary Education International Team. Two seminars were devoted to specialised groups, one to consider the question of organising extension courses in Secondary Training Colleges and the other to discuss the workshop method in schools in the light of the participants' personal experience.

The Government of India by a resolution dated 22nd March, 1955, has decided to set up an All-India Council of Secondary Education. The Council will review the progress of Secondary Education throughout the country and examine proposals on improvements and expansion in this field, referred to it by the Government of India and the State Governments with a view to assisting in their implementation.

A conference of Education Secretaries and Directors of Public Instruction was convened at New Delhi on April 6 and 7, 1955, with the object of drawing up a framework for integrating Central and State education plans for inclusion in the second Five-Year Plan.

The main purpose of the conference was to obtain a clear idea about the targets, priorities and broad pattern of education in the second Five-Year Plan so that suggestions to the Planning Commission could be made in an integrated form and not independently as in the first Five-Year Plan.

Relief to Educated Unemployed: In addition to a number of large grants made by the Central Government to State Governments and voluntary institutions, a sum of Rs. 3,40,71,619 was sanctioned to various States under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment. This brings the total amount sanctioned up to 31st March, 1955 to Rs. 4,49,37,439. The total number of teachers and social education workers sanctioned up to 31st March, 1955 was 68,845 and 2,418 respectively.

Basic Education: Following a Resolution adopted at the Avadi session of the Indian National Congress, the principle of basic education, embodying a bias towards basic crafts such as agriculture, spinning and weaving, carpentry, leatherwork, book craft, and domestic crafts, etc., received increasing attention during the year under report.

The Standing Committee on Basic Education under the Ministry of Education met in New Delhi on June 7 and 8, 1955, under the chairmanship of Shri Shriman Narayan.

The Committee considered a scheme prepared by Shri K. S. Saiyidain in detail and recommended an All-India Exhibition on Basic Education to be organised by the Ministry of Education by the end of 1955. It also approved generally the targets proposed by the Education Ministry for the expansion of Basic Education during the second Five-Year Plan and emphasised the necessity for accelerating the rate of progress during the third Five-Year Plan so that by the end of 1966, all schools for children of the age group 6 to 14 years may become Basic. The Committee also recommended that as far as possible, the main principles of basic education should also be applied at the secondary education stage. It was also suggested that the possibility of co-ordinating craft training in basic schools by utilising the facilities available in the Community Projects and N.E.S. Blocks for the expansion of small-scale industries should be explored. The Standing Committee was shortly expected to have a joint meeting with the Planning Commission's Committee on development of small-scale and village industries to evolve an integrated plan of development for basic education and small-scale and village industries throughout the country.

Later on the implication and features of basic education were clarified through eight important points in a joint statement issued by Shri Shriman Narayan, the Chairman of the Standing Committee and Shri K. S. Saiyidain, Additional Secretary, Ministry of Education. They said that the concept of Basic Education was the same as defined in the report of the Zakir Hussain Committee and elucidated by the Central Advisory Board of Education. They emphasised that Basic Education, as conceived and explained by Mahatma Gandhi, was essentially an education for life and what is more, an education through life aimed at creating eventually a social order free from exploitation and violence.

The Congress Working Committee also recently decided to convene a meeting of experts on basic education with a view to preparing a systematic plan for the introduction of basic education during the next ten years in terms of the Avadi Resolution.

A meeting of the Basic Education Assessment Committee set up by the Government of India was recently held in New Delhi. The Committee studied the answers received from the various States to a questionnaire circulated earlier and laid down general terms of approach to make a thorough study of basic education as

it has developed in the country. The Committee also decided that the entire approach towards the problems of basic education in the country should be one of friendly understanding and it should dispel any misapprehension that the Committee might go about in a censorious spirit.

During the year under review, the Education Ministry rendered every assistance to the State Governments in setting up a number of educational institutions in compact selected areas in order to improve the quality of education. Future programmes for the expansion of basic education cover the establishment of new basic training colleges, the conversion of the existing training institutions into basic institutions, the opening of new basic schools, the conversion of existing schools into basic schools, the training of craft teachers, the introduction of crafts into schools and the preparation of teaching aids in basic schools. Many of these programmes are already under way. Steps have been taken to introduce basic education in the educational institutions of NEFA and to popularise Hindi in them.

Social Education: In the sphere of social education, considerable headway has been made. Under the scheme of publishing social education literature in Hindi, initiated by the Government in 1950, nearly 175 pamphlets have so far been brought out. To encourage the production of suitable literature for children and neo-literate adults, the Ministry of Education has instituted a scheme of prizes for books of outstanding merit. During the year under review, 35 books for neo-literates were awarded prizes in various Indian languages. Further, to improve the quality of literature for adults, a research project in vocabulary reading matter has been organised. The National Board of Audio-Visual Education was reconstituted during the year. The Board approved and recommended 18 subjects which will be taken up during 1955-56. To encourage the production of indigenous projection equipment, the Central Institute of Education has produced a model of a 16-mm. filmstrip projector.

In co-operation with the Ford Foundation, the Government of India organised four literary workshops in India during the last two years. The object of these literary workshops is to train promising writers in producing teaching material specially suited to neo-literate.

A three-week seminar on text-book production was held at Srinagar from the 25th April, 1955 under the auspices of the Central Bureau of Text Book Research. Participants included State Education Department officials connected with the production and

selection of text books, certain unofficial authors and publishers of text books, the staff of the Central Bureau of Text Book Research as well as Mr. L. Fernig, a UNESCO expert on deputation to the Bureau.

The Central Educational and Vocational Guidance Bureau was also set up during 1954. Ten State Governments have accepted the invitation of the Government of India to set up bureaus in their regions. The main function of these bureaus will be to provide educational and vocational guidance in co-operation with other agencies. The Central Bureau serves as a clearing house to the States. It conducted a six-week training course commencing from 9th May, 1955, which was attended by the State Governments' delegates.

Higher Education: The University Grants Commission made an important recommendation on the need to raise scales of pay in respect of two categories of university teachers. For professors the scale laid down is Rs. 800-1,250 and for lecturers Rs. 250-500. This recommendation has been given effect to. Scholarships have also been instituted to encourage the study of important foreign languages of the world.

The Government of India placed at the disposal of the University Grants Commission a total sum of Rs. 89,87,586 during the year 1954-55. For the year 1955-56, the Commission have under consideration various schemes for the universities. The main schemes that the Commission may finance during this year are :

	Sc.|Tech. Rs.	Humanities Rs.	Total Rs.
(i) Building	1,31,26,000	67,80,000	1,99,06,000
(ii) Library Books	15,53,000	4,85,000	20,38,000
(iii) Equipment	1,35,56,000	1,29,000	1,36,85,000

The allocation of money to the universities will be made by the Commission after a careful scrutiny of the individual proposals submitted by the universities. The Commission calculated that a sum of Rs. 5 crores would be required for this purpose during 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 3.5 crores has been provided for grants-in-aid to the University Grants Commission during 1955-56 and more funds will be made available, if required.

The total estimated amount to be available under the India Wheat Loan Educational Exchange Programme, which provides for exchange of books, laboratory equipment and personnel between India and the United States, is five million dollars which will be spread over a period of five years in equal instalments of one

million dollars per annum beginning from 1954-55. The supply of books has already started. The supply of laboratory equipment is likely to begin shortly. Twelve Indian Librarians have already been granted study travel grants for five-month study tour in the United States of America.

In order to promote the development of higher education in rural areas, a team of 18 Indian educationists was deputed to Denmark on a three-month study tour from June-September, 1954. Its programme included a study of the Danish social and educational system with the object of incorporating relevant items into our own national programmes. A high-powered Committee was appointed to study the report of this team and prepare a blue-print for the development of higher education in rural areas. The Committee's report is now being examined by the Government with a view to early implementation. Both these projects were financed by the Ford Foundation.

Technical and Professional Education: Progress in the field of technical education has been fully sustained. The All-India Council for Technical Education at its meeting held on October 30, 1954, considered the question of formulating the second Five-Year Plan in technical education and appointed a special Committee to formulate detailed proposals. Items suggested for special consideration are the provision of integrated schemes of apprenticeship for training in technical education in the age groups 14-17 for artisans and craftsmen, and 16-21 for supervising personnel, the provision of part time technical education courses for adult workers, the establishment of the Western Higher Technical Institute, the provision of summer schools for technical teachers and short-term refresher courses, and the institution of scholarships and free places in partnership with State Governments.

On the recommendation of the Council the Government have decided to establish four regional schools of printing in the country for training technicians for the printing industry. It has also been decided to establish a school of Town and Regional Planning at Delhi as a joint enterprise of the Central Government and the Institute of Town Planners (India). In pursuance of the Council's further recommendations facilities for advanced training and research in many branches of engineering and technology have been and are being provided.

On the recommendation of the Council, the Government have approved in principle the establishment of a School of Architecture at Madras under the aegis of the University at a cost of Rs. 1.2 lakhs non-recurring and Rs. 65,000 recurring. The Central Government and Bombay Government have also decided to increase the

training facilities at the J. J. School of Art, Bombay, so as to provide for 25 additional seats for students coming from outside Bombay.

The All-India Council for Technical Education appointed a special Committee to examine the scheme for the award of practical training stipends and recommend ways and means by which the best results could be secured. The entire scheme will be re-oriented on the recommendations of the Committee. There was a provision of Rs. 8 lakhs in the Budget estimates for 1954-55 and a sum of Rs. 11.88 lakhs has been included in the estimates for 1955-56 for continuance of the scheme. It is proposed to increase considerably the number of awards in 1955-56. Under the scheme for the award of research training scholarships a provision of Rs. 10.80 lakhs was made for 1954-55 and a sum of Rs. 12 lakhs has been included in the Budget estimates for 1955-56 for continuance of the scheme and also to award a few more scholarships on the basis of fresh demands.

The Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur, has made substantial progress during the year. New courses have been introduced at the post-graduate level, and the under-graduate courses further expanded.

At the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, the experimental model wind tunnel has been constructed and essential equipment procured and installed in the Aeronautical Engineering Department of the Institute.

The Federal Language :—The Hindi Shiksha Samiti has been reconstituted. It now consists of 24 members including representatives from all non-Hindi-speaking States, two from Parliament and a few from Hindi-speaking States and important Hindi organisations.

A sum of Rs. 1,25,000 has been sanctioned to the Nagari Pracharini Sabha, Banaras for, (a) bringing out a revised edition of the Standard Hindi Dictionary (Shabd Sagar) and, (b) publishing cheap editions of Hindi classics.

On the recommendation made by Hindi Shiksha Samiti at its sixth meeting held on the 18th February, 1955, it has been decided to set up four Committees, each on a regional basis. Each Committee will consist of four members who will tour their respective regions and survey the work done for the propagation of Hindi. These Committees will also draw up a programme for further work and examine schemes submitted by regional organisations.

Scientific and technical terminology in Hindi up to the secondary stage has been finalised in five subjects, namely, Mathematics, Physics, Chemistry, Botany and the Social Sciences. Provisional lists have been printed in five more subjects—Transport, Defence, Posts and Telegraphs, Railways and Agriculture. These have been circulated to State Governments, universities and learned individuals, etc., for comments before they are finalised. A sub-committee of the Hindi Shiksha Samiti has been set up to prepare a list of 500 basic Hindi words that will constitute the minimum standard of literacy in Hindi. It is also proposed to bring out another list of 2,000 basic Hindi words.

There are at present ten centres at New Delhi for teaching Hindi to non-Hindi-knowing Central Government employees which are being attended by about 670 candidates. It has been decided to award three prizes to the first three successful candidates at each Hindi Probodh examination.

*Art and Culture :—*The Lalit Kala Akadami was inaugurated in August, 1954. A provision of Rs. 2,20,000 has been made for the Akadami in the budget estimates for 1955-56. A provision of Rs. 4,45,800 and Rs. 1,92,000 also exists in the budget estimates for 1955-56 for the Sangeet Natak Akadami and the Sahitya Akadami respectively. It is proposed to establish a well equipped National Theatre at Delhi, for which provision has been made in the budget for 1955-56.

A comprehensive scheme for the reorganisation of museums in India has been prepared and a provision of Rs. 50,000 has been made in the budget for initial expenses. Administrative approval and expenditure sanction has also been given to a sum of Rs. 41,24,531 for the construction of the first phase of the building of the National Museum of India at New Delhi. The foundation stone of the Museum was laid by the Prime Minister on May 12, 1955.

Under the scheme of financial assistance to eminent writers and artists in indigent circumstances, 32 persons have been granted monthly allowances ranging from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150. A sum of Rs. 2 lakhs has been provided for assistance under this scheme for the year 1955-56.

*Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries :—*Under this head, the activities of the Education Ministry fall broadly into two divisions—(i) Institution of scholarships for the promotion of cultural contacts and (ii) General cultural activities.

Under the first head may be mentioned the Government of India's Reciprocal Scholarships Schemes, Fellowships to French Nationals, the Modified Overseas Scholarships Scheme, and the Indo-German Industrial Co-operation Scheme. These schemes were continued during the year. During 1954-55, the Government of India instituted the Foreign Languages Scholarships Scheme, for a period of three years in the first instance, for the award of 30 scholarships every year to qualified Indians for specialisation in important languages of Asia and Europe.

Under general cultural activities, mention may be made of a delegation of Indian artists that visited the U.S.S.R. and the delegation of artists that was received from the Republic of China during the year under review. A delegation of Indian artists also visited China recently. Assistance was given to the Museum of Modern Art, New York to organise an exhibition of Indian art. Exhibits have also been sent to certain European and Middle Eastern countries. A cultural agreement has been signed between India and Iraq.

There has been steady progress in the activities of the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the year. An outstanding activity of the Council during the year was the education-cum-recreational summer camp for foreign students organised at Kodaikanal.

The Indian National Commission for UNESCO has participated in the programme for the translation of Indian classics into Western languages, the UNESCO Coupon Scheme, Technical Assistance Programme and the Arid Zone Research Programme. The Government of India and the Indian National Commission are considering the question of establishing, in co-operation with UNESCO, an International Centre for Research on Social Problems of Industrialisation in Asia. A proposal for setting up a National Fundamental-cum-Basic Education Centre with assistance from UNESCO is also under the active consideration of the Government. A sum of Rs. 1,700,000 has been provided to pay for India's share of the annual contribution to UNESCO for 1955.

The Government of India participated in the Eighteenth International Conference on Public Education, held in July, 1954, at Geneva to discuss problems connected with the financing of education and the teaching of the Visual Arts in Primary and Secondary Schools. In addition, it sent a delegation to the Eighth General Conference of UNESCO held at Montevideo in November-December, 1954. Resolutions sponsored by India on the peaceful utilisation of atomic energy, study of race relations and peaceful co-operation among different nations with different systems and

ideologies were accepted by the conference. The Government of India's invitation to hold the ninth session of the General Conference of UNESCO at New Delhi, was accepted. During the year the Government participated in five educational conferences sponsored by UNESCO and held in different parts of the world.

The first Inter-University Youth Festival was organised in November, 1954 to offer students an opportunity of meeting their compeers from different parts of the country and to promote a sense of unity among them.

Education of the Handicapped:—The education of the handicapped is a major item in the Ministry's schemes of education. An event of special note is the seminar convened at Mussoorie about the middle of April, 1955 to consider the education of blind children. The seminary was inaugurated by Dr. Helen Keller. The training centre for the Adult Blind, Dehra Dun, provides vocational training to about 150 adult blind men from all parts of the country. A small workshop for the manufacture of special appliances used in the education of the blind has been set up during the year as an adjunct to the Central Braille Press, Dehra Dun.

The Board of Editors constituted for compiling an authoritative History of the Freedom Movement in India, have completed a draft of the first phase of the projected history covering the period up to 1884. A grant of Rs. 1,50,000 was paid to the Board of Editors during the year 1954-55.

The National Archives of India made considerable progress during the year, in the acquisition of records and granting research facilities to scholars. An allotment of Rs. 10,50,000 was placed at the disposal of this Department for 1954-55.

The Department of Archaeology was sanctioned Rs. 48,79,000 for its activities during the financial year 1954-55. A special project for the excavation of the site at Nagarjunakonda has been undertaken in view of the decision to build a dam which will ultimately submerge this site. The Archaeological gardens at Agra were taken over by the Department from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, with effect from August 1, 1954. On the occasion of the World Buddhists Fellowship Conference at Rangoon in January, 1955, the Department organised an exhibition of 'Buddhist Art' in India.

AJMER

During the last four years, the State's expenditure on education has accounted for half its total budget. In the current financial year, the provision for education is Rs. 111 lakhs out of a

total budget of Rs. 282 lakhs. Taking fee incomes in non-Government institutions by private agencies also into account the total expenditure on education during the year under review will be about Rs. 140 lakhs.

The State has launched its programme of compulsory primary education, and the entire State would be covered by the end of 1955. In Ajmer State, every village teacher runs an adult education centre of which there are a thousand at present.

The Educational Caravan carried into villages a great deal of lively entertainment mixed with valuable instruction on many points regarding health, thrift and civic life. To this are now being added a few mobile libraries that will regularly provide reading material for the neo-literates.

In the higher stages of education too, the State has similar achievements to its credit. There are at present 61 institutions in the State for secondary education, of which 31 are high schools.

ANDHRA

In the field of elementary education, this Government participated in the scheme of the Government of India for the relief of the educated unemployed by the opening of 100 single-teacher schools in rural areas and ordered the opening of one thousand such schools in schoolless villages with a population of less than 500 and between 500 and 1,000.

In the matter of University education, Sri Venkateswara University at Tirupathi was inaugurated by the Chief Minister of Andhra on 2nd September, 1954. As a seat of higher education catering to the needs of Andhra, this second University will doubtless be one of the leading University centres in India.

ASSAM

During the year 1954-55 the State Primary Education Board has taken over 100 venture schools with 678 additional teachers. So by the year ending 1954-55 there were 10,060 schools and 16,112 teachers under the control of the State Primary Education Board.

The most significant development in the field during the year 1954-55 is however the coming into operation of the Assam Basic Education Act, 1954, which contemplates gradual conversion of Primary and Middle Vernacular schools into Junior and Senior Basic schools respectively.

The table below will give a comparative review of the expenditure for Primary Education in the State for the last three years:

1952-53	..	..	Rs. 7,177,438	
1953-54	..	..	Rs. 7,805,406	
1954-55	..	..	Rs. 9,218,190	excluding contribution by Local Bodies.

Under the control of the State Primary Education Board there are 9 Training Institutes for training of L.P. teachers, having one Superintendent and two Instructors for each such Institute. Under these Institutes nearly 700 teachers are trained annually.

In the case of Compulsory Primary Education, the State Primary Education Board has from year to year extended its activities and so more area have been brought under compulsion. Under the scheme the total number of towns embraced was 12, covering 4,799 villages.

Periodical physical education rally was generally held where teachers get a scope to lead a camp life with teachers and students of secondary schools. Regular camp fire during the period is a special feature.

In schools children are taught, besides clay modelling and bamboo and cane work, spinning and agriculture. Demonstration classes for Endi-spinning are generally held in Girls' Schools.

There is now one Government High School with necessary hostel accommodation attached to it in each of the sub-divisional and district headquarters except in Mikir Hills where establishment of a full-fledged Government High School has so long been delayed for want of a final decision regarding the location of the permanent headquarters of the district.

Almost all the Government High Schools are now being housed in permanent buildings with the necessary facilities for play ground and hostel accommodation costing on an average a little over Rs. 2 lakhs for each.

For the expansion of Basic Education in the Autonomous districts a Basic Training Centre has been started in each district and it is expected that with the gradual outturn of trained teachers from these centres increased number of Primary Schools in the Hills will be converted to Basic type.

BHOPAL

When the Plan was initially set rolling a sum of Rs. 30 lakhs was provided for extension of educational facilities in the State.

During the course of the following years the allotment was however revised and raised to Rs. 79.14 lakhs with a view to meet requirement of expansion from primary to higher stages. As a result, one of the principal targets—that of providing a primary school in each of the 532 Patwari Circles in the State—was exceeded in the year under report. The target has had accordingly to be altered and all villages with a population of 200 persons or above are now proposed to be provided with a primary school. With 711 primary schools spread all over the State as against 465 last year, the strength of primary schools is proposed to be raised to 1,000 by the end of the Plan period.

On the basis of public participation about 500 primary school buildings have thus far been completed while the number of such achievements during 1954-55 alone was over 200. With such response forthcoming about 700 buildings are proposed to be completed through *shramdan* by the end of 1956.

Against a target of 42 middle schools to be provided in each of the Girdawar Circles of the like number, 18 more middle schools were started in 1954-55 thus making a total of 56 against 38 of last year. The people's participation was also notable in the construction of middle and high school buildings. Out of 14 headquarters of Tehsils in the State where a High School is going to be established, buildings of modern type have been raised to serve as High Schools at Berasisa, Nasrullaganj, Bairagarh, Raisen, and Ashta. The number of High Schools has thus gone up to 17 during the year under report as against 13 in the previous year.

A further batch of 50 primary school teachers was given training in Panchayet Raj Act, rural welfare, agriculture, animal husbandry and a practical course covering human relationship, group dynamics and *shramdan*, thus enabling them to act as secretaries of Panchayets established in the State. The total number of teachers, thus far completed their training, is 643.

The State Government, alive to the economic position of the teachers and the taught, have made concessions of far-reaching importance as regards raising of pay scales and exemption of fees. All non-matriculate teachers have, after undergoing a training in a Normal Training School, given scales of pay equal to the teachers who are matriculates, while tuition fees are totally abolished in all urban and rural schools up to VIII Class.

In addition to the progress achieved under the Plan, various schemes sponsored by the Union Ministry of Education have also

been under implementation. A Basic Training College building is under construction at Sehore while the number of trained up to date in a college set up temporarily in Bhopal proper is 75.

Five Model Community centres have been opened and a *Janta* College, having as its aim an intensive educational development and the formation of village leadership, has started functioning at the historic site of Sanchi. In order to promote the spirit of community service, the schools at Imlaha and Garhi have been converted into School-cum-Community centres and the scheme connected with the improvement of selected secondary school has been introduced in the middle schools at Shampur and Rehti. The Wahidia Technical School has been converted into a Urban Basic School. The improvement of Library Service has been actively taken in hand and the old Museum building has been selected for the purpose.

A Teachers' Training School, established last year, has turned out 50 teachers. An added feature was the training imparted to lady teachers this year for whom there was hitherto no arrangement in the State. During the course of the year under report, 17 graduate teachers were sent outside the State for training.

In the sphere of higher education, a landmark was reached with the inauguration of the science block of Hamidia College, constructed at a cost of Rs. 4 lakhs. This has opened the door for admission of students desiring to pursue studies in post-graduate classes in the subjects of physics, chemistry, botany and zoology. Similarly, the science block attached with Sehore Intermediate Agriculture College was completed and furnished with up-to-date equipments this year. As part of the overall plan for the development of education in the State, the foundation stone of a Women's Degree College, to be named after the late Shrimati Sarojini Naidu, was laid by the President of the Republic of India in January, 1955.

BIHAR

Notable progress has been made in the sphere of education. It is now the largest head of expenditure in the State budget. From Rs. 70 lakhs in 1938-39 and 1.25 crores in 1948, 5 crores 40 lakhs 58 thousand in 1953-54, it went up to Rs. 6 crores 95 lakhs and 40 thousand in 1954-55, and now for 1955-56, the expenditure is budgeted at 7.73 crores.

Additional teachers numbering 1,250 were appointed in 1954-55 under the programme of improvement of primary education and the programme of relief to educated unemployed; 1,250 new primary teachers will also be appointed in 1955-56.

There are well over 38,000 primary school teachers, of whom about 27,000 are trained. Government have decided to upgrade the salary of trained primary school teachers.

Facilities for training the untrained teachers have been increased. The scheme by which the administrative control of primary education is shared between the District Superintendent of Education and the local bodies has proved a great success and regular and punctual payment of teachers' salaries has been ensured. The plan of converting the L.P. Schools into U.P. Schools is progressing. Special schemes have also been drawn for the education of the aboriginals.

The total number of Basic Schools in the State is now 631 and the number of scholars 72,000. No expansion of Basic education was undertaken in 1954-55, but the intensive scheme in the Turki-Vaishali area was expanded. In this area, integrated Library Service and 5 Community Centres have been opened. The Committee appointed to enquire into the working of the Primary, Basic and Social Education in the State is now finalising its report.

The total number of Secondary Schools, including post-basic schools is 864 and the number of scholars 2.34 lakhs. The most important step in the progress of secondary education has been the introduction of diversified courses, particularly occupational courses, in secondary school on an intensive scale. A residential school of public school type has been established at Netarhat. Generous financial assistance is being given to the students joining this institution.

To meet the shortage of trained graduate teachers, a new training college has been started at Bhagalpur and another one is to be started in Ranchi in the next financial year.

Girls' education has been progressing satisfactorily. Grants are being given to non-Government schools. A high school on subsidised basis has been started in Gardanigarh area of Patna. Science teaching is being introduced in the Government girls schools and craft teachers have been appointed in the high schools. Hostels for girl students are being opened at Ranchi, Bhagalpur and Muzaffarpur.

So far as University education is concerned, apart from the statutory grant given to the two universities, a development grant of Rs. 10 lakhs was also paid to the universities. Increment grants are also being given. To encourage post-graduate study and research in Arabic and Persian, it has been decided to start an Arabic and Persian Institute in Patna. An important proposal is to establish a suitable centre for higher rural education of university stage for boys who complete the post-Basic stage.

In the field of classical education, a scheme for modernisation of Sanskrit Colleges has been taken up and the modified curriculum has been introduced in Sanskrit Colleges at every Divisional headquarters.

BOMBAY

Free and compulsory primary education has been introduced in Bombay State since June, 1947. The total number of towns and villages in the State is 34,726 out of which 25,774 possessed schooling facilities in 1954. Over 31,130 schools catered for their needs. There were 35,53,000 and 96,800 teachers in public and private schools. 2,570 additional villages have since been provided with schools with 3,160 additional teachers.

There were 2,900 crafts schools and so far Rs. 5 lakhs had been spent on crafts schools; an additional Rs. 5 lakhs is going to be spent on it soon.

The graduates' basic training centres continued to function during the period under review. There is also the scheme for improvement of 100 primary schools and conversion of 20 schools gradually into basic schools in each area and it is being implemented. Under the scheme of welfare of Scheduled Castes and Tribes, three schools have been converted into basic schools. The work of promoting social education among the masses continued with vigour and enthusiasm during the period under review. As a result of the intensive propaganda carried on by the Social Education Committee and Inspecting Officers, more encouraging results are being obtained. About 20,000 classes with an enrolment of 4,00,000 were held in 1954-55.

A large number of social education classes have been started in the Scheduled Caste localities for Harijan adults. As a result of increase in the rates of capitation grants from Rs. 4 and Rs. 5 to Rs. 6 and Rs. 7-8 for adults passing the first and second tests during the year 1954-55, the Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes are also taking advantage of the scheme.

With a view to providing educational, cultural and recreational facilities, particularly for the benefit of the adult population in the rural areas, 15 Community centres in Dhulia, Rajpipla and Bherwar have begun work in social education.

Village libraries throughout the State, run as part of the social education programme, are given grants-in-aid. A total provision of Rs. 9,38,200 has been made and it is also proposed to give grants-in-aid to town and bar libraries in the State. It is expected that about 6,000 village libraries will be aided in 1954-55. A provision

of Rs. 1,60,600 has been made for aiding research and cultural institutions.

Training courses of about two weeks' duration were organised in the several Government training colleges and about 12,000 workers were trained at a total cost of about Rs. 27,000 during the period under review.

During the year 1954-55, a total provision of about Rs. 50 lakhs was made on loans for construction of primary school buildings and special repairs to the existing buildings and a total building grant of Rs. 8,22,143 for the construction of primary school buildings in the ex-merged State areas.

The revision of the syllabus for primary and secondary schools has been completed and the necessary steps were taken towards the effective implementation of the revised courses from June 1955. Text-books written according to the revised syllabus have been introduced in schools from June, 1955.

National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps went on marching forward imparting training to the Cadet teachers, etc.

Government has established 9 technical high schools and 14 industrial schools. Eight technical-cum-industrial schools have also been established and ten more are going to be added to them.

A provision of Rs. 1,13,23,700 was made for university education during 1954-55. There are six universities in the State and increased grants are being paid to them as their activities are growing.

An amount of Rs. 15.12 lakhs is spent on grants-in-aid to non-Government colleges and they are also given loans for financing construction of buildings.

There are eight engineering colleges including Government colleges and technological institutes in the State as against only one that existed in 1947. The post-graduate and research facilities established at two Government colleges recently involved an expenditure of Rs. 4,06,550.

COORG

The University Commission, Madras, granted affiliation for opening B.A. Science Courses in the Government College, Mercara, during the year.

At present there are 11 High Schools, 49 Middle Schools, 69 Primary Schools and 87 Feeder Schools in the State.

Opening of the Basic Training College Centres. Integrated Library Service, Janata College, Refresher Course for Headmasters, training of teachers and workers in the field of social education, establishment of Urban Basic Schools, propagation of Hindi in non-Hindi-speaking areas are some of the items which have been taken up under the Five-Year Plan of education development. Many of these schemes have already been implemented during the year.

Adult education activities have also been taken up under the Community Projects. "Yuvaka Krishika Sangha" units (4-H. Clubs) have been established in all the Secondary and Middle Schools. The manual work programme introduced last year to make the High School students realise the dignity of labour was continued during the year with excellent results. The National Cadet Corps has been further expanded during the year by raising an independent company attached to the Government College, Mercara.

The National Youth Welfare Movement (Auxiliary Cadet Corps) introduced during 1953-54 was continued and the movement is made compulsory for all the students of the age group of 12 years and above. The National Cadet Corps and Auxiliary Cadet Corps did very good work during their social services camps organised during the year.

Education up to and inclusive of III form has been made free from the academic year 1954-56.

DELHI

50% of the domestic income of the State in the budget estimates for 1955-56 as against 43% in the year 1954-55 has been set apart for education. This amount is spent only for education up to secondary stage as higher studies in Delhi are under the administrative and academic control of the Delhi University and the Union Government.

Primary education in the State is compulsory for all children. At present the number of primary schools in the urban area is 250—157 for boys and 93 for girls. In almost all the 304 villages of the State junior basic schools have been established, and the number of students stood at 32,192 during the period under review, showing an increase of 2,578 over the last year's enrolment. Additional basic trained teachers have been provided, thus raising the total number of teachers to 1261. 14 Senior Basic Schools including 3 for girls, have been added to the existing 12 such schools.

As regards Secondary Education, all schools like the primary schools managed by private bodies but recognised by the State

Education Directorate, receive 90% grants-in-aid from the Government on their approved total expenditure. During the year 1954-55, 23 more High Schools have been recognised bringing the total number of such schools to 77. There has been no addition to the existing 41 recognised Higher Secondary Schools. In order to cope with the increased demand for admission, several high schools, both for boys and girls, were opened and Middle Schools were raised to high standard.

In order to reorganise the educational system of Delhi State steps are being taken to implement the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission. The 14 Crafts Schools, which were started by the Rehabilitation Ministry, Government of India, and later on handed over to the Delhi State Government, have been re-organised.

Steps are being taken to start a mobile library as a feeder to the small rural libraries in the Social Education Community Centres.

The scope of activities of the Janata College, which was originally established to train rural youth for voluntary social service in villages, has been extended and emphasis has been shifted from the training of voluntary workers to specialised training. 170 persons have so far received training. Necessary steps are being taken to start a mobile Janata College for women also.

Under the Rural Broadcasting Scheme, which was recently taken over by the State from the All-India Radio, radio sets operated on dry and wet batteries have been installed in 149 villages so far. 33 rural schools have also been supplied sets in order to enable the students to listen to the special school broadcasts from the All-India Radio. Besides the above, the Norwegian Government have donated 85 battery operated community receivers for the villages and electric operated sets for the urban high and higher secondary schools. These sets have also been installed in the schools. All the villages of the State will be equipped with radios very shortly.

In order to cope with the accommodation problem provision has been made for construction of 7 primary, 4 middle and 1 high school buildings in the rural area and for 5 middle and 7 high school buildings in the urban area. Works in most cases are in progress. Additional accommodation have also been provided to some schools.

In view of increased number of students to Government schools,

250 additional posts of teachers have been sanctioned and most of them have already been recruited.

HYDERABAD

Out of the 27 lakhs of rupees provided for 1954-55, 97 voluntary schools have been converted into single-teacher schools. Primary schools have also been started at 31 places and pre-Primary Schools in five places. Under the Government of India scheme for the relief of educated un-employment, 500 single-teacher schools have also been started.

A compact area of 20 villages has been brought under Compulsory Primary Education Act in Khammam district, which has been constituted from August 1954. At present, the Compulsory Primary Education Act is in force in 426 villages. The number of children in these schools is over 30,000. To improve the efficiency in primary schools, 398 extra posts of teachers have been sanctioned. The effect of expansion during 1953-54 is being realised and the increase in the number of children at primary stage would be roughly 2,25,000. The number stood at about 12,00,000 in March 1955.

One Basic Training Centre has been added to the already existing three Basic Training Institutions. The present annual output of these training centres is 240 teachers every year. In order to convert primary schools into basic schools, 230 teachers have been given short training in crafts.

The Government has accepted the recommendation of the Secondary Education Commission as adopted by the Central Advisory Board. The Government of India has approved the establishment of 23 Multi-Purpose Higher Secondary Schools in the State. An Implementation Committee has been set up to advise Government in the reorganisation schemes of Secondary Education. The total number of children at secondary stage was about 2,20,000 by the end of March 1955.

In order to have more facilities for training of teachers, a Training College for graduates has been established at Aurangabad and two other similar institutions have started functioning at Warangal and Gulbarga from June 1955.

The enthusiasm for education in the public is evident from the substantial contribution of about 3 lakhs made by them in cash and kind to meet the initial expenses on starting lower and higher secondary classes.

A sum of over Rs. 28 lakhs was spent by Government on giving grants-in-aid to private schools.

500 more teachers have been sanctioned for relieving educated unemployment, thus bringing up the total to 2,000.

The year 1954-55 saw many changes in the pattern of Technical Education in Hyderabad State. The combined 4-year Diploma Course in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering in the Government Technical College has been bifurcated into two separate courses in Mechanical and Electrical Engineering each of 3 years, and 3-year Diploma Courses in Civil, Sanitary and Automobile Engineering have been added.

A Central Crafts Institute, Hyderabad, has been opened providing workshop training facilities in as many as 25 engineering and vocational trades leading to certificate of proficiency and diploma in various crafts.

New high schools have been opened at Nizamabad and Raichur of 3 years' duration with technical bias and at Nanded with textile bias. H.S.C. (Agriculture) course has been opened at Parbhani. Similarly Girls' Vocational High Schools at Aurangabad, Gulbarga, Warangal, Hyderabad and Secunderabad have been started where 3-year post-middle courses leading to higher secondary certificate in domestic science are offered.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Opening of 12 new Basic Primary Schools, conversion of 15 existing Primary Schools to Basic Primary, raising of Middle School, Bhangrotu to high standard, taking over of the privately managed High School, i.e., Khalsa High School, Paonta, Sirmur district, were the main achievements during the year 1954-55.

Under the Five-Year Development Plan, the achievements of the Education Department were that the 3 Middle Schools (i.e. Sarhan, Tissa and Sandhol) were raised to high standard. The Government has started an N.C.C. Unit at the Government High School, Sarkaghat.

To supplement N.C.C., A.C.C. has been introduced in almost all the educational institutions up to the middle standard in the State on the initiative of the Government of India.

Six Youth and Labour Services Camps were organised by the Department in the month of October-November, 1954, wherein 200 students of local schools participated in each camp. The work of cleaning pools and constructing roads, etc., were undertaken. The expenditure on these camps was borne by the Government of India.

A notification is being issued to enforce compulsory primary education in all parts of Himachal Pradesh. 25 Primary Schools are also being opened.

Under the scheme to relieve educated unemployment, 100 single-teacher Primary Schools are being opened in Himachal Pradesh during the current financial year.

It is proposed to award technical and vocational scholarships and give pecuniary help to students of all communities amounting to Rs. 42,300 during the current financial year.

The State Government has sent to the Government of India, Ministry of Education, a scheme costing Rs. 10,67,835 for the conversion of five High Schools into Multi-Purpose Schools. The Government of India has been requested to meet the cent per cent cost of the scheme. It has also been decided to convert all the existing schools into Higher Secondary Schools.

JAMMU & KASHMIR

Tuition fees were abolished in all Government educational institutions from the primary to the university standard. This measure benefited over 1.5 lakhs of students.

Grants-in-aid to private educational institutions, stopped by the previous Government, were restored. These measures have benefited 6 high schools, 29 middle and primary schools, one girls' college and 8 girls' schools.

Five hundred and twenty-three educational institutions were started after August, 1953. Among these institutions were 3 colleges, 28 high schools, 28 middle schools, 43 central schools, 331 primary schools and 90 maktabas and pathshalas. This brought about an increase of about 40 per cent in the number of educational institutions since the ministerial change in August, 1953.

Provision was made for scholarships to students belonging to backward classes, particularly those coming from Ladakh, etc.

Mobile schools were started for the benefit of children of Gujjars and Bakerwalls and other nomad tribes residing in hilly tracts.

The prices of text-books for classes up to the 8th standard were reduced. The prices of research publications were reduced by 66 per cent.

MADHYA BHARAT

The State of Madhya Bharat has been making steady progress in the field of education. Due emphasis was laid on Basic, Technical and Vocational education by the State during the year under review.

The State Government made a provision of Rs. 1,77,77,000 for education during the year 1954-55, showing an increase of Rs. 14,26,000 over the budget for the preceding year.

The Government have been keen to establish their own University in the State. A Bill for the establishment of a federative type of University introduced in the State Legislature in 1952 and which was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislature, was brought before the Legislature in the last budget session.

The visiting committee of the All India Council for Technical Education after inspecting the Central Technical Institute, Gwalior (Government) and the Saksaria Technological Institute, Indore (private) recommended introduction of National Certificate courses and these courses have been recognised by the Government of India.

The Government embarked upon the policy of nationalising school text-books.

Basic Education with all the emphasis on craft-centred productive work and activities continued during the year as the accepted policy of the State. 282 existing primary schools including 75 of the last year were converted into schools of Basic pattern.

To give further fillip to the Wardha scheme of education, one Basic Training school with two junior schools were opened in Bhind under the Government of India Scheme No. 1 and 2. Normal schools were converted into Basic ones.

Social Education was given due consideration. In all 100 libraries and reading rooms were opened in the 16 districts of the State.

The State decided to open Community Centres and School-cum-Community Centres in rural areas. To begin with, five Community Centres and six School-cum-Community Centres were opened in 1954-55.

406 new primary schools were opened and 11,994 students benefited by this scheme.

Rs. 5,07,100 were sanctioned for the construction of primary school buildings on contributory basis and accordingly 547 *gram bhawans* as per approved plans were under construction in 1954-55.

Eight primary schools for girls were also raised to the status of middle schools in the year under report and secondary education for girls was thus encouraged.

Provision of Rs. 3,22,790 was made for the construction of middle school buildings and suitable buildings for 6 middle schools,

each costing Rs. 40,000 were under construction in the year under review.

Two agriculture, seven weaving and five carpentry centres were opened to tackle the problem of unemployment effectively. Rs. 2 lakhs were given as grants-in-aid from the Plan budget to Govindram Saksaria Bhawan, Indore.

A camp was organised at Ujjain for five weeks and 120 teachers were trained in Physical Education. A short-term Physical Education Training Course of four months' duration was started at the Physical Training College, Shivpuri, from February 1, 1955 and 64 teachers are receiving training in it.

To encourage physical activities and games, the Madhya Bharat Sports Association was given Rs. 75,000 as grants-in-aid.

Madhya Bharat Scout Organisation was made a non-official body and a yearly grant of Rs. 50,686 was provided for it.

The Auxiliary Cadet Corps scheme was introduced from January, 1955. Under the scheme, it is proposed to train 3,600 students including girls. An amount of Rs. 8,262 was to be spent on the scheme during the year.

A new Arts School was opened at Gwalior. Under the auspices of Madhya Bharat Kala Parishad an Arts Gallery was organised at Gwalior.

MADHYA PRADESH

The Government have recently come forward to undertake direct responsibility in pre-Primary education. As trained personnel is extremely important particularly in this field of education, a beginning has been made by opening two pre-Primary Montessori Training Institutes one at Nagpur and the other at Jabalpur, each training 60 candidates every year.

The policy of extending facilities for Primary Education to rural areas continued. 1,208 new Primary Schools were opened and additional teachers were provided in the schools already opened under the scheme for the expansion of Primary Education.

Side by side, provision for the training of primary teachers was also expanded by opening as many as 5 new Normal Schools and providing 100 additional seats in 5 of the existing Normal Schools.

15 trained graduates were sent to Sewagram for one year's training in Basic Education. They are to man the normal schools.

25 women candidates have been sent to Mahila Ashram, Wardha for Teachers' Training on strictly Basic lines. Post-Graduate Basic Training Colleges were opened at Amravati and Jabalpur. They will train assistant district inspectors of schools and teachers for Normal Schools. Each college will admit 40 candidates.

The teacher training in all the Normal Schools is now carried on Basic lines.

The policy of giving liberal help to private enterprise for expanding Secondary Education was continued. Grants were paid to all additional sections opened during the year even in unrecognized schools. Another noteworthy development in the field of Secondary Education was the establishment of four Agricultural High Schools in the State at Sarangarh, Washim, Pandharkawada and Bohani respectively.

With a view to meet the demand for semi-skilled and skilled trades the Government of Madhya Pradesh had prepared a scheme of Vocational High Schools. Under this scheme for the expansion of technical education, the Government Industrial School at Amravati was converted into Vocational High School from the session 1954-55. Provision has also been made for undertaking job-works in the workshops attached to all the technical institutes in the State where the following items can be manufactured in the workshops:

- (1) Furniture and equipment.
- (2) General mechanical repairs.
- (3) Production of small tools, rickshaw parts, etc.

With a view to provide facilities for the social and physical development of the youth, Auxiliary Cadet Corps have been raised in 277 high schools in the State. The number of cadets joining them is 28,450 boys and 4,850 girls.

Considerable progress was made in the field of technical education. Facilities for post-graduate teaching and research in 'Advanced Electronics' were provided at the Government Engineering College, Jabalpur. It was decided to establish 3 more polytechnics in addition to one already in existence to train the necessary overseers in Civil, Mechanical and Electrical Engineering. Necessary funds for the establishment of these institutions from the beginning of July, 1955, were provided in the budget for the financial year 1955-56. A part-time Wireman's course was started at the Government Engineering College, Jabalpur, to improve the technical knowledge and skill of factory workers.

For encouraging research in Government Colleges, it was decided to give two advance increments to lecturers, who obtained research degrees.

16 additional posts of class I professors were created for improving post-graduate teaching in Government Colleges. It was decided to introduce post-graduate teaching in Statistics in the Science College, Nagpur.

The State Government also continued to pay special attention to the expansion of N.C.C. in the State. 3 new N.C.C. units were created in colleges. Similarly 51 new troops were established in schools. A.C.C., a new organisation auxiliary to N.C.C. was also introduced in the schools. It was further decided to start 12 new units and 20 new troops from July, 1955.

The State Government also decided to exempt all Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students from the payment of tuition fees at all stages of education from the beginning of July, 1955 in the State. A provision of Rs. 5 lakhs was made in the budget of 1955-56 for that purpose.

MADRAS

The year under review witnessed all-round improvement in all spheres of education in this State, elementary, collegiate and technological.

There were 21,552 Elementary Schools with a total strength of 18,84,905 boys and 11,08,873 girls as against 21,432 schools with 18,29,177 boys and 10,81,263 girls in the previous year. The Government have appointed a committee to examine the present system of elementary education in the State in all its aspects and to suggest reforms so as to re-orientate the system of education in the early stages.

Under the scheme for providing single-teacher schools in schoolless centres and to give relief to the educated unemployed, 2,708 new schools were opened this year and 100 additional teachers were appointed for the higher elementary standards to be opened in the existing elementary schools.

There were about 938 basic schools during the year under review as against 905 in the previous year. The number of scholars reading in them during the year was 79,013 boys and 48,063 girls. There were 23 craft equipment stores at the beginning of the year 1954 and two more were opened during the year.

The introduction of free education up to middle school for children of parents whose income falls below Rs. 1,200 per annum

is an outstanding measure introduced during the year. The Secondary Education followed in the State is in conformity with several recommendations made by the Secondary Education Commission. The Government have constituted a Committee with Dr. A. L. Mudaliar, Vice-Chancellor of the Madras University as Chairman, to improve and accelerate the progress and to implement other recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission. The number of Public Secondary Schools was 827 for boys and 205 for girls. The number of Indian Secondary Schools alone during the year being 802 for boys and 178 for girls, as against 782 for boys and 177 for girls in the previous year.

There were 40 colleges for men and 16 for women for general education. Three second grade colleges were opened during the year and four second grade colleges were upgraded to 1st grade colleges. The strength in the various University classes during the year was 35,602 men and 5,997 women as against 33,837 men and 5,247 women in the previous year.

There were 7 training colleges for men and 3 for women, 44 non-basic training schools for men and 48 for women and 32 basic training schools for men and 15 for women. Certificate and Diploma courses for technical teachers were conducted in 3 centres during the summer vacation of 1954.

The number of engineering colleges in the State was 6 and the number of scholars in these institutions was 2,049 during the year under review.

The scheme of social education which was introduced in 1948 was modified this year and admission was restricted to illiterates between the age of 8 and 18. The number of social (adult education) centres was 1,939 and the number under instruction was 49,044 men and 3,556 women.

The number of institutions for the handicapped was 15 as in previous years. The strength in these institutions was 808 boys and 363 girls.

District Central Libraries are now functioning in all districts in the State at the headquarters towns and during the year, 55 branch libraries were opened.

Harijans were exempted from school fees and Backward Communities were eligible for half-fee concessions. The Government have now decided to exempt all poor children without any distinction of caste, creed or community, from the payment of school fees up to the middle school stage with effect from next school year.

The Government have been considering for some time the various suggestions made from time to time to better the lot of teachers in aided elementary schools. Even now the teachers both in aided and local bodies services have the option to take insurance policies and pay the premia from the provident fund amount standing to their credit.

The Government have decided that the teachers in elementary schools should be given, in addition to the existing scheme of provident fund, pension equal to one-fourth of their pay as per the present rules applicable to pensionable service under the Government and made it operative from 1st April, 1955.

ORISSA

According to the policy already announced, the Secondary Education is going to be reorganised from next year. The Board has already been constituted, regulations have been drafted and it is hoped that the Board will consider the same at an early date. The educational plan prepared by the Special Officer will also be reviewed by the Board in the light of the recommendations of the Secondary Education Commission and the recommendations of the Central Advisory Board of Education and the Government of India.

The Inter-University Board and the Central Advisory Board of Education, after careful consideration of the stage of termination of the Secondary Education and the qualifications necessary for entering into the Universities, arrived at unanimous conclusions that the Degree Course should be three years and 17 should be the minimum age for entering into the University and that the end of Secondary Education at 17 should mark a permanent stage in education and prepare students for life. It should also be of a standard which would enable them to participate in a three years' Degree course. They have also recommended that the lowest class in the Secondary stage should be called the Eleventh Class and may be reached after schooling of not less than 10 years.

The Committee have also unanimously recommended that Basic Education should consist of eight graded courses. Orissa has already accepted the Basic system and are gradually converting the primary schools into basic schools. All elementary training schools including five new ones proposed to be established would be converted into Basic Training Schools and modified syllabus on basic principles is being introduced in the primary and training schools. The syllabus of secondary training schools is proposed to be revised accordingly and two basic training schools are proposed to be developed into higher type of post-basic training schools.

Under the scheme of Relief to Educated Unemployment sponsored by the Centre, 2,550 primary schools have been established and 1,000 more primary schools are being opened shortly. Sixty-four lower primary schools are proposed to be upgraded to upper primary schools. 300 more additional teachers will be appointed in single-teacher schools. This programme of providing more teachers is being steadily worked out year after year. A number of senior basic schools are proposed to be established.

Education at the primary and junior basic stage is free excepting in some private schools. But students in primary classes of secondary schools were not exempted from payment of usual fees. In order to bring about a uniform policy it is now proposed that the students reading in primary classes of M.E. schools would be exempted from payment of fees and provision has been made for compensating the loss to such institutions from 1955-56. The question of exemption of fees in such classes of high schools will be considered in due course.

In the 1955-56 Budget, provision has been made for unification of middle and primary scholarships with provision for 200 additional scholarships for lower primary schools, 35 for upper primary schools and 30 for middle schools. Increased non-recurring grant to secondary schools, introduction of revised syllabus in the Sanskrit institutions throughout the State, study of Sanskrit at degree stage in the Samant Chandra Sekhar College, Puri, Hindi at Intermediate stage in the Ravenshaw College, provision of additional two tutorials in English in all Government Colleges, increased provision for libraries for different colleges and construction of hostel buildings for the Rajendra College, Balangir, and expansion of the Radhanath Training College and its hostel, provision for more staff quarters for college teachers, making the staff of the Parlakimedi College permanent, have been provided for in the 1955-56 Budget.

PEPSU

The educational policy of the Government is to broadbase the edifice on free, universal and compulsory primary education. With this end in view, the State Education Department has drawn up a programme of giving at least a single-teacher primary school to every village. 672 new primary schools were opened during the year 1954-55, bringing the total number of primary schools to 2,552. Approximately 1,60,000 children are at present attending schools.

The PEPSU Government has passed a measure to enforce compulsory primary education in selected areas. As a pilot project, twenty villages have been selected to try out universal primary

education and the liquidation of adult illiteracy. The results are very encouraging.

The rapid expansion of Primary Education has brought in its trail the problem of building schools in the countryside. To awaken local interest and to ensure local support, a scheme to construct school houses with the self-help of the local community has been adopted. By the end of the year 1954-55, the construction of more than 132 such buildings would have been subsidised on 50:50 basis subjects to a ceiling of Rs. 4,000.

The main difficulty in the rapid conversion of the traditional type of schools into the Junior Basic has been the lack of trained teachers. This deficiency has been partially met by the starting of a Basic Training Institute at Nabha. For the year 1954-55 there is a provision for two Basic Training Schools for women, at Faridkot, replacing the co-educational Normal School.

From 1955, English will not be taught as a compulsory language in the 5th Primary class. 657 four-year Primary Schools have now the 5th class giving to children opportunity for instruction in the full Primary course.

Two Junior Model Schools for children have been established in Patiala this year.

Side by side, the free schools are also being improved. Building to house a Junior Model School for children is under construction in Nabha, and when complete, the pre-Basic Class will be moved here and form part of the new Junior Model School for children.

So far, the State has 175 High Schools, of which 23 are exclusively for girls, while the others are Boys' Schools to which girls can be admitted by special permission. Of this number, the State Government maintains 97 as against 78 maintained by voluntary associations. All the latter are eligible for grants-in-aid and a sum of Rs. 2,07,000 was disbursed as such in 1954-55.

The new syllabuses drawn up for the Middle Classes in the year 1952 are being progressively introduced.

Secondary Education is now in the process of change and reorganisation. Multi-purpose schools having different groups of subjects to meet different aptitudes is on the programme. During 1954-55 non-recurring expenditure for the establishment of 5 multi-purpose schools with 9 additional courses in all the District Headquarters has been provided in the budget. The scheme involves an expenditure of Rs. 7,30,000. One such school is already under construction.

Besides the High Schools, the State has 208 Middle Schools of which 36 are exclusively for girls. Of this number 161 are maintained by the Government and only 47, by voluntary associations. The distribution of Middle Schools is being rationalised to bring Middle Schools within easy walking distance of every citizen of the State.

The State has 13 colleges—11 maintained by Government and 2 by voluntary associations. About 5,000 students are enrolled in them. There is also the Vishwakarma Polytechnic at Phagwara preparing candidates for Diploma and Certificates in different branches of Engineering.

During the last year, Karnaul was given a Degree College and the Government College, Malerkotla was upgraded to the Degree standard. The Ranbir College for Women was affiliated to the Punjab University up to Intermediate. Post-graduate classes in Hindi have been started in the Ripudaman College, Nabha and there is a provision for preparing candidates for Master's Degree in the Mahendra College, Patiala, in English, Punjabi, Hindi, Social Science, History, Philosophy, Economics and Mathematics.

Government College for Women, Patiala, and the Ripudaman College, Nabha have now arrangements for instruction in Music and for girl candidates taking that subject for Intermediate and Degree examination. In the Government College for Women, Patiala, and in the Randhir College, Kapurthala provision has been made for instruction of Home Science and new blocks have been added to both the institutions.

The National Cadet Corps, Junior and Senior, is a prominent feature of High Schools and Colleges. The Senior Division consists of the 1st PEPSU Battalion, which comprehends Mahendra College, Patiala, Ranbir College, Sangrur and Ripudaman College, Nabha. This unit has 315 cadets and eight officers. The Independent Faridkot Company, consisting of three troops, two at Faridkot and one at Kapurthala, has 154 cadets and three N.C.C. officers. The Senior Division has built up proud traditions of worthy achievement and outstanding efficiency. The Senior Division of N.C.C. (girls) has 90 cadets and three officers.

The Junior Division of N.C.C. has 15 troops for High School boys. Each troop consists of 33 cadets. There are also four troops of girls each consisting of 30 cadets.

To give a further fillip to literacy the social education scheme was modified. During the first half of the last year 5,745 adults were made literate and granted certificates. The living conditions in the countryside were improved and emphasis was laid on

personal hygiene and general cleanliness. 78 centres have been opened in the countryside to give instruction to women in knitting, tailoring and embroidery.

PUNJAB

The expansion of primary education and the general introduction of basic type of education continued to be the most important activities of the State Government in the field of education during the year. The number of primary and basic schools has gone up from 4,315 in 1950-51 to 10,000 in 1954-55. Now every village in the State having a Panchayat has got a school and a stage has arrived when compulsory primary education can be introduced.

The number of high schools in the State which stood at 429 in 1950-51 has risen to 704 and the number of Art Colleges increased from 39 to 54. From April, 1954 new syllabi were introduced in all elementary and junior secondary classes. These syllabi not only take into account the psychological needs of the children but also imbue them with a deep sense of patriotism and civic responsibility.

Thirty-five model primary school buildings have been constructed in the State by the Local Bodies at a cost of Rs. 20,000 each on the basis of a 50% grant by the State Government.

The scheme of nationalisation of text books, started in 1953, has now been fully implemented. From the school session beginning on 1st April, 1955 only nationalised text books, which now number 147, are being used in the classes 1 to 8. There has been a sharp reduction in the prices of the text books, in some cases it being as high as 35 per cent.

RAJASTHAN

Social Education Organisers Training Camp was held at Sanganer for 10 days from 4th of May, 1955. 100 teachers participated in the camp. These organisers participated in 40 youth labour camps which were held at various places in Rajasthan for three weeks from the dates between 17th and 25th May, 1955. The details of number of camps in each division were as given below:—

	In Community Proj. Areas.	In non-Community Proj. Areas.
Jaipur Division	.. 12	2
Udaipur Division	.. 10	3
Jodhpur Division	.. 10	3

An amount of Rs. 1,00,000 was sanctioned for establishing Pratap Museum at Udaipur. Rs. 10,000 have been sanctioned for

repairs and improvement of Chetakka Chabutra and Rs. 3,000 for repairs to the site of Maharana Pratap's Coronation at Gogunda.

A scholarship of Rs. 80 P.M. was sanctioned to an African student Mr. John B. T. Kakonge of Uganda with effect from the current academic session for his post-matric studies under the scheme of the Central Government to increase educational facilities in India for African students. The scholarship will be paid for 10 months every year. Mr. Kagonge was also exempted from payment of all tuition and hostel fees at Maharaja's College, Jaipur where he was admitted.

Additional classes for Diploma Courses were started in the M.B.M. Engineering College, Jodhpur and the duration of course in Civil Engineering was enhanced from 2 to 3 years.

With a view to meeting the increasing demand for higher education, Inter classes in the following two private schools were started from the session 1954-55:

- | | |
|----------------------------------|-------------------|
| 1. S. S. Jain Subodh High School | Commerce classes. |
| 2. Agarwal High School | Arts classes. |

A scheme was drawn up for the conversion of the present training schools, eleven in number, into basic training schools. These schools will turn out 1,100 basic trained teachers every year at the rate of 100 per school.

Five centres are to be started for Technical and Vocational Education attached to the Power Houses at Divisional Headquarters viz., Jaipur, Jodhpur Udaipur, Bikaner and Kotah.

A Rajasthan Research Institute was started and the Rajasthan Puratatva Mandir, Jaipur was merged in that institute. The object is to organise research work in old manuscripts and arrange for their publications and preservation.

A High Power Committee was appointed to survey the whole field of education with special reference to conditions in Rajasthan and to recommend to the Government policies to be hereafter followed in respect of Primary including Basic education, Secondary, University, Technical, Vocational and Social education as well as education in fine arts. The Committee dissolved into various sub-committees and reports of such sub-committees are receiving attention of the Government.

A high level implementation committee has been appointed by the Government to put into effect schemes of development and to look after the purchases, etc., to be made by the Education Department.

SAURASHTRA

The total cost of education which was Rs. 66 lakhs in 1948 has been gradually raised to Rs. 186 lakhs during 1955-56.

Primary education is being gradually remodelled according to the Basic system of education. The number of Primary Schools was 2,900 in 1953-54. About 700 new schools were opened during 1954-55. There were also 75 grants-in-aid Primary Schools in the State during the year under report. The total budget provision for primary education was raised from Rs. 86 lakhs in 1954-55 to Rs. 95 lakhs and 3 thousand in 1955-56.

The budget provision for Secondary Education which was Rs. 34 lakhs in 1954-55 has been raised by Rs. 6 lakhs and 4 thousand in 1955-56. During the year under report, five middle schools have been raised to the status of High Schools, thus bringing the total number of High Schools to 45. The Government is now of the opinion to provide multi-purpose schools as recommended by the Secondary Education Commission. The starting of these schools will mark a turning point in the history of Secondary Education in the State.

The total budget provision for higher education which was Rs. 17 lakhs during 1954-55 has been raised by Rs. 1 lakh and 33 thousand in 1955-56. The Moris Engineering College has been developed into a Degree College. The courses offered by the Polytechnic Institute at Bhavnagar and the Technical Institute at Rajkot have been expanded. The Commerce College at Bhavnagar is also expanding. The Government intends to open one B.T. College, one Mahila College and one Janta College during the year 1955-56.

167 Social Education Centres have been added during the year 1954-55 and 93 more are being opened. 636 old centres opened during the past three years also continued to impart social education. State Government has given 57 per cent grant to the libraries and reading rooms for social education. The budget provision which was nearly Rs. 2.29 lakhs in 1954-55 has been raised by Rs. 48 thousand for the year 1955-56.

Another scheme sponsored by the Government of India is the training of teachers and workers in the field of social education. Five camps were held during the year, each lasting for 15 days and attended by 100 trainees.

334 schools have been converted into Basic Schools during the year under report. Basic education is being tried both on official and non-official levels. The All-India Nai-Talim Conference

held in Saurashtra in November, 1954 gave a fillip to the State's efforts in the field of Basic education. State Government has sanctioned Rs. 1,55,500 in 1954-55.

The average number of trainees at each of the four Government Training Colleges for Primary School Teachers is above 180. These are pro-Basic Training Colleges and will be converted into Basic Training Colleges next year.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

During the year under review there were 4,219 Primary schools. The total strength of the Primary schools was 14,02,620 of which 8,58,828 were studying in departmental schools and the rest 5,43,792 were in private schools. Pupils in Primary schools belonging to Backward Communities as per the list approved by the Government were given free supply of text-books and slates according to the availability of funds by the Commissioner for the Advance of Backward Communities.

In schools where there were not less than two hundred girl pupils provision was made either for the teaching of music or needlework.

Adequate steps were taken to impart instruction in Arabic to Muslim pupils in Primary schools. The Inspector for Muslim Education is entrusted with the sole responsibility of educational propaganda among Muslim pupils.

The total number of Middle schools in the State during the year was 879 including Sanskrit Middle schools. Of these 267 are Departmental Middle schools and the remaining 612 private. The total strength of the Middle schools was 2,91,165.

In the year under report, there were 613 High Schools including the Sanskrit High Schools in the State of which 129 are departmental and the remaining 484 are private. The total strength of High Schools was 1,58,230.

That instruction in all non-language subjects should be in the mother tongue was insisted upon. There are provisions for the teaching of Sanskrit, Urdu, Arabic, French, Marathi and Gujarathi in schools where there were necessity for them.

During the year 1954-55 diversified courses of studies have been introduced in High Schools. Accordingly, technical and vocational subjects have been introduced in Form IV in a few selected schools. The subjects introduced were Agriculture, Commercial subjects, Printing Technology, Wireman's Course, Needlework and Tailoring (combined) and Domestic Science.

During the year 1954-55, Government accorded sanction for the conversion of the Post-Graduate Diploma course in Applied Chemistry in the Maharaja's College, Ernakulam, into a Post-Graduate Degree (M.Sc.) course. Sanction was also accorded for its affiliation to the Travancore University. Science subjects were started in the Government College, Chittur.

The Endowment section attached to the Sanskrit College, Trippunithura, had been working under private management till last year. From 1st June, 1955 onwards Government have taken over the section. The Endowment section was also re-organised.

There are six Basic schools in the State, including the Basic Primary section attached to the Basic Training Institution, Cherpu. All the other schools are run under private management.

120 Primary school teachers in two batches were selected for undergoing Basic Training in 1954-55 in the Basic Training Institution, Cherpu, and they successfully completed six months' training.

Government have decided to convert a large number of Primary schools into Basic schools in the Kunnathunad Chakudy and in the Neyyattinkara-Vilavancode Community Projects.

During the year an Inspector of Primary and Middle Schools and twenty-four graduate teachers were sent up for training at Gandhigram.

The Audio-Visual Unit has been conducting film shows under the auspices of the Training centre and Social Education centres.

Forty units of 50 cadets and one officer each, have been raised and 40 teachers selected for Officer training for the Auxiliary Cadet Corps this year. Among these 40, five are from girls' schools.

A College of Physical Education was started and is functioning. Liberal grants were awarded as usual to organisations.

Noon feeding has been conducted as usual in the taluks in the Travancore area where the compulsory Primary education is in force. In the Cochin area noon feeding was conducted in all the Primary schools and the Primary sections of all Middle and High schools.

UTTAR PRADESH

During the year under review, the important step of integrating education with the life of the community was taken by reorganizing Primary education and introducing in it a positive bias towards agriculture and crafts. In the implementation of this scheme special emphasis has been laid on the necessity of providing trained teachers who may be well conversant with the advanced methods of imparting Basic education. The Junior High Schools have also

been converted into craft centres under a scheme sponsored by the Government of India for affording relief to the educated unemployed. Secondary education is being reorganised on the lines indicated in the second Narendra Dev Committee Report while some improvement has already been effected in the syllabus for the Higher Secondary stage by introducing a number of diversified courses.

In the sphere of university education, preparations for the establishment of a University at Gorakhpur are under way and a provision for this purpose has been included in the 1955-56 budget. In the financial year 1955-56, it is proposed not only to continue the activities initiated during the past few years but also to bring about a distinct qualitative improvement in education.

A sum of Rs. 10,21,13,000 has been provided under education in the 1955-56 budget. This marks an increase of about Rs. 74 lakhs over last year's provision. In addition to this, a sum of Rs. 48,61,100 has been provided for educational activities under the Harijan Sahayak Department and a further sum aggregating Rs. 1,39,96,010 for technical and professional education.

The scheme of resuscitating Basic education will be implemented with financial assistance from the Government of India. The implementation of the craft centre pattern proposed for the Junior High Schools is on the way of completion and by the end of 1955 an integrated 8-year course of Basic education would be started. At the Secondary school level, a sum of about Rs. 84,00,000 would be spent on improvement in the teaching of various courses.

Steps are also being taken to reorganise technical education in the Government institutions which are being re-equipped and expanded. A number of technical institutions have been upgraded and re-equipped for being able to impart instruction up to the High School standard. Military education is also being extended to all Higher Secondary schools in urban areas.

WEST BENGAL

The progress of education in West Bengal may be measured by the fact that while in 1950-51, the number of Primary schools was 14,788 with 14,16,526 students, the number of schools in 1953-54 was 16,954 with 17,06,191 schools.

While in 1950-51, the number of Social Education centres was 514 with 26,383 persons attending them, in 1953-54, the number stood at 1,616 with 85,493 persons attending.

Twelve Basic Training Schools with a capacity for 600 students were functioning in December 1954. Up to 1953-54, 1,696 teachers

were trained. During the first Five-Year Plan period 150 Basic Training Schools are proposed to be set up. With a view to introducing free junior basic education, existing Primary Schools are being converted into Junior Basic Schools and new Junior Basic Schools are being set up. Up to 1953-54, 186 Junior Basic Schools have been set up, as against a target of 554 for the Plan period.

With the object of spreading women's education in both rural and urban areas, 14 new Girls' High Schools—one in each district—have already been established. Three colleges for women have also been established during the Plan period.

From March, 1951 to March 1954, 106 colleges were provided with grants under the scheme of improvement of teaching of science.

Financial assistance is also made available to the educational institutions engaged in valuable research or social-welfare work. The scheme was put in operation in 1953-54 and grants have already been provided to the Indian Association for the Cultivation of Science, All-India Institute of Social Welfare and Business Management and the Ramkrishna Mission.

For the improvement of Engineering Colleges, the Bengal Engineering College, Shibpur and the College of Engineering and Technology, Jadavpur, 24-Parganas, are receiving financial assistance from the State Government. There is a proposal to start seven Engineering Schools for diploma courses on the recommendation of the All-India Council for Technical Education.

To remove mass illiteracy the scheme for Social (Adult) Education has been taken up. According to the Plan, 1,500 Social (Adult) Education centres are proposed to be established during the Plan period. Up to the end of 1954 804 centres have been set up. Over 600 all-wave radio sets have been installed in these centres, public libraries, schools and colleges. Four mobile units with audio-visual aids are operating in the rural areas. Besides, the State Government have also undertaken schemes for increasing efficiency of Primary schools inspection, schemes for sending students abroad for higher studies, establishment of Technical High Schools and the reorganisation of Goenka College of Commerce and Business Administration.

VISIT SOUTH INDIA AND SEE

BADAMI

— famous for Jain excavations and cave temples of the 6th century A.D.

BIJAPUR

— for the Gol Gumbaz, a perfect whispering gallery and the second largest dome in the world.

CHIDAMBARAM

— the famous temple dedicated to Nataraja or Siva in His aspect as the Cosmic Dancer.

COURTALLAM

(Via Tenkashi)

— well-known for its waterfalls. A famous bathing place and health resort.

HUMPI

(Vijayanagar)

— Marvellous ruins of the old capital of the Never-to-be-forgotten Hindu Empire, Vijayanagar.

KODAIKANAL

— the charming hill station near Madura.

MADURA

— capital of the Ancient Pandya Kings, noted for its great Meenakshi temple.

MYSORE

— the city of lights. The enchanting Brindavan Gardens are only ten miles from Mysore.

OOTACAMUND

— the queen of hill stations in India.

RAMESWARAM

— for a holy bath and its famous temple.

TIRUPATI

— the seat of the Lord Venkateswara or Balaji. Here every day is a festival day.

TRICHINOPOLY

— noted for its shrines at Srirangam and Tiruvanaikaval.

TRIVANDRUM

— for its famous art gallery, museum and zoo.

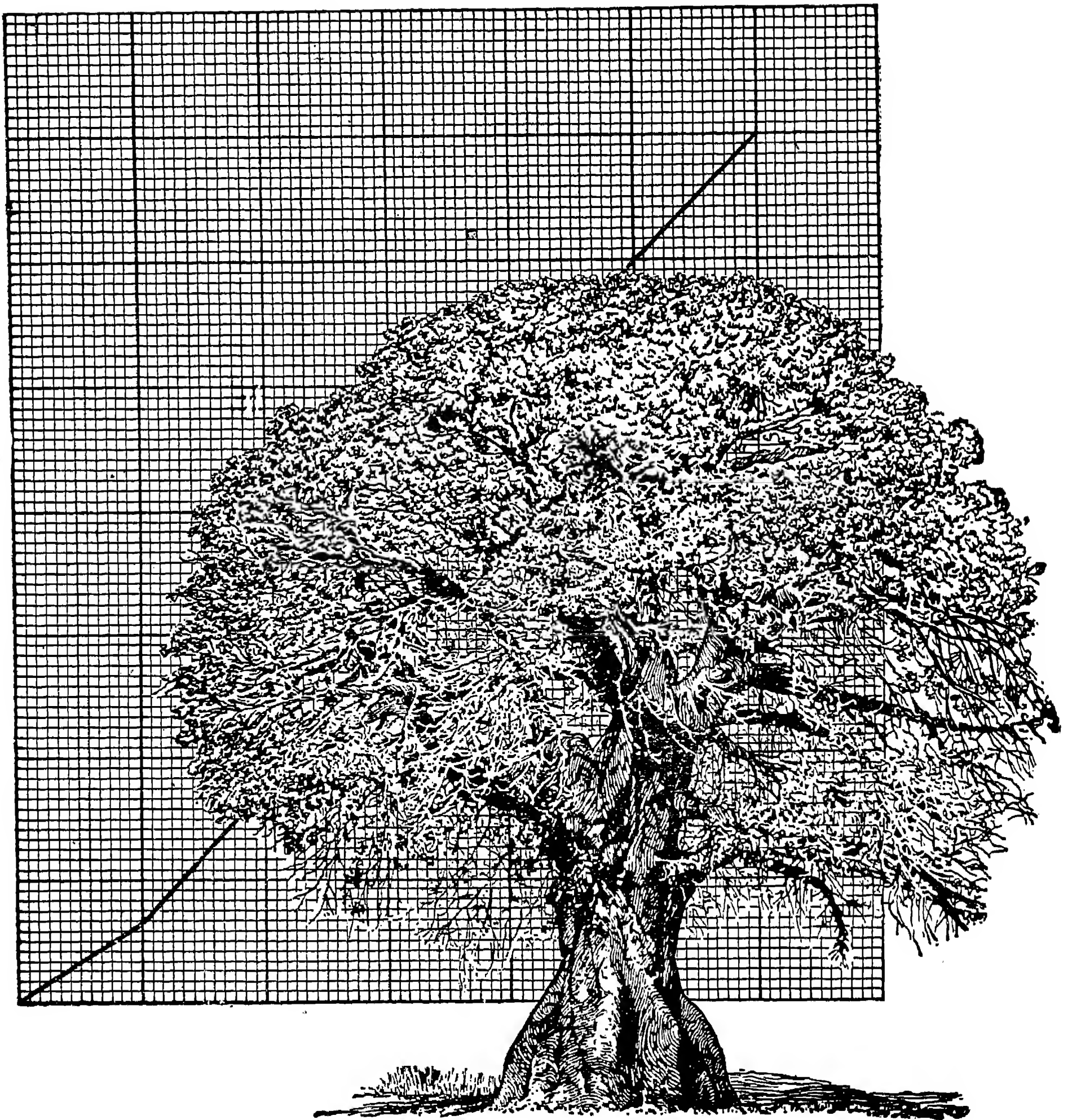
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the sturdy growth of a mighty tree ...

is symbolic of our nation's progress. Rooted in her native soil, maintained by the endeavours of her people, India's chart of industrial and agricultural progress has soared to encouraging heights within a short space of time. We take pride in this progress achieved not by the talents of a few individuals but by the concerted efforts of an united people.



**MAHINDRA AND MAHINDRA
LIMITED**

BOMBAY • CALCUTTA • DELHI • MADRAS

LAND REFORMS

The problem of agricultural improvement in India is not a simple one. Its vastness and complexity are a challenge to our reforming genius and practical wisdom. The farms of our peasantry are small and fragmented, tenants are insecure and pay exorbitant rents, credit is usurious, savings are meagre and agricultural productivity much below the optimum. Obviously, therefore, the standard of our peasants cannot rise until a change in the land system supplies the essential economic basis of a more efficient peasant farming. The Agra meeting of the AICC in July, 1953, as also the Kalyani Session of the Indian National Congress in January, 1954, stressed the importance of accelerating the pace of agrarian reforms so as to reach the goal of a Welfare State. Happily, the Congress, and its Governments in the States and at the Centre, are now committed to a full-fledged policy of land reforms, and the magnitude and sweep of our current land reform measures are indicative of a far-reaching social revolution that has few parallels in world history.

Ownership rights of the landlords under the zamindari system were morally and legally dubious. Naturally, therefore, the abolition of zamindari and all other intermediaries between the State and the tiller has been the starting point of Congress land legislations in the post-Independence period. By and large, the Congress has done away with all intermediaries through peaceful and constitutional methods, and the last act in the drama was the acquisition of zamindari rights in West Bengal by the State on April 15, 1955. However, the Congress has always proclaimed that abolition of intermediary interests alone will not solve the multifarious problems of our peasantry, and so, it is now making vigorous efforts to freeze existing landowners and their right to resumption for personal cultivation, to reduce rents, to fix ceilings on holdings and to introduce the co-operative method in the various processes of agriculture.

Simultaneously with land reforms legislations, Acharya Vinoba Bhave's unique Bhoodan movement is wending its humanizing way in and out of India's countless villages, blessing beneficiaries and donors alike.

Let us now assess the progress of land reforms in the various States.

The two basic objectives of land reforms in India, as laid down by the Planning Commission, are social justice for the real tiller of the soil by securing him the permanent rights in land and a fair reward for his labour, and economic development and increased production from land. Apart from the abolition of zamindari and other types of intermediaries, the other measures recommended by the Planning Commission towards the attainment of social justice include: (i) tenancy reforms designed for reduction of rents to $1\frac{1}{4}$ th or $1\frac{1}{5}$ th of the produce, granting tenants permanent rights subject to the landlord's right to resume a minimum holding for his personal cultivation within a limited time, and enabling tenants to acquire ownership of their lands on payment of compensation to the landlord spread over a number of years; and (ii) fixation of ceilings on land holdings. With regard to increased production from land, the Commission recommends re-organisation of agriculture, including consolidation of holdings, prevention of fragmentation and organisation of co-operative village management and co-operative farming. The eighth year of freedom witnessed substantial progress in all these directions.

INTERMEDIARIES GO

Abolition of intermediaries has been fully or substantially implemented in the States of Bombay, Madras, Andhra, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, Uttar Pradesh, West Bengal, Hyderabad, Madhya Bharat, PEPSU, Saurashtra, Bhopal, Vindhya Pradesh and Delhi. In Assam, notices have been issued for the resumption of the permanently settled estates of Goalpara district with effect from April 16, 1955. In Bihar, the position up to December 31, 1954 was that all zamindaries in 8 out of 17 districts were taken over by the Government under the Bihar Land Reforms Act. All zamindaries in Orissa excepting two and a few *Kherpos* zamindaries in the Sundergarh district have been abolished. The extra revenue from the intermediaries so far abolished is about Rs. 120 lakhs and that of the remaining intermediaries is about Rs. 20 lakhs. In Rajasthan, all settled as well as unsettled Jagirs with an annual rental income of Rs. 200 and above, have been resumed in the territories of former Rajasthan. All Jagir lands in areas commanded by Bhakra-Nangal project have been resumed. In other areas only settled Jagirs with an income exceeding Rs. 1,000 have been resumed. The Mysore *Inams* Abolition Bill has recently been assented to by the President. The Central Committee advised, and the State Government have agreed, that the legislation will be amended to provide for confer

ment of security of tenure and fixation of fair rents for all tenants of *inamdars*.

TENANCY REFORMS

In the direction of tenancy reforms, measures taken in different States vary. In Uttar Pradesh and Delhi legislation enabling all persons in cultivating possession to retain their lands and acquire ownership has been adopted. In Madhya Bharat, all sub-tenants in 'Jagirdari' and 'Zamindari' areas have been given the right to ownership. With a number of variations in each State, the recommendations of the Planning Commission regarding the landlord's right to resume a limited area for his personal cultivation, the conferment of security of tenure upon tenants in non-resumable areas and the right to purchase ownership rights have been adopted in the States of Bombay, Hyderabad, Punjab, PEPSU, Saurashtra, Himachal Pradesh and Kutch. The Orissa Tenants Relief Act, 1955 provides for resumption of an area not exceeding 7 standard acres (14 unirrigated acres). The Bill has been assented to by the President on an assurance from the State Government that the Act will be amended to provide for a minimum holding of five standard acres for each tenant. The Punjab Government have been recently advised by the Central Land Reforms Committee to provide that resumption shall be permitted for personal cultivation only, and that no tenant shall be ejected from a minimum area of 5 standard acres unless he is allotted alternative land. A provision to this effect is being incorporated in the Amendment Bill. In Hyderabad, a landlord is entitled to resume at least one basic holding even if the tenant is rendered wholly landless. In PEPSU, a landlord is entitled to resume half the area with a minimum of 10 standard acres and a maximum of 30 standard acres. In Madhya Bharat and Bhopal, the ejectment of tenants and sub-tenants has been temporarily stayed. In Andhra and Madras, the tenants and sub-tenants are generally unprotected and are liable to ejectment at the will of the landlord. In Tanjore district, the tenants of owners of six acres or more have been given security of tenure for five years, the period expiring in 1957; in South Kanara, the ejectment of tenants has been temporarily stayed. In Saurashtra, all tenants (other than tenants in the ryotwari area) have generally become owners. The draft Bill to amend the Bombay Tenancy and Agricultural Lands Act envisages that with effect from April 1, 1957, every tenant whether permanent, protected or otherwise, shall be deemed to have purchased from the landlord the land held by him as a tenant.

CEILINGS ON HOLDINGS

The Planning Commission's recommendations in respect of ceilings on holdings are : (i) there should be a limit to future acqui-

sition of land; (ii) there should be an absolute limit to the land which any individual may hold; this limit should be fixed by each State having regard to its own agrarian history and its present problems, and only after a census of land holdings has been taken; and (iii) as an interim measure, each State should enact land management legislation prescribing the standard of cultivation and the obligations to be observed by all landlords setting up the necessary machinery, taking over the farms above a certain limit provided that their break-up would not lead to a fall in production, and settlement of landless agricultural workers in co-operative groups or otherwise.

So far, a ceiling has been placed on existing holdings only in West Bengal and Kashmir. Kashmir's ceiling is $22\frac{3}{4}$ acres and land in excess has been transferred to the ownership of the cultivator without any compensation. In West Bengal, only 33 acres are allowed under the Estates Acquisition Act. Madhya Bharat (50 acres of dry land), Hyderabad (3 family holdings), Saurashtra (3 economic holdings), Delhi (30 standard acres) and Uttar Pradesh (30 acres) have prescribed limits for future acquisition of lands, the limits being shown within brackets. In Travancore-Cochin, a Bill restricting the area of land that an individual may hold has recently been introduced in the State legislature. The draft Bill to amend the Bombay Tenancy Act fixes the ceiling on holdings at 48 acres of *Jirayat* land (24 acres of seasonally irrigated land) or 12 acres of perennially irrigated land.

The question of putting an absolute ceiling on holdings has, perhaps, to await the completion of the Land Census. All the States are agreeable to conduct the Census, but some of them have pointed out certain difficulties regarding details. In order to simplify and expedite the process, a conference of principal officers responsible for work pertaining to Land Census in the various States was held in November, 1954, and the Census may now be expected to be completed by the end of this year. The progress of census in the country as a whole is satisfactory. However, Hyderabad seems to be the pioneer in this direction. To Hyderabad again goes the credit of being the first State to provide for regulating the standard of efficiency in cultivation and management of land, and assumption of holdings in case of failure to maintain the prescribed standards. In Himachal Pradesh, provisions have been made on the lines of Hyderabad empowering the State Government to regulate standards of cultivation and management of holdings of 30 acres or more in district Chamba and assessed to Rs. 125 land revenue in other districts and, on failure to maintain these standards, to assume their management. In the Punjab, the State legislature has recently **passed** a Bill which gives the State Government the power to take

over lands in excess of 30 standard acres (50 standard acres in case of displaced persons) for resettlement of tenants ejected or to be ejected to provide land for cultivation of owners. The Bihar Government have also under consideration a proposal to enact land management legislation which will be applied to holdings of 30 acres in the plains and 50 acres in the plateau region.

PAYMENT OF COMPENSATION

By far the greatest difficulty in the way of a painless transition to the new agrarian order is the huge amount of compensation payment involved in the zamindari abolition programme. With the exception of Kashmir, all the States are abolishing intermediaries on payment of compensation prescribed by law. The total estimated amount of compensation payable by the State Governments comes to about Rs. 370.4 crores, besides rehabilitation grants amounting to Rs. 79.9 crores. U. P. and Bihar are the two States which carry the highest liability and their combined share comes to nearly 70 per cent of the whole amount (Bihar Rs. 160 crores and U. P. Rs. 150 crores). Madhya Pradesh and Saurashtra have, however, so designed their land reform laws that the schemes of payment of compensation are self-sufficient involving no additional burden on the State treasury.

Generally, there will be a net additional increase in State revenues as a result of the abolition of intermediaries due to the difference between the rental assets and the present land revenue. But during the period in which instalment of compensation will be payable, there may be a strain on State finances. There is, thus, the case for so evolving a graduated rate of payment that the cultivators are spared the hardship of finding large sums of money to acquire land. Kashmir's example in this direction is rather revolutionary—the principle of compensation being completely discarded there.

Even if a satisfactory solution to the problem of payment of compensation is found, the economic problem of a precarious man-land ratio will persist. It will perhaps get worse as the population increases. In the context of a rigid occupational structure, this would adversely affect farm productivity. The way out is to strike a balance between the twin objectives of social justice and economic use of land. The Planning Commission found a balance in the shape of co-operative management of land in the villages. Co-operative management of land for higher productivity, however, requires certain supplementary measures, such as prevention of fragmentation and sub-division of land and consolidation of

uneconomic units into economic ones. The Labour Ministry's recent survey of the holdings of 60,000 cultivating families revealed that the average size of holdings in India is barely 7.5 acres, and 59 per cent of them are even smaller than 5 acres. The report of the survey points out that the economic units of holdings for different States will depend upon the differing local conditions. The findings of the Land Survey will also throw some necessary light on this matter.

CONSOLIDATION DRIVE

The legislation for the consolidation of holdings at present in force in Bombay, Punjab, Orissa and PEPSU empowers the State Governments to lay down limits below which the size of a field or fields may not be reduced as a result of partition. So far consolidation work has been taken up in the States of Bombay, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, U.P., PEPSU and Delhi, of which U.P. and Bombay have gone ahead of others. In Bombay, schemes of consolidation of holdings have been completed in 925 villages covering an area of 13.6 lakh acres. About 16.0 lakh acres or 1,600 villages will be consolidated during 1954-55. In the Punjab, 33.81 lakh acres are reported to have been consolidated from 1st April, 1951 to 30th September, 1954. Altogether 43 lakh acres have been consolidated so far; the target fixed for the Plan period (1951-56) being 80.00 lakh acres. In U. P. consolidation work was carried out in 4.64 lakh acres (6,464 villages) up to 1947 under the U.P. Consolidation of Holdings Act 1939. Under the new Act, consolidation has been started in one tehsil each of 2 selected districts and it is proposed to extend it during the next financial year to at least half of the State excluding the five hills districts. The work is proposed to be completed in the whole of the State by the end of the second Five-Year Plan. PEPSU has so far incurred an expenditure of Rs. 20.37 lakhs on the consolidation operations in the State out of the total provision of Rs. 30 lakhs in the Plan. Consolidation operation was in progress in 457 villages, comprising 11.3 lakh acres during 1953-54. In Delhi, 94 villages comprising an area of 90,924 acres were consolidated during 1951-52 and 1952-53. Consolidation during 1953-54 was in progress in 57,822 acres (66 villages).

Although the main purpose of consolidation is the reduction of the number of separate fields, the process provides an opportunity for replanning of village land for common use and public utility. The Punjab Government have decided that land should be compulsorily reserved for common purposes at a graduated scale of 5 to 50 acres in all villages with an area exceeding 150 acres irrespective of whether *Shamlat Deh* exists or not. The U.P. Government also propose to use the opportunity offered by their programme of

consolidation of holdings to create productive capital assets for the village community.

CO-OPERATIVE FARMING

Increased productivity and economic farming in a country like ours, where land is scarce and labour abundant, are inescapably tied up with the work of co-operative farming. Consolidation by co-operative societies has been carried out in the States of Punjab and U.P. and to some extent in Kashmir, Delhi and Madras. Special provision for the consolidation of holdings have been incorporated in the Tenancy Acts of Orissa, Hyderabad and Ajmer. In Bombay, there were as many as 267 co-operative farming societies on 30th September, 1954 covering an area of 68,739 acres of land and having a membership of 9,432. Madras's land colonisation societies can be regarded as examples of co-operative farming of the type of co-operative tenant farming societies. The joint cultivation of sugarcane attempted in Bihar is also an example of co-operative farming in this State. In Andhra there are at present 23 co-operative land colonisation societies. Eleven collective farming societies have been registered in Saurashtra so far, of which 3 have already started working. There are five societies in Bhopal with a total membership of 124, covering an area of 2,500 acres of land, and having a working capital of over Rs. 2 lakhs. The State Government is encouraging the formation of these societies by granting them various facilities, financial and otherwise. So far as the remaining States are concerned very little has in actual practice been achieved in the field of co-operative farming, though provisions have been made in a number of States for giving various facilities to such societies in the form of granting limited subsidies for purchase of seeds, manures and implements, remission of land revenue during the first two or three years, grants of long-term loans at concessional rates, etc.

The difficulties of organising co-operative farming are well known. The attachment of the peasantry to the land, the suspicion of innovations, disputes and dissensions among members and inability to work together constitute formidable obstacles. The Government of India have recently addressed a letter to State Governments on the subject once again, pointing out that there is a provision of Rs. 40 lakhs in the Plan for carrying experiments in co-operative farming in the different States. It may now be hoped that the State Governments will fully utilise the fund, thus made available, in carrying experiments in co-operative farming.

It would be clear from the foregoing account that believing as the Congress does in the peaceful transformation towards a Welfare

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It would be clear from the foregoing account that believing as the Congress does in the peaceful transformation towards a Welfare

State, its Governments in the States and at the Centre have been giving more and more attention to the question of land reform. In order to expedite the implementation of the various land reform measures, the Planning Sub-Committee of the Congress recently appointed a high level Land Reforms Committee, consisting of Shri G. L. Nanda, Convener, Shri G. B. Pant, Shri Morarji Desai and Shri H. D. Malaviya, Secretary, Economic and Political Research Department, A.-I.C.C. Shri Malaviya was to be in the Committee as a representative from the A.-I.C.C. Office. The Committee, it was decided, should deal with three aspects of the problem, namely, (1) the law; (2) the machinery which had been set up to implement the law, and (3) the actual working of the same with the attendant results. The Committee met at Berhampore during the A.-I.C.C. meeting in May, 1955, and reached important decisions regarding its future course of action. Almost simultaneously, the National Planning Commission also appointed a Land Reforms Panel, consisting of Shri Shriman Narayan, Dr. R. K. Mukherji, Prof. J. J. Anjaria, Prof. Dantawala, Shri H. D. Malaviya and others. For a thorough study of the different aspects of land reforms, the Committee was divided into four sub-committees. The members of the sub-committees are now touring all over the country to gather first-hand knowledge of local problems and will soon make their recommendations.

Acharya Vinoba Bhave's *Bhoodan* mission is also gradually assuming the proportions of a 'jungle fire'. The frail ascetic has already walked more than 13,000 miles, acquiring over 4 million acres of land as gifts from about 3,00,000 people. Pradesh and District Congress Committees are now taking active steps to intensify the movement. *Bhoodan Kranti* week was observed all over India from April 13 to 18, 1955, in which Congress workers undertook walking tours and collected land and other gifts. More important than acres, however, is the psychological atmosphere that *Bhoodan* has brought about. All land by all the holders of an Adivasi village in Orissa were donated when Acharya Vinoba Bhave was touring Orissa. Subsequently more than 100 whole villages were received as donation from the Orissa district. The Sarvodaya Conference held at Puri in April, 1955, which was attended by the country's leading personalities also revealed the increasing strength of the *Bhoodan* movement.

India's effort to solve her gigantic land problem through a peaceful revolution is now engaging world-wide attention. Only recently, a reputed international journal observed: "Indian land is going to the man who tills it on a scale the world have never before seen, and by peaceful means..."

ALL-INDIA FIGURES OF BHOODAN

(Up to May 1955)

	Acres received	Number of gift deeds	Acres dis- tributed	Number of families benefited
Bihar	23,30,554.99	2,89,515	21,123	11,364
West Bengal	9,731.95	4,738	1,167.54	957
Punjab & PEPSU	12,650	3,046	325	66
Hyderabad	1,06,898	4,010	32,019	6,862
Mysore	6,680.28 $\frac{3}{4}$	2,424	—	—
Vindhya Pradesh	6,198	1,209	650	255
Uttar Pradesh	5,42,233.85	18,907	90,439	27,870
Rajasthan	3,45,816	57,814	7,762	1,511
Utkal	1,41,989.62 $\frac{1}{2}$	59,325	3,081.78 $\frac{1}{2}$	749
Madhya Pradesh	99,237.41	20,097	34,180.41	5,692
Madhya Bharat	51,987	5,014	311	—
Saurashtra	41,000	15,000	1,500	—
Gujrat	37,507	8,426	3,235	1,011
Tamil Nad	32,467	5,865	530	161
Andhra	21,411	692	16	38
Kerala	28,113	1,200	—	—
Maharashtra	28,000	4,500	1,001	—
Delhi	9,245	249	90	25
Karnatak	2,803	538	—	—
Himachal Pradesh	2,025	66	—	—
Assam	1,950	—	—	—
Bombay	123	6	—	—
Total	37,58,692.11 $\frac{1}{4}$	5,02,641	1,97,430.66 $\frac{1}{2}$	56,561

Note :—In Utkal as many as 230 entire villages have been given in Dan.

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CHAPTER XII

TRANSPORT AND COMMUNICATIONS

Transport and Communications today occupy the most important place in all schemes of national development. They not only increase the place value of things but also add to the material wealth of the country. Their social impact is by no means small. Civilization and education travel to the remotest corner with the development of transport and communications. While India possesses a fairly good system of transport and communications the Government is aware of the vast improvements that should still be made. Steps are therefore being taken to intensify the programme of construction of national highways and of the development of Railways, Aviation, Posts and Telegraphs, etc.

RAILWAYS

The administration of the Indian Railways during the 8th year since Independence continued to show progressive improvement in all aspects of Railway working.

Traffic.—According to the preliminary estimates of the traffic handled during the year ended 31st March, 1955, the volume of passenger traffic increased by about 4·6 per cent over the previous year and that of the revenue-earning goods traffic by about 5·2 per cent. The total goods loadings for the period August, 1954 to May, 1955 was over 7 per cent more both on the broad and metre gauges than the loadings during the corresponding period of the previous year. The average daily coal loadings and the transshipment performance was also much improved.

Railways were fully alive to the need for the provision of adequate transport facilities in keeping with increasing demands. Among the various steps taken to improve availability of transport, mention may be made of the rationalization of transport of traffic, adjustments in the routing of traffic and other modifications in the method of working, such as, augmentation of the transshipment capacity at a number of points, increase in capacity of certain sections and speeding of long distance goods trains. The Efficiency Bureau set up in the Board suggested measures for improvement of such aspects of operation as effective utilization of wagons, etc.

Financial Results.—According to the latest information available the financial results of the Indian Railways for 1954-55 are expected to be on the whole satisfactory. As a result of improvement in the

volume of traffic, the revised estimate of gross traffic receipts for the year 1954-55 is Rs. 8.51 crores more than the previous year. The working expenses for the year inclusive of Appropriation to Depreciation Reserve Fund are expected to be Rs. 1.20 crores more. After taking into account the miscellaneous expenditure and the payment of dividend to General Revenues, the surplus for the year 1954-55 is placed at Rs. 6.57 crores as against Rs. 2.56 crores accrued in the year 1953-54. The balances in the Railway funds, viz., Depreciation Reserve Fund, Railway Reserve Fund and Development Fund, as anticipated on 31st March, 1955, amount to Rs. 156.67 crores as against Rs. 170.59 crores on 31st March, 1954.

Railway Plan.—A sum of Rs. 400 crores was allotted to the Railways for expenditure on rolling-stock, machinery, track, bridges and other structural engineering works, etc., during the first Five-Year Plan period. The expenditure is expected to exceed this amount by about Rs. 18 crores. The scale of expenditure from year to year may be seen from the following table.

Details of Railway Expenditure in the Planned Period.

		(in crores of rupees)
1951-52 (actuals)	..	Rs. 70.86
1952-53 (")	..	" 60.18
1953-54 (")	..	" 64.21
1954-55 (Revised)	..	" 95.60
1955-56 (Budget estimates)	..	" 126.68
		<hr/>
Total	..	Rs. 417.53
		<hr/>

During the year, a Revised Convention for the separation of Railway Finance from the General Finance was adopted by the Parliament, introducing certain important changes in the financial procedure and some refinements in respect of the allocation of expenditure between Capital, Depreciation Reserve Fund, Development Fund and Open Line Revenue Works.

Changes In Rates And Fares.—Having regard to the country's economy as a whole on the one hand and the needs of the Railway with their increasing commitments on the other, certain changes in rates and fares were introduced from 1-4-55. To afford relief to long distance passengers, telescopic basis of passenger fares have been introduced, but care has been taken to ensure that third class passengers travelling up to 50 miles by ordinary trains are not adversely affected. Substantial new concessions in the shape of reduced fares, reduction in detention charges, etc., have also been

introduced to encourage large parties of students and farmers to travel by special trains.

New Works And Projects.—Amongst the new lines under construction, the Chunar-Robertsganj line, the Rajkot Town-Rajkot Junction realignment, the Murliganj-Madhepura and the Gandhidham-Kandla lines were opened for traffic. In addition to these, the construction of the following new lines aggregating 405 miles is in progress:—

- (a) Champa-Korba Coalfields Railway;
- (b) Pathankot-Madhampur;
- (c) Gop-Katkola;
- (d) Khandwa-Hingoli;
- (e) Quilon-Ernakulam;
- (f) Fatehpur-Churu; and
- (g) Raniwara-Bhiladi.

The following dismantled lines have been restored during 1954-55:—

- (a) Angadipuram-Nilambur (Southern Railway).
- (b) Unao-Madhoganj (Northern Railway).
- (c) Usilampatti-Bodinayakanur (Southern Railway).
- (d) Nagrota-Jogindernagar (Northern Railway).
- (e) Bhagalpur-Mandar Hill (Eastern Railway).
- (f) Sultanpur-Zafarabad (Northern Railway).

The electrification of the Calcutta Suburban services has been given high priority and the first sub-phase of electrification has been sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 11.84 crores and preliminary work has been taken in hand. The scheme of extending electrification from Tambaram to Villupuram on the Southern Railway, costing Rs. 3.3 crores has also been approved.

The following important works intended for augmenting line capacity have been programmed to be undertaken on the various Railways during the year:—

- (1) Doubling of the line between Rourkela and Manoharpur on the Eastern Railway.
- (2) Increase in the line capacity of Madras-Bangalore Section of the Southern Railway.
- (3) Remodelling of yard at Asarva, Western Railway.
- (4) Remodelling of yard at Nandurbar, Western Railway.
- (5) Remodelling of yard at Phulera, Western Railway.
- (6) Remodelling of station yard at Allahabad, Northern Railway.

- (7) Remodelling of yard at Sabarmati and doubling of Ahmedabad-Kalol Section, Western Railway.

Rehabilitation Of Railway Assets.—From April, 1954 to the end of March, 1955, 328 locomotives were placed on line, of which 90 were turned out in Chittaranjan Locomotive Works, 45 in TELCO Works and 193 were imported from abroad. During the same period, 970 coaches were placed on line, of which 51 were imported and the rest produced in Railway Workshops and Hindustan Aircraft Ltd. As regards wagons, 14,594 were placed on line, of which 10,689 were produced within the country and 3,905 imported from abroad. The provision made for rolling-stock reflects a heavier programme for procurement than has been usual in the past. On 31st March, 1955, 865 locomotives, 611 coaches and 24,774 wagons were on order against bulk orders.

Passenger Amenities.—The Government are paying sustained attention to the provision of adequate passenger amenities on Indian Railways. A special officer of the status of Deputy General Manager, with the sole object of ensuring a minimum standard of amenities to the travelling public has been appointed at the headquarters of each Railway. Third class sleeping coaches have been recently provided on six trains over the broad gauge and four trains over the metre gauge lines. Dining cars have been thrown open to all classes of passengers and the distinction in regard to exits at stations as for third class and for other classes has been removed. Similarly, use of retiring rooms is no longer confined exclusively to the upper class passengers. The menu and price of meals in refreshment rooms were standardized, the price generally being lower than what was previously being charged. Plans are also afoot to extend departmental catering to Railways where it does not exist at present, to enable this service to set an example to contract catering establishments.

With the available resources, efforts to reduce overcrowding in trains were also continued by providing additional trains or by extending or strengthening the existing trains.

Certain minimum amenities, such as waiting halls, *pucca* platform surface, suitable arrangements for lighting, planting of shady trees, improved type latrines, etc., are being provided gradually at all stations. The more important station buildings are being remodelled.

Staff Relations.—The improvement of labour relations and promotion of Labour Welfare are constantly engaging the attention of the Government who stand committed to a policy of continually improving the conditions of Railway labour. As against Rs. 10.04

crores provided for the year ending 31-3-55, a sum of Rs. 10.14 crores has been provided for the year ending 31-3-56 for staff amenities, out of which more than Rs. 4 crores are to be spent on the provision of quarters for non-gazetted staff or the improvement of existing ones and over Rs. 3 crores in the provision of new hospitals and by way of medical expenses and the provision of health services for Railway staff.

NATIONAL HIGHWAYS, ROAD TRANSPORT AND SHIPPING

According to the report of the activities of the Ministry of Transport for 1954-55, the progress of the development of national highways in India has been steady and satisfactory. Against the provision of Rs. 12.80 crores made in the Plan for the development of national highways an expenditure of Rs. 18.92 crores will have been incurred on 340 miles of new sections (missing links) of national highways, 80 miles of new six feet wide tracks in Himachal Pradesh on the Hindusthan-Tibet National Highway and the improvement of 2,670 miles of existing sections of national highways. The construction of 25 major bridges was completed up to the end of December, 1954.

In May, 1954, a programme estimated to cost about Rs. 20 crores was approved and grants offered to State Governments against a provision of Rs. 10 crores made in the Central Sector of the Five-Year Plan for the development of roads of inter-State or economic importance. The programme envisages the construction of about 1,400 miles of new roads, ten major bridges, and the improvement of about 3,000 miles of existing roads in the various States during the four-year period from 1954-55 to 1957-58. As regards the development of roads other than national highways in Part C and Part D States, Sikkim and the N.E.F. Agency, the physical achievements up to the end of December, 1954, were the construction of 832 miles of new roads, of about 900 miles of 2 to 6 feet wide tracks in Himachal Pradesh, of 100 miles of bridle path in the N.E.F.A. and the improvement of about 560 miles of existing roads.

The Transport Advisory Council at its meeting held in November, 1954, recommended that double taxation of motor vehicles by different States should be abolished, freer movement of private carriers should be permitted and that restrictions on inter-State traffic should be relaxed. The draft of the Bill to amend the Motor Vehicles Act, 1939, which was almost ready for introduction, is being reviewed in the light of recent judicial pronouncements.

The main harbour works at Kandla are in progress and the Bunder at the new site was to be opened for traffic by 1st April,

1955. The improvement projects planned for the major ports of Calcutta, Bombay, Madras and Cochin are in varying stages of completion. The approved programme of improvement of the minor ports is being implemented by the State Governments concerned.

The Indian Shipping Companies continued to make progress in the matter of expansion and modernisation of their fleets. Indian tonnage, which at the beginning of 1954 was 4,33,000, stood at 4,60,000 at the end of December, 1954. The Transport Ministry has decided in principle to acquire on Government account a nucleus fleet of two medium sized tankers for commercial operation in the coastal trade. Technical details connected with the acquisition of the tankers are now under examination.

Three regional offices have been set up at Bombay, Tuticorin and Masulipatam to organise the sailing vessels industry. It is proposed to incorporate provisions of the draft Bill for the regulation of sailing vessels and traffic under sails in the Consolidated Indian Merchants Shipping Act which is under revision.

The Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board held two meetings during 1954-55. The drawings and specifications of the craft to be used for the project have been received from Holland and steps are being taken to call for tenders for their construction in India. Provision has been included in the 1955-56 budget for a contribution of Rs. 2 lakhs for the workings of the Ganga-Brahmaputra Water Transport Board and Rs. 26 lakhs for the purchase of capital equipment required for the pilot project. Provision has also been made for financial assistance to the extent of Rs. 3 lakhs for the development of inland water transport in South India.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS

As a sequel to the decision taken in the 1953 meeting of the Executive and Liaison Committee of the Universal Postal Union, a meeting of Sub-Commission was held in New Delhi from 30th September, 1954, to 9th October, 1954. The Sub-Commission prepared a draft Telegraphic Code with the object of reducing the expenses on telegrams exchanged on international postal matters between the Postal Administrations of the Union countries. Besides India, Japan, Pakistan and Syria were the other members constituting the Sub-Commission.

Regarding inland post, the concession of sending money orders and purchasing Indian Postal Orders without payment of commis-

sion by the troops serving in the Jammu and Kashmir Field Post Offices had been further extended up to 31st March, 1955.

The increase to Rs. 2,500 of the limit up to which gold and bullion can be sent by insured post was also further extended up to 31st June, 1955. Arrangements were made to exchange mails with the Indian Custodian Forces functioning in Viet Nam, Cambodia and Laos.

A cheaper service for parcels was provided to the U.S.A. by direct steamers with effect from the 15th August, 1954. A regular bilateral agreement for regulating the parcel service with that country has also been signed.

In view of the situation in Portuguese India, certain restrictions were imposed on the Postal Services with that area. Due to the *de facto* transfer of the French Indian Establishments to the Indian Union, the French Indian Post Offices were closed with effect from 1st of November, 1954 and the Indian P. & T. has taken over complete responsibility for running the P. & T. system in those places.

Postal services with regard to insured letters and boxes were resumed with French Guiana, Guadelpole and Martinique and services with regard to insured letters, boxes and parcels were resumed with Pakistan. Parcel service was resumed with Tripolitania (Libya).

With effect from the 17th of August, 1954, second class mails and parcels exchange between Kathmandu and Post Offices in India are given limited air-lift between Patna and Kathmandu at concessional rates of air surcharge.

At the request of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board, arrangements were made to sell Khadi Hundis through Post Offices from 23rd September, 1954 to 31st March, 1955.

Arrangements were also made to sell through post offices application forms for the payment of compensation to displaced persons by the Ministry of Rehabilitation.

The direct air parcel service which was in existence from India to several countries was extended to the German Federal Republic, Japan, Canada and Aden. With effect from the 1st October, 1954, Bhubaneswar is touched by the daily air service operating on Calcutta-Bhubaneswar-Visakhapatnam-Madras-Bangalore route. Mails for and from Bhubaneswar are now being conveyed by air wherever such conveyance provides expedition in delivery.

Between 1st April, 1954 and 31st December, 1954, 995 Rural and 60 Urban Post Offices were opened. From 1st January, 1955 to

31st March, 1955, another 2,325 Rural and 86 Urban Post Offices will have been opened. Moreover, between 1st April, 1950 and 31st October, 1954, 832 runners' lines in different rural circles comprising a total mileage of 16,775¼ miles have been replaced by motor services with a view to providing expeditious mail service in rural areas.

The Madras Mobile Post Office Van having been very much appreciated by the members of the public, seven New Mobile Post Office Vans have been sanctioned, 2 each at Bombay, Calcutta and Delhi and 1 at Nagpur. It has been decided to extend the urban mobile post office scheme to the remaining two cities connected by Night Air Mail, viz., Bombay and Calcutta, so that all the cities linked directly with night air mail service may be provided with uniform facility of late posting.

Savings Bank: From the beginning of the year 1955, the depositors of Post Office Savings Bank accounts standing at Calcutta, Bombay and Madras G.P.O.s and New Delhi H. O. were allowed to make two withdrawals a week from their accounts as against one withdrawal per week previously.

During the year, the Ministry of Finance introduced National Plan Certificates for sale through Post Offices. These certificates are in addition to the National Savings Certificates already on sale at the Post Offices.

The P. & T. Training Centre at Saharanpur opened in April, 1951 has been running very well and according to the Department's expectations. The system of training has been altered suitably to give intensive practical training to the operative staff and to instil in them the qualities of discipline, courtesy, punctuality, regularity, cleanliness and a spirit of service to the public.

During the year under review the Postal Department celebrated the Centenary of the first issue of India Postage Stamps which fell on October 1, 1954. The historic event was suitably commemorated.

A special postage stamp of 2-anna denomination commemorating the United Nations Day was brought out on the 24th October, 1954. On the occasion of the Fourth World Forestry Congress held at Dehra Dun during December, 1954, a special postage stamp in 2-anna denomination depicting the building of the Forest Research Institute, Dehra Dun, was brought out. The Five-Year Plan series of postage stamps in eighteen denominations was issued on January 26, 1955.

The pride of place in the year's activities goes to the India Postage Stamp Centenary Celebrations inaugurated by the Prime

Minister on the 1st October, 1954, in New Delhi. The principal feature of these celebrations was the International Philatelic Exhibition, in which, apart from the rich stamp collections of the Government of India, the exhibits received from 75 Postal Administrations and 68 private exhibitors and philatelic organisations were displayed.

180 new telegraph offices have been opened during the period 1st April, 1954, to 31st December, 1954. 70 more offices have been opened by March, 1955.

With effect from 19th October, 1954, photo-telegram service has been established between India and China.

The Indian Language Telegraph Service in Devnagari Script is now available in 615 post offices.

Telephones: The number of telephones including non-exchange telephones and telephones on licensed system rose to 2,34,177 by December, 1954. The total number of Public Call Offices in India also rose to 2,734 on 31st December, 1954.

The expansion of telephone systems requires advance planning of the local cable network for a 20-year period. Long-term cable plans for 13 stations have been completed during the year under review and those for 5 more are under finalisation.

Calcutta Automatisation: The work on the project for the automatisisation of the Calcutta Telephone System is progressing satisfactorily and the exchanges included in the second stage of the project were ready for service by May, 1955.

Wireless: Direct Radio Telephone service between India and Switzerland, Bahrein, Malay and Aden were opened up to the end of December, 1954.

As regards Inland Wireless, a Radio Telephone link between Belgaum and Karwar was established on 2nd December, 1954. A wireless telegraph service between Calcutta and Port Blair was introduced on 10th November, 1954.

The Tele-communication Research Centre will start functioning by the end of 1955. A meeting of the National Tele-communication Research and Development Advisory Committee was held on 8th October, 1954. Certain important technical problems requiring expert advice were discussed.

TOURIST TRAFFIC

39,333 foreign tourists visited India during 1954 as against 28,060 during 1953. New Tourist Offices have been opened in India at

Jaipur, Simla, Bangalore, Aurangabad, Ootacamund and Darjeeling. In 1955-56, it is proposed to open another tourist office at Bhubaneswar, the new Capital of Orissa.

A large variety of tourist information material, consisting of guides, pamphlets, folders, maps, posters, films and picture postcards, has been brought out. During the year under review, the Tourist Traffic Division participated in a number of important exhibitions in India and abroad. A conference of the State Government representatives was held towards the middle of December 1954. Ways and means of promoting and developing tourism in the country were considered, and a short-term plan for the development of over 80 centres all over the country has been drawn up.

CIVIL AVIATION

The Air India International Corporation has been making steady progress. The two Super Constellation aircraft Model 1049-C, for which order was placed by the Air India International Ltd. in 1952 were received during the year and were put on the India-U.K. route. With the Constellations thus released, new services were commenced on the routes Bombay-Madras-Singapore and Bombay-Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong. The Corporation had also placed an order for three Super Constellation aircraft Model 1940-E, which were expected to be delivered in 1955. On the delivery of these aircraft, Air India International proposed to expand their existing services by increasing their frequencies to U.K. from four flights a week to six flights a week with new halts at Beirut (Lebanon), Prague (Czechoslovakia) and Zurich (Switzerland). The airline has also plans to extend its Bombay-Calcutta-Bangkok-Hongkong service to Tokyo in the near future.

The Indian Airlines Corporation had been busy during the year under review with the integration of their workshops operations and organisation, the introduction of a uniform accounting system and the integration of the staff of the different companies.

In order to develop certain feeder services and replace their Dakota aircraft on some of their existing services the Corporation placed an order for 8 Heron aircraft, which were expected to be delivered in 1955. The question of placing orders for 5 large sized pressurised aircraft to replace the Dakotas on their major trunk routes is also under consideration.

The work relating to the assessment of compensation for the companies taken over by the two Corporations has been completed.

Necessary provision has been made in the budget for the grant of financial assistance to the two Corporations for the purchase of aircraft and for other items of capital expenditure.

Steady progress was maintained in the provision of ground facilities for the operation of air services. The aerodromes at Khumbhirgram and Rupsi were taken over from the Ministry of Defence with a view to providing adequate air traffic control and tele-communication facilities.

Some of the important works completed during the year include the strengthening of the runway at Gauhati, the extension of the North-West South-East Runway at Santa Cruz, the construction of an additional apron at Bagdogra, the installation of runway lighting at Dum Dum, Santa Cruz and Nagpur, and the provision of obstruction lights of the hill tops at Santa Cruz. Works which had been started during the previous year and which have been in progress or are nearing completion are, the provision of residential accommodation at Dum Dum, Santa Cruz, Madras, Gauhati, Agartala, and Chakulia; the construction of terminal buildings at Gauhati, Santa Cruz and Bagdogra; and the construction of Yellow Fever Hospitals at Dum Dum and Santa Cruz. New works started during the year or are proposed to be started shortly include the construction of residential accommodation at Raupur, Jharsuguda, Tiruchirappalli, Gauhati, Banaras, Gaya, Baroda, Bareilly, Safdarjung, Vijayawada, Jaipur, Kotah and Tezpur, the provision of ground lighting facilities at Palam, Agartala, Safdarjung, Gauhati, Bagdogra, Madras, Lucknow, Jaipur, Mangalore, Mohanbari, Balurghat, Gorakhpur, Coimbatore and Warangal; the construction of Yellow Fever Hospitals at Madras and Tiruchirappalli; and the construction of terminal buildings at Coimbatore, Mohanbari and Bhubaneswar.

A larger provision has been proposed for the Civil Aviation Department Capital Works during 1955-56 in order to implement schemes included in the Five-Year Plan and to achieve targets according to the schedule and to make up for the slower progress during the earlier years of the Plan. The new works to be undertaken include the construction of new aerodromes at Kandla, Udaipur and Chandigarh.

The air transport agreement concluded between India and the United States in 1946, terminated with effect from January 15, 1955. Pending the conclusion of a new agreement, two U.S. airlines, viz., Transworld Airlines and the Pan American World Airways System have been permitted to continue operating two-round trips per week to and through India each.

The conclusion of bilateral air agreements with Japan, Thailand, Iraq, Nepal and China is under consideration.

During the year under review the Civil Aviation Training Centre, Allahabad, conducted courses for the training of Pilots on

Dakotas (Commercial Courses), Aircraft Maintenance Engineers, Air Traffic Control Officers, Navigators, Radio Operators and Technicians and Refresher courses for the personnel of the Aeronautical Communication organisation. Besides these, a refresher course for Traffic Clerks of the Communication Organisation of Civil Aviation Department is also proposed to be started shortly. Each course will be of 8 weeks' duration.

During the year the eleven Flying Clubs in the country trained in all 122 'A' and 29 'B' licence pilots. Proposals for subsidising a flying club in the Andhra State and another in the Madhya Bharat State are under consideration. A special grant of Rs. 30,000 was made to the Delhi Flying Club to enable it to meet a part of its pressing outstanding liabilities. An interest free advance of Rs. 30,000 was also granted to this Club.

The gliding activities of the Indian Gliding Association, Poona, were taken over by the Government of India and a Departmental Gliding Centre was started from the 2nd April, 1954. The question of providing the Centre with a suitable gliderdome with all necessary facilities, like transport, water, electricity, a club house and hangar, etc., is under consideration. The Delhi Gliding Club continued to run satisfactorily.

To encourage gliding activities in the country, it is proposed to open two more gliding centres, one at the C.A.T.C., Allahabad and another at Bangalore from 1955.

METEOROLOGY

The India Meteorological Department continued as usual to provide weather information, forecasts and warnings to a large variety of users. On the scientific side also, it maintained its normal activities in Meteorology, Solar Physics, Geomagnetism, Seismology and allied geophysical subjects.

Two schemes of development were sanctioned during the year, the one for the expansion of the meteorological organisation in Assam and the N.-E. Frontier to meet the growing needs of this region for improved weather services for various purposes, and the other to establish 10 stations to measure upper winds by radio methods and also to increase the frequency of upper air temperature measurements, in order to help a better understanding and analysis of weather situations and to render greater assistance to high level flying. The implementation of these schemes was in progress. A storm detecting radar, which is of help in issuing warnings of local storms, was installed at the Calcutta Airport, while a Ceilometer for automatic recording of low cloud base both by day

and by night was installed at the Santa Cruz Airport at Bombay. These instruments are important aids to modern aircraft operation.

A pilot scheme for the dissemination of weather news to farmers through certain Community Project Centres was introduced in the Bombay State. The scheme will be extended to other areas if the pilot scheme proves successful. In connection with flood control projects, a scheme was drawn up for collecting rainfall and other weather data from unrepresented areas in the Eastern Himalayas. Hydrometeorological data of the catchments of various Indian rivers were collected and studied, and a preliminary report on the hydrometeorology of the Kosi catchment was prepared. Arrangements were made for imparting instruction in Meteorology to Indian Air Lines Corporation pilots at their four principal training establishments.

Observations to determine the suitability of the locality for a modern Astronomical Observatory were in progress at Ujjain. Similar Observations are projected at one or two other places also. Quotations for the basic equipment for the proposed Central Astronomical Observatory have been obtained. Provision for this equipment and the necessary buildings is being considered in connection with the second Five-Year Plan.

The Department continued to co-operate with the international organisations concerned with Meteorology, especially the W.M.O. and the I. C. A. O. The Regional Association II (Asia) of the World Meteorological Organisation held its session in New Delhi from the 2nd to the 14th February, 1955.

OVERSEAS COMMUNICATION SERVICE

In the past political context India's foreign communication services were obviously built up to meet the needs of speedy contact between India and U.K. for purposes of both trade and politics to meet Britain's imperial requirements. With the nationalisation of these Services and India becoming a Sovereign Republic, the needs have changed. With the national needs in view and as far as possible without prejudice to her present links, Government have been pursuing a policy of steady expansion. Prior to India achieving her freedom (15-8-1947) she was operating besides Submarine Cable Telegraph Services only 6 Radio Services, viz:

(1)	Bombay|London Wireless Telegraph Service	23-7-1927
(2)	India|U.K. Radiotelephone Service	1-5-1933
(3)	India|Australia Wireless Telegraph Service	14-1-1942
(4)	India|China Wireless Telegraph Service	25-2-1942
(5)	Delhi|London Wireless Telegraph Service	9-9-1944
(6)	India|America Wireless Telegraph Service	15-8-1944

After India attained her Independence about 30 additional Radio Services have been added as follows:—

First Year Of Freedom (15-8-47 to 14-8-48)	Radio-photo Service to London and U.S.A.	29-4-1948
	Multi address Broadcast Service from Delhi for the benefit of External Affairs Ministry (1-7-48).	
Second Year Of Freedom (15-8-48 to 14-8-49)	...	
Third Year Of Freedom (15-8-49 to 14-8-50)	India|Afghanistan Wireless Telegraph Service	12-1-1950
Fourth Year Of Freedom (15-8-50 to 14-8-51)	India|Japan Wireless Telegraph Service	17-8-1950
	India|Indonesia Radiotelephone Service	2-10-1950
	India|Indonesia Radio Telegraph Service	1-2-1951
Fifth Year Of Freedom (15-8-51 to 14-8-52)	India|Thailand Wireless Telegraph Service	15-3-1951
	India|U. S. S. R. Wireless Telegraph Service	18-6-1951
	India|Egypt Radiotelephone Service	2-7-1951
	India|U. S. A. (Via R.C.A.) Wireless Telegraph Service	2-7-1951
	India|Iran Radiotelephone Service	1-3-1952
	Press Newscast Service from Bombay	9-6-1952
	India|Japan Radiotelephone Service	14-8-1952
Sixth Year Of Freedom (15-8-52 to 14-8-53)	Calcutta|London Wireless Telegraphs Service	12-3-1953

Seventh Year Of Freedom (15-8-53 to 14-8-54)	India|East Africa Radiotelephone Service	18-8-1953
	India|Hongkong Radiotelephone Service	23-12-1953
	India|Switzerland Radiotelephone Service	1-3-1954
	India|Bahrein Radiotelephone Service	15-5-1954
	India|Malaya Radiotelephone Service	16-6-1954
Eighth Year Of Freedom (15-8-54 to 14-8-55)	Radiotelephone facilities extended via London to Ocean liners Saxonia and East- river since September 1954.	
	India|Aden Radiotelephone Service	15-10-1954
	India|Saigon Wireless Telegraph Service	18-10-1954
	India|China Radiophoto Service	19-10-1954
	India|Yugoslavia via Berne (Switched) Radiotelephone Service	15-12-1954
	India|Peking Wireless Telegraph Service	3-1-1955
	India|Muscat via Behrein (Swit- ched) Radiotelephone Service	1-2-1955
	India|China Radiotelephone Service	2-3-1955
	Delhi|U. K. Radiophoto Service	2-3-1955
	India|Burma Radiotelephone Service	14-3-1955
	India|U. S. S. R. Radiotelephone Service	4-6-1955
	India|U. S. S. R. Radiophoto Service	8-6-1955

This service which is responsible for handling India's external tele-communications is passing through its fifth year of expansion

scheme under the first Five-Year Development Plan which will be completed during the year 1955-56. India will then have four fully-equipped Wireless Communications Centres at Bombay, Calcutta, New Delhi and Madras, each centre working independently the circuits allotted to it and interlinked with the other centres.

Radio Communication links with foreign countries are gaining considerable popularity and with the full implementation of the Five-Year Development Plan, it will be possible for India to have direct Radiotelephone, Radiotelegraph and Radiophoto Services with important communications centres of the world.

It is indeed a noteworthy feature that since India became a Republic many a nation, both far and near, has been seeking to establish direct radio services with India. Therefore with this initial assurance of co-operation from so many countries it is hoped that Overseas Communications Service will have the privilege of offering to India a network of external radio services commensurate with her greatness as a modern industrialised country coming up to the forefront as an equally strong political entity with friendship and goodwill towards all.

AJMER

The present provision for construction of roads in the State under the Five-Year Plan stands at Rs. 21,65,000. The State has nearly 200 miles of roads which include 67 miles of national highways. The national highways are all metalled roads but some of the State roads are metalled while the rest are in concrete. Under the Plan all roads are being metalled. During the famine relief operations, 14 new roads were taken in hand and roads covering 44.5 miles were built. 17.2 miles of roads were metalled and 3,15,40,000 cubic feet of stone was collected for road guilding. The State Government is also contemplating to set up a road transport authority with a capital of 19 lakhs to provide passenger bus service on ten more important routes in the beginning.

In order to give relief to the travelling public on inter-statal routes, reciprocal arrangements were made with the Rajasthan Government, and 33 route buses are now plying on a reciprocal basis. 15 new routes were opened in the interior of the State for village to village service to the great convenience of the villagers. The number of motor cabs has been increased from 32 to 40 and the stage carriages from 132 to 150. To remove bottleneck in goods transport, the number of public carriers has been increased from 75 to 100. The number of private carriages is 52. In important towns, passenger sheds, booking offices and other amenities have been provided. All drivers and conductors have to qualify

themselves in rendering First Aid to the injured before a licence is issued to them. 50,000 pilgrims were transported by buses from Ajmer to Pushkar during the Kartik Fair held in November, 1954.

ASSAM

Realising the essential need for improvement of road and river communications both for better exploitation of the forest wealth of the State and improvement of the tribesmen's economy, approximately ten lakhs of rupees were expended on improvement of forest roads particularly in the Autonomous Hills Districts where hitherto unexploited valuable forests occur. Small amounts were also spent in improvement of floating facilities for forest produce along rivers by removing snags and blasting rocks.

BIHAR

The first Five-Year Plan had provided for an expenditure of Rs. 8 crores only on road development. So the improvement of 1,888 miles of road was taken up. The programme was completed ahead of schedule. The Government of India have offered a loan of Rs. 2.75 crores for the purpose of expanding the Plan programme. With a special grants-in-aid of Rs. 1.08 crores received from the Centre, it is proposed to improve communication in the tribal and backward areas and in tracts rich in mineral resources. Some of the important projects taken up under this scheme are the Bihpur-Birpur Road, Madhepura-Murliganj Road, the Barharwa-Burhait Road and the Pakur-Dhulian Road. The State Government have also to spend Rs. 42 lakhs on the grants-in-aid scheme. There was also a programme of construction of 300 miles of concrete ways in sugar factories areas. Improvement of roads is also being carried on under Central Road Fund Project. Two important bridges, namely, on the Kiul and the Anjan, have been completed and arrangements for the construction of five more major bridges are in progress.

BOMBAY

The Public Works Department of the State Government has taken up a programme of modernisation of roads in the Bombay State. Under this programme, 835 miles of the most important roads having heavy vehicular traffic are to be cement concreted at a cost of Rs. 684 lakhs. The works on almost all the roads included in the programme are in progress. Up to the end of March 1955, about 428 miles were concreted and an expenditure of Rs. 335.6 lakhs approximately incurred on this work.

In the Central Road Fund Programme, 79 works estimated to

cost Rs. 7 crores are included. Out of these, 68 works are in progress.

A programme for the development of the West Coast road consisting of major bridges and cross drainage works has been sanctioned at an expenditure of Rs. 1 crore.

The Government of India has also sanctioned a programme of 15 schemes estimated to cost about Rs. 249.50 lakhs. The Government's share towards the cost of each scheme is to the extent of 75% and the balance is to be met from the State's own resources. The selected schemes are intended for execution during 1954-55, 1955-56 and the first two years of the 2nd Five-Year Plan.

As regards bridges, 42 major and minor crossings are being newly bridged and 5 are being improved. The estimated cost of all these 47 bridges is Rs. 196 lakhs.

During the course of the last two years, Bombay State has made considerable headway in the execution of works on national highways. The Ahmedabad-Kandla Road has been classified as a national highway and the work of improving the existing sections and constructing new sections is in progress. The whole length of road in Poona, Satara, Kolhapur, Belgaum and Dharwar Divisions is being blacktopped at present. The whole length of Poona-Nasik Road (national highway No. 50) and 75 miles of Dhulia-Edlabad-Nagpur Road (national highway No. 6) are also proposed to be similarly treated and the wearing surface of Bombay-Agra Road (national highway No. 3) in Nasik and West Khandesh Division is proposed to be widened suitably.

State Transport Organisation: During the period under review, there was considerable expansion of the transport operations with taking up of additional services, administrative re-organisation and reforms. As a result of taking over of new routes and restarting of the fair-weather routes, which had been suspended during the monsoon, the total number of routes increased from 1,405 at the end of July 1954, to 1,778 as at the end of March 1955. Consequently, the route mileage also increased correspondingly from 37,558 to 46,373. This covers more than 80% of the programme of nationalisation of passenger transport in the Bombay State. Eighty more new routes have been taken over since.

For the purposes of operations, 293 vehicles of different types were purchased during the period under report. In addition, 117 petrol vehicles were converted to diesel vehicles as the policy of the Statutory Corporation is to convert all petrol vehicles into diesel vehicles bringing the total number of petrol vehicles so converted into diesel ones to 418 as at the end of the period.

The capital for the scheme is provided by the Government of Bombay and the Union Government in proportion of 2 to 1. The total capital expenditure incurred by the organisation up to March 1955, is estimated at Rs. 1175.28 lakhs. The programme for expansion during 1955-56 provides for purchase of 350 chassis.

State Transport has made special arrangements to operate luxury services between Abu Road and Mount Abu.

Taking into consideration the convenience of the passengers, direct long distance services continued operation on 14 routes.

There were 12 out agencies maintained on the railways for maintaining the co-ordination of rail and road transport services. Sea-cum-road booking facilities have also been established.

Under the Colombo Aid Plan, the Statutory Corporation received 835 trucks which were used for transport of foodgrains during the time Government maintained food controls. In order to give relief to the small trader in transporting his products from the place of production to the place of consumption, scheduled lorry services have been started from January 1955 on 50 routes, almost all over the State with 31 trucks daily on the road performing a daily total mileage of 3,355.

COORG

Eighty-four buses, 313 goods transport vehicles, 260 private cars, 20 taxi cabs and 32 motor cycles are plying on Coorg roads. The working of the passenger transport services in this State is satisfactory. With a view to further improving passenger transport facilities, it is proposed to combine individual bus operators into viable units as proposed by the Planning Commission.

Under the Community Projects Scheme the State has been connected with a network of village communication roads. About 1,34,300 people worked during the last quarter of the past year and a total length of 1,061 miles and 3 furlongs of roads were either repaired or newly constructed by them. 45 miles of main roads were consolidated and 52 miles were painted during the year.

DELHI

Transport Services in the urban areas of Delhi are operated by the Delhi Road Transport Authority created under the Delhi Road Transport Authority Act, 1950, who obtain permits under Section 42 of the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 from the State Transport Authority, Delhi. Other services are operated by private persons.

The total number of vehicles registered under Section 24 of

the Indian Motor Vehicles Act, 1939 was 569 and the number of vehicles taxed during the quarter ending March, 1955, was 13,433.

Delhi vehicles running on inter-State routes between Delhi and U.P. are required to pay the difference of tax between Delhi rates and U.P. rates which are very much higher. The matter of double taxation has been discussed by the Transport Advisory Council.

During July, 1954-March, 1955, 1,961 licences were issued and 15,293 licences renewed.

The requirements of transport vehicles of various types was assessed during the year 1954 and it was decided to issue additional permits. There are at present 580 taxis in Delhi and 50 additional permits have since been issued. There are about 500 three-wheeler motor cycle rickshaws in Delhi including 47 new vehicles licensed up to March, 1955. The State Transport Authority has also sanctioned permits for "Hire Cars" mostly for the use by the foreign tourists.

There are 670 public carriers for general haulage and 340 for carriage of building material. 325 vehicles are authorised to visit the neighbouring States of U.P., Punjab and PEPSU.

During the year, a Traffic Expert from the Bombay State Transport spent about four months to study the traffic conditions in Delhi and the operation of D.T.S. buses, as a result of which several accepted proposals were put into effect and a new winter time-table with new and amalgamated routes was enforced.

70 new buses were added to the fleet whose strength went up to 334 out of which 262 were road-worthy and in commission.

Two new depots (Vinay Nagar and Coronation) were completed to relieve the congestion of buses in the existing two depots at Karol Bagh and Rajghat. Schemes for constructing a third depot and central workshop adjacent to the Coronation Depot are under consideration.

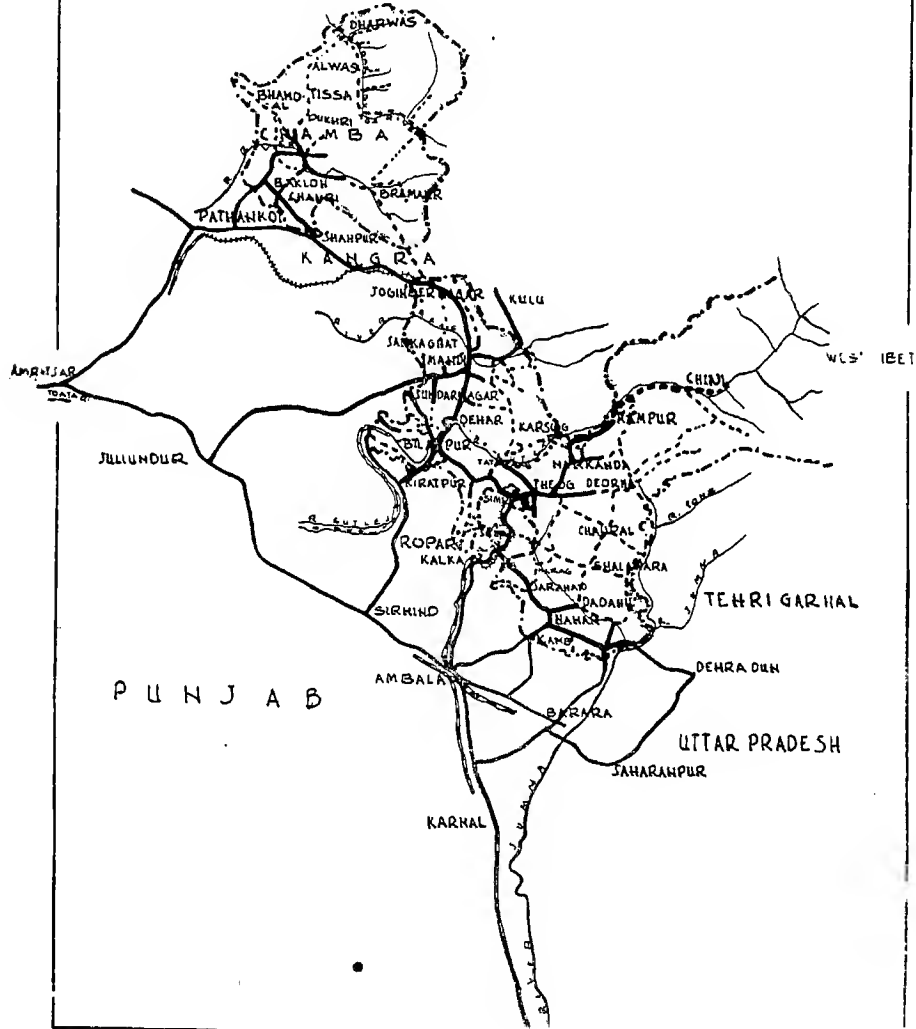
23 bus queue shelters were completed during the calendar year 1954 in addition to 16 already built in 1952. The scheme is to build at least 100 new queue shelters as soon as permission for erection on the sites is secured.

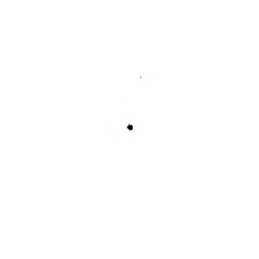
Telephone-cum-time keeper booths were placed on 13 important stands and telephones installed in 8 booths to expedite relief buses in case of breakdowns.

At present there are 5 stands in Delhi from which buses, mostly suburban and inter-State, operate. It is now proposed to convert these stands into "Day Stands" for the purpose of picking up and

SCALE: 1 INCH EQUAL TO 32 MILES

J A M M U , K A S H M I R





setting down of passengers only. The buses and vehicles will be parked at different points just outside the congested parts of the city. Amenities for passengers in the form of shelters, bathrooms, tea stalls, etc., will be provided both at the "Day Stands" and the main bus stands. It is also proposed to acquire a 10-acre site on the Mall Road to the north of the city where warehouses, workshops, offices and garages will be provided.

A number of steps were taken to improve traffic conditions in the city and thus reduce the number of accidents on the roads. Widening of the Faiz Bazar was completed during the year. Street lighting was improved, pedestrian crossings were marked out, D.T.S. buses stops were shifted away from the intersections, certain pavements and roads were cleared of goods and stalls, etc., and most important of all, Road Safety Campaign was organised with the assistance of the Safety First Association, Bharat Sewak Samaj, Automobiles Association of Upper India, Rotary Club, heads of schools, local bodies and other public men. A film on road safety produced by the Films Division of the Government of India and similar films were also screened.

About 800 new vehicles are expected to be registered, thus bringing nearly Rs. 5 lakhs in the form of taxation and fees collected. The motor taxes are now being accepted for more than one quarter at a time and on annual basis for the convenience of the public.

The State Transport Authority has meanwhile liberalised the issue of permits for various types of public transport.

The Delhi Transport Service expects an addition of 20 new buses every month and it is expected that the frequency of the service will soon increase.

HYDERABAD

The strength of the passenger fleet as on 31st March, 1955 was 774, of which 189 were overaged.

The route mileage operated by the entire passenger services as on 31st March, 1955 was 5,724.

The existing reciprocal arrangements for inter-State services with the Bombay State were revised with a view to giving maximum facilities to the travelling public from and to important towns in either State. Accordingly, the Manmad-Aurangabad Services formerly operated by the Bombay State Road Transport Corporation have been taken over by Hyderabad State Road Transport and the services are now operated by the R.T.D.

The R.T.D. operated passenger services on 194 routes covering a daily service mileage of 63,000. On an average nearly 1,53,000 passengers travelled daily in R.T.D. buses.

48 queue type bus shelters were constructed on the city and suburban routes. About a dozen more shelters have been proposed for construction at important stages. Five bus stations were constructed at important places in the districts. The construction of one more bus station is nearing completion.

Special services were operated for Jathras and Uruses as well as for the All-India Industrial Exhibition held in January-February, 1955 and the Akhil Bharat Lingayat Conference at Kalyani.

It is proposed to construct new depots at Jintur (Parbhani District) at headquarters in Murshidabad, a small depot at Secunderabad and sub-depots at Latur and Gulbarga. The existing depots at Nanded and Yadgir are being reconstructed to suit the requirements of expansions already given effect to.

The question of entering into reciprocal arrangements with the States of Andhra and Mysore regarding operation on inter-State routes is under consideration of the Department to facilitate convenient flow of traffic between important towns in this State and the adjoining States.

Bus fares are charged in Indian currency for district services with effect from 1st April, 1955.

The proposal to reduce the bus fares during the slack period and also to introduce telescopic fares on long routes is under consideration of the Government.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

The Transport in this State was nationalized in early 1949. The State Government in pursuance of its renewed policy to serve the rich and the poor considered necessity of wholesale nationalization on an equal footing.

Notwithstanding several stumbling blocks, the State Transport has made rapid progress. The organisation now operates a fleet of 113 stage carriages, 18 contract carriages, 95 goods vehicles and 3 motor cycles. The Department is plying 55 services on 46 routes covering a road mileage of 971 miles. The activities of the State Transport, besides covering the whole State, also cater the traffic demands on joint routes (in contiguous States) on reciprocal basis. The Transport Department has kept pace with the rapid development of roads and has connected many inaccessible places with important centres.

There is a workshop at each Regional Headquarters, where

every type of work from routine maintenance to engine reconditioning is carried out.

Janta buses have been put on roads to provide cheaper transport. The work of carriage of mails is also done by this Department on most of the exclusive routes in this State. This Department has also been entrusted the work of conveyance of mail in Simla and its suburbs.

MADHYA BHARAT

Madhya Bharat makes up the shortage of adequate railways by extensive construction of roads. The Agra-Bombay national highway which traverses a distance of about 500 miles from north to south through Madhya Bharat is the State's communication backbone. Adequate emphasis has been laid on the road development programme with an estimated cost of Rs. 1.57 crores in the State Five-Year Plan. The programme includes construction of 38 roads and nine bridges and improvement of the existing road links.

The Madhya Bharat roadways is an exclusively Government-owned and operated transport organisation and has a fleet of about 200 buses, serving the people with a total route mileage of 7,238 on 122 different routes.

The Government has decided to effect complete nationalisation of passenger transport within five years and has also decided to set up a Road Transport Corporation under the Road Transport Corporations Act with an authorised capital of Rs. 2 crores.

The Madhya Bharat roadways are at present operating Gwalior-Indore Express Bus Service having a route mileage of 310 which is the longest service in India.

MADRAS

Transport:—Government Transport has completed seven years of public service in the City of Madras after its nationalisation. The fleet strength of the Government Transport is 407, operating on 65 routes. In addition to the City and suburban routes the Government Transport is operating on eight district routes also. As a part of the replacement programme, 50 Leyland Royal Tiger chassis were acquired during the year, out of which bodies for 25 buses were constructed at the Government Transport Workshop at Chrompet so far and put on the road. Orders have been placed for 50 more Leyland underfloor engine chassis to replace old buses.

A refresher course on correct driving is being conducted for drivers. The scheme of efficiency bonus for drivers and conductors

has been working satisfactorily and efforts are being made to improve the schemes further.

Communications:—The first Five-Year Plan provides a sum of Rs. 3.5 crores for development of roads other than National Highways in the State. A major portion of the programme costing about Rs. 2.61 crores has been completed in 4 years ending 1954-55. Under this Plan about 1,400 miles of new roads have been formed to serve the isolated villages; 250 miles of roads have been provided with water bound macadam surfacing; about 60 miles have been black-topped and 26 miles have been provided with cement concrete pavement in order to meet the needs of the heavy traffic. A good number of bridges also have been constructed over the unbridged river crossings at a total cost of Rs. 105 lakhs.

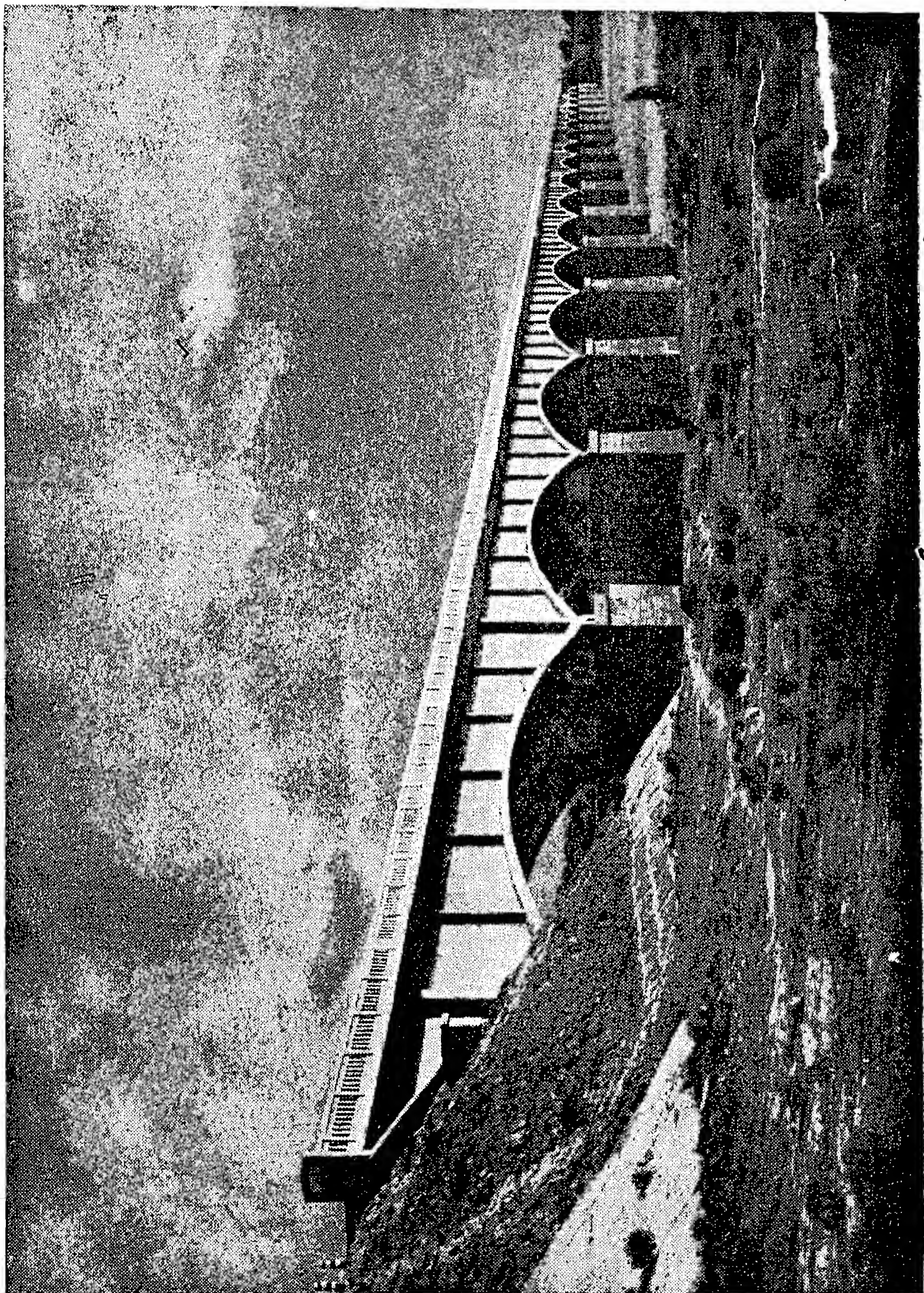
In order to relieve the distress conditions of the people in the scarcity areas of Madurai, Ramanathapuram, Tirunelveli and Tiruchirapalli districts, 47 road works costing Rs. 20.10 lakhs were taken up with 50% aid from Central Road Fund. All these works are nearing completion.

Apart from the Schemes under the Five-Year Plan and the West Coast Road Scheme, the progress of road development in the State has been further aided during the year by the sanction of a sum of Rs. 145 lakhs by the Government of India for taking up 21 works intended for the development of roads of inter-State and economic importance.

An important achievement for the department during the period was the completion of the 2,202 feet bridge across Palar near Chengleput on the Great Southern Trunk Road constructed at a cost of Rs. 25 lakhs. Another such pre-stressed type of bridge of equal magnitude that has been taken up in this State and is in good progress now is the Coleroon Bridge costing Rs. 34.5 lakhs. Among the other major bridges, that are under construction, the Poniar Bridge costing Rs. 33 lakhs, the Palar Bridge at Ranipet costing Rs. 19.75 lakhs, the bridge across Tambaraparni River at Authoor on Tuticorin-Tieuchendur Road costing Rs. 7.7 lakhs and the bridge across Perampuzha at Payyanur in Malabar costing Rs. 5.23 lakhs may be mentioned.

The proposal to establish a Highways Research Station in Madras at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.05 lakhs has been approved. This will be the first Highway Research Station to be ever started in any State.

At present the total length of roads in charge of Government is 8,626 miles and 17,301 miles of roads are with the District Boards. The State Government are taking over the important roads gradually



Kanchuri Bridge, Orissa. Calcutta-Madras National Highway.

from the local bodies and during 1954-55 338 miles of such roads have been taken over.

MYSORE

The Road Transport Department is working with a fleet of 190 buses on 194 routes. Fifty new buses were purchased during the year at a cost of Rs. 16 lakhs. The capital invested on the Department to the end of 1953-54 was Rs. 21.42 lakhs. Against this the net revenue earned was Rs. 8.58 lakhs. The increase in earning was due to the effective working of the routes and improvement in operational efficiency. For the next year an income of Rs. 12 lakhs was expected. The Department recently extended its activities beyond the State limits. With the co-operation of the Andhra Government, a bus service is now operating between Bangalore and Tirupathi.

The necessity for a rail link for connecting east coast to west coast has been felt since a very long time and a railway line running from Madras to Mangalore via Bangalore-Kunigal-Channarayapatna-Hassan was recommended to the Government of India who have sanctioned the traffic and engineering surveys to be carried out from Hassan to Mangalore. The surveys are nearing completion.

The construction of three new railway lines, viz.: (i) Chamaraj-nagar-Satyamangalam railway line, (ii) Kadur-Chikmagalur-Managalore line and (iii) Chitaldrug-Raidurg line, has been recommended to the Government of India for consideration during the second Five-Year Plan period. The Government of India have also sanctioned the traffic survey to be carried out for a 124 mile-long metre gauge line from Bangalore to Salem.

ORISSA

The Nationalised Passenger Transport Service are operating in the districts of Bolangir, Kalahandi, Sambalpur, Dhenkanal, Sundargarh, Keonjhar and Cuttack in 44 routes. The Transport Services in the districts of Ganjam, Phulbani, Puri and Cuttack are being operated under the Rationalised Transport Policy by the Orissa Road Transport Company, Ltd.

It was decided to operate the Koraput and Bhadrak schemes and Banki-Barang route with effect from January 1, 1955, but this could not materialise due to stay orders granted by the Supreme Court. The decision of the Supreme Court is awaited and there may be some delay in carrying out the scheme.

A net profit of Rs. 5.4 lakhs is expected in 1954-55. The Orissa Road Transport Company, Ltd. have declared a profit of Rs. 1,25,616

in 1953-54 and during the current year the profit is expected to be Rs. 4 lakhs.

PEPSU

Following permits for various routes have been issued with effect from 31-3-54 to 30-3-55:—

Stage Carriage	..	..	..	29
Public Carriers	..	..	..	1,032
Taxis	..	..	..	10
Private Carriers	..	..	..	28

8 of the public carrier permits have been issued to members of the Backward Classes and 9 to ex-Servicemen. 2 stage carriage permits have also been issued to ex-Servicemen.

The State Transport Association in a resolution have also decided not to allow the sale of vehicles with rights of route permits. This has been done with a view to eliminating black-marketing of permits and unnecessary profiteering.

Recently permits have also been issued on Jind-Narwana route connecting Jind Sub-Division with Patiala.

Since 4.1.55 the PEPSU Government has also started operating their own vehicles under the name of PEPSU Roadways on the following routes:—

Patiala-Faridkot, Patiala-Ludhiana, Patiala-Chandigarh, Patiala-Phagwara, Patiala-Bassi, Patiala-Kalka.

The question of issuing motor-cycle rickshaw permits to function within a reasonable radius of a number of places other than Patiala is also under consideration of the S.T.A.

A site for a bus stand has already been selected at Rajpura and it is hoped the construction work will be completed soon.

PUNJAB

Road transport has come to be regarded as one of the leading public utilities in which the community as a whole is deeply interested and whereby its aggregate economy is profoundly affected. In the interest of general well-being a policy of progressive nationalization has been launched.

Making a humble beginning with 13 buses at the time of partition the State Transport Service today owns 233 buses and 6 trucks plying on 65 routes.

To meet the needs of rural areas about 170 katcha routes have been approved and permits will be issued for them shortly.

One hundred and seventy-eight miles of roads were metalled or constructed by the State Public Works Department during the last year. Apart from this, hundreds of miles of katcha roads were constructed in the rural areas under the Community Project Programme.

RAJASTHAN

During the year 1954-55 an expenditure of about Rs. 170 lakhs was incurred on the first Five-Year Road Development Plan. An amount of Rs. 48 lakhs will be incurred by the end of 1955, thus bringing the total expenditure to Rs. 378 lakhs up to the period under review against the total target of Rs. 550 lakhs.

The estimated physical target to be achieved during the year 1954-55 was 1,534 miles against which 1,554 miles have been constructed.

A grant of Rs. 130 lakhs was also received from the Government of India for strategic and interstatel roads in addition to the roads included in the first Five-Year Plan and an amount of Rs. 8 lakhs was spent on these works during the year ending on March, 1955 and about Rs. 20 lakhs are further expected to be spent by the end of the period under review.

The proposals for the 2nd Five-Year Plan were also made out and submitted to the Government according to which the demand for the 2nd Five-Year Road Development Plan comes to Rs. 20 crores.

A 2nd Five-Year Plan in respect of the National Highway was also prepared and submitted to the Government. It amounts to Rs. 283 lakhs. Similarly proposals amounting to Rs. 55 lakhs for some strategic and interstatel roads to be financed by the Government of India were also prepared in detail and submitted to the Government. Thus the total demand on the Road Development during the 2nd Five-Year Plan amounts to Rs. 23.38 crores.

SAURASHTRA

An allotment of Rs. 3 crores was made for road development under the first Five-Year Plan. The work of improvement of existing roads and cross drainage works will mostly be completed by 1955 and by the end of the next year, the total mileage covered will be 173 miles. In all, 108 miles would have been covered by the end of the financial year 1954-55 under the programme of cement concrete roads for modernising State Highways and another 154 miles of cement concrete roads will be added next year. Work on causeways, bridges, and missing links is progressing rapidly. Uniform progress is also being maintained in respect of village

roads. The earth work has been completed on 322 miles; work on 158 miles is under way.

The State has already spent about Rs. 275 lakhs under the Plan as against the Plan target of Rs. 300 lakhs, and the road programme will be considerably ahead of the schedule by the end of the first Five-Year Plan. The Government of India has sanctioned a loan assistance of Rs. 100.3 lakhs for improving the scarcity of road works.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

A programme of gradual extension and increase of services was adopted by the State Transport Department during the period with a view to cater to the increasing needs of traffic and to meet pressing public demands.

The services which were limited to a daily schedule of 310 vehicles scheduled previously were raised to 339. Among the services, the Trivandrum city services received first consideration by adding 10 buses to the daily operating fleet of the city. This has resulted in the enhancement of services on all routes of the city where there was heavier traffic. A bifurcation was also effected to some of these services at Cantonment by opening a Station Inspector's Office there so as to have greater frequency of services on the more heavy portions of the route. The increase in the services has helped to reduce the percentage of overload in the city buses, thereby affording better convenience to the public. The percentage of overload in the main line services was reduced even before by putting on new long wheel base buses of larger carrying capacity replacing the short wheel base buses running on the routes.

Ordinary services in the southern sector were extended to places like Pachippara, Arumana, Thirupparappe, Pulluvila, Thazhakkudy, Thevoor and Pallichal in response to public demands. Similarly two diversion services were newly introduced from Trivandrum to Colachel and Nedumangad via Thoduvetty- Karingal and Aruvikkara respectively. An Express service from Trivandrum to Kallar is being operated withdrawing the Trivandrum-Palode Express service and one from Quilon to Kottayam via Mavelikara-Chengannoor. The Express service from Trivandrum to Punalur via Kottarakara was diverted via Anchal along the Ayoor-Punalur route. Ordinary service from Kottayam to Kuravelangad was extended up to Uzhavoor. Another measure of improvement effected for the benefit of the public at large was the reduction of minimum fare in shuttle services from 3 annas to 2 annas.

The Department also introduced Express services on the following new routes including a few main routes in the Trichur

District. The services which were introduced from 1st December, 1954 are also gaining popularity among the public as evidenced by the increasing collections from these services;

Kottayam	—	Kumali
Kottayam	—	Devicolam
Ernakulam	—	Devicolam
Ernakulam	—	Trichur
Trichur	—	Shornur
Trichur	—	Kunnamkulam
Quilon	—	Mavelikara — Kottayam.

The Parcel services of the department are also being gradually increased to meet the increasing needs of the public. The general efforts of the department for improving the efficiency of departmental services have also been fruitful. The statistical review of the department during a major portion of the period reveals that there is perceptible improvements in the percentage of regularity of services and that the rates of accidents and breakdowns are becoming lower, although there is overall increase in the mileage and the number of vehicles operated by the department.

Sixty-eight chassis (50 Leyland and 18 Guy Oatter) brought by the department previously were lying idle in the workshops of the department. An intensive scheme of body building was therefore organised in the old development building at Cantonment, and was completed in about seven months' time and all the vehicles were released for service.

UTTAR PRADESH

The road construction programme continued to make rapid progress and 460 miles of State highways were modernized during the year 1954-55. 1,400 miles of National Highways, funds for which are provided by the Government of India, was expected to be completed before the end of the first 5-Year Road Development Programme. Construction of the 32-mile long metalled road between Hamirpur and Muskara as well as of another road between Mahoba and Muskara in Hamirpur district which is one of the poorest districts in the State in respect of communications was completed. A major portion of the Hamirpur-Kalpi road was also completed and the construction of a new road connecting Orai and Rath was started. It was further proposed to construct during 1955-56, 100 miles of painted and cement-concrete roads in the areas of 15 sugar mills, the cost of which would be borne equally by the sugar factories and the State Government.

Three major bridges were completed and opened to traffic during the year.

The nationalized transport service continued to be increasingly responsible to the requirements of the travelling public and made every effort to ensure it the maximum possible comfort. As a result, there was not only a decline in the number of complaints, but there was also an increasing demand for the opening of new routes. New diesel vehicles which can accommodate more passengers and are more durable and economic in operation were acquired. A number of these buses, each costing Rs. 45,000, had already arrived before the period under review closed. A new type of super delux bus, specially suited for foreign tourists and other high class passengers, was designed by the central workshop at Kanpur.

The Roadways Workshop, both Central and Regional, continued to renovate old buses at the rate of 55 to 60 per month.

WEST BENGAL

The State Government's Five-Year Road Development Programme, estimated to cost Rs. 1,385.10 lakhs, includes works of improvement and/or construction of 380 miles of State highways, 1,220 miles of district roads, 196 miles of village roads and 3,893 rft. of bridges. Out of this total of 17,996 mile roads, earth work has been completed in 1,591 miles, metal consolidation in 1,199 miles and surfacing in 902 miles. Of 3,893 rft. of major bridges 3,486 rft. have been completed. A sum of Rs. 9,31,72,915 was spent up to March, 1955 on State Roads and Bridges.

State Transport: Since introduction of the State Transport Service on July 31, 1948 State buses have been plying on 12 different routes in Calcutta, covering over 28,000 miles daily. With effect from April 1, 1955, three more routes have been taken over by the State Government and a large number of additional buses have been put on the road. For speedy transport, comfort and safety, four out of seven of the passengers prefer to travel by State buses. The State buses in Calcutta maintain the extremely low fair structure—in fact, the lowest in the country. The State Transport has 296 buses of which 36 are double-decker. Two depots and Central Workshops with modern machineries and appliances are situated in the suburbs of Calcutta and are capable of undertaking all sorts of repair and servicing work. The State Transport has been able to find employment for more than 3,300 employees about 70 per cent of whom are displaced persons from East Pakistan. The State Transport Scheme has been integrated in the first Five-Year Plan of the State Government and Rs. 83.05 lakhs out of the total sum of Rs. 190.50 lakhs has been spent up to March 31, 1954.

CHAPTER XIII

THE DEFENCE SERVICES

The Defence Services of India have continued to grow in popularity and strength in the eighth year of freedom as well. Ever alert and active, whether in the defence of the country or in the service of the people, unflinching in their zeal to carry out their obligations, and undaunted by the adverse conditions they have had to work in, our Armed Forces have called forth high praise from the country and the world.

Once again India's Armed Forces were called upon to shoulder an international responsibility in the cause of peace. About 130 Officers and over 800 other Ranks, including a few men from the Navy and the Air Force, were sent to Indo-China to work with the International Supervisory Commissions in Laos, Cambodia and Viet-Nam and to assist them in the discharge of their responsibilities under the Geneva Agreement. It is a matter of satisfaction that the Indian officers and men have won the confidence of both sides to the Indo-China dispute and have functioned with the same unwavering impartiality as in the earlier assignment—the Peace Mission in Korea.

Aid to Civil Power : At home the Services continued to render, wherever required, all possible aid to civil power.

Apart from minor acts of humanitarian or social service voluntarily undertaken by Services personnel in and around the areas where they happened to be stationed, organised help on a considerable scale was rendered in several cases. Instances of such aid were flood relief in Assam and Bihar, construction of spurs near Dibrugarh to prevent the erosion of the Brahmaputra bank, air-dropping of supplies in North-East Frontier Agency and transport of heavy equipment for Hydro-electric Project in Kashmir, which enabled the work on the project to be continued.

The Armed Forces also stepped out of their own country to render help to our neighbour, Nepal. Two Army medical relief teams carried out extensive anti-epidemic measures in the Nepal Terai and gave much-needed medical aid to the people in those areas. When there was acute food scarcity in some part of Nepal, the Air Force rushed to the relief of the people and air-dropped supplies in places where with the normal means of transport available it would have taken weeks to arrive.

The Indian Navy rushed the medical relief team of the Madras Government to the Laccadiv Islands where an epidemic had broken out.

Aerial photographs, taken by the I.A.F. Survey Flight, have helped a great deal in the survey of hitherto unmapped areas in India, and in the planning, development and construction of new roads and railways, ports, river embankments, hydro-electric projects and reclamation schemes as part of the country's first Five-Year Plan.

Training for National Service: One of the most significant developments in this field was the inauguration, on May 1, 1955, of the National Volunteer Force in which a total of 5,00,000 men over a period of five years will be given elementary military training without any liability for military service. The object of the scheme is to inculcate in the people a sense of discipline and a feeling of self-reliance as well as to create in them an urge for national service.

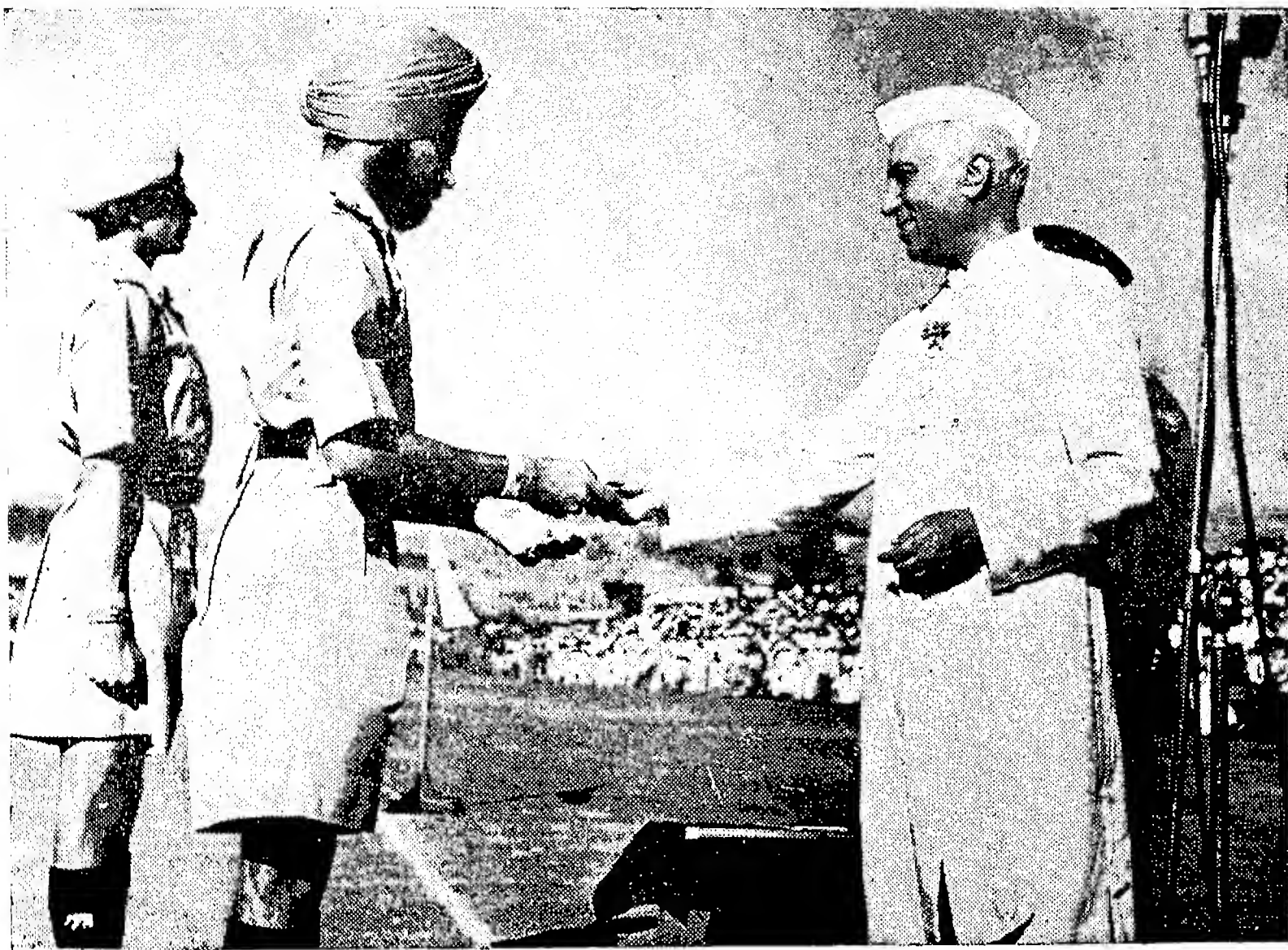
The response to the scheme has been encouraging. Fifty-five camps have been held so far and about 25,000 men have received elementary military training.

The Territorial Army has gained in strength and the deficiencies in the authorised strength have been recently made up.

Inaugurated in July 1948, the National Cadet Corps initially consisted of Senior Division (Boys), Junior Division (Boys) and the (Senior) Girls' Division. It was decided during the current year that a Junior Wing of the Girls' Division should also be started. The National Cadet Corps has been steadily expanding, as will be seen from the statement given below:—

	Boys		Girls		Total
	Senior Division	Junior Division	Senior Wing	Junior Wing	
1.1.54	28,217	54,400	620	—	83,237
1.1.55	39,085	56,617	2,728	2,914	1,01,344

Up to last year, the Centre and the States shared the expenditure on National Cadet Corps roughly in the proportion of 1 : 2. This year the financial arrangement has been revised and the expenditure is now shared equally. As a result of this revised financial arrangement, it has been possible to increase the National Cadet Corps strength by about 20 per cent. The most significant increase is in the Girls' Division.



Pandit Nehru awarding honour to an Army Officer.



Girl Guides and Boy Scouts of Pepsu at the annual Training Camp at Taradevi.

The Air Wing of the National Cadet Corps was further enlarged, bringing the total number of N.C.C. air squadrons, established at capital cities of India, to nine. Air cadets of these squadrons have been participating with fellow cadets of the other two wings, in most of the social camps held during the year for voluntary national service.

The National Cadet Corps has proved to be very popular and its further expansion is limited only by the availability of funds. To meet the pressing demand for some type of physical and military training, a modified scheme known as the Auxiliary Cadet Corps was started. It is a much cheaper scheme and even though the National Cadet Corps continues to be much more popular, response to the Auxiliary Cadet Corps Scheme has been very encouraging. The strength of the A.C.C. in early 1954 was about 66,000 and the strength at present is over five lakhs. The Central Government provides staff for training and supervision and the rest of the expenditure is borne by the State Governments or the educational institutions.

National Defence Academy: A landmark in the development of the Armed Forces training institutions was the shifting of the Joint Services Wing from Dehra Dun to its permanent home at Khadakvasla where it has started functioning as India's premier Service training institution, the National Defence Academy. The construction of all the buildings for the Academy will be completed by the end of 1956 but the essential buildings have already come up. The duration of the common course at Khadakvasla will now be three years for cadets of the three Services. Formerly only the Naval cadets stayed at the Academy for three years while the Army and Air Force Cadets passed out after two years to join the training institutions of their respective Services for further training.

Another inter-service training institution, the Staff College at Wellington, also witnessed a change in command during the year and for the first time an Indian officer was appointed as its Commandant.

Economy: The emphasis during the year has been on effecting as much economy in Defence expenditure as possible without substantially affecting the efficiency of the Armed Forces. The measures taken include better maintenance of Defence equipment and stores, alternative use of stores which are surplus to present requirements and introduction of better methods of storage and packing.

On the production side continued efforts for increasing indigenous output in place of imported items of Defence stores

were made. Indigenous manufacture has been successfully established for more than 100 items and investigations in respect of another 315 are in progress. Substitute material has been accepted for 1000 items.

It may be stated here that in order to encourage cottage industries it has been decided to use *khadi* cloth instead of mill-made cloth in respect of certain items used by the Defence Services. It has also been decided that no foreign cloth will be imported or used by or on behalf of the Armed Forces for the purpose of making uniforms.

Ordnance Factories: The Committee which was set up to review the working of Ordnance Factories has submitted its report which is now under Government's consideration. Meanwhile Ordnance Factories are exploring all possibilities of utilising their surplus capacity for the production of civilian goods. During the year under review these efforts for utilising the surplus capacity of Ordnance Factories was particularly successful and there was a marked rise in the value of such production. From Rs. 80 lakhs in 1952-53 it went up to about 300 lakhs in 1954-55.

The production of machine tools at Ambarnath is proceeding according to a revised plan. A considerable number of machines from German Reparations have also been repaired and installed in a number of factories, thereby increasing productive capacity.

Construction work of the Bharat Electronics Factory which is designed to produce electronic equipment which has hitherto been imported, both for Defence Services and other Government Departments, is making progress.

Ex-Servicemen: The schemes undertaken by Government for the re-settlement of ex-Servicemen made considerable headway during the year and a number of land colonies started functioning while more are now in the process of development.

More than 600 ex-Servicemen have been trained since 1950 under the scheme to give vocational training to them. A new scheme has now been started for training ex-Servicemen in basic agriculture for employment as *Gram Sevaks* in Community Project or National Extension Services schemes.

A large number of ex-Servicemen have also been provided with employment either in Government or private service.

Change in Designation: By a special legislation early this year the designations of the three Services Chiefs have been changed from Commander-in-Chiefs of the Army, Navy and the Air Force to Chief of the Army Staff, Chief of the Naval Staff and the Chief of the Air Staff.

Change-Over to Hindi: Efforts continue to be taken to ensure that the officers in the three Services acquire a sufficient knowledge of Hindi. At the Joint Services Wing, all cadets of the three Services have to learn Hindi and pass an examination before they are granted Commissions. Officers already commissioned in the Services has been asked to pass a test in Hindi, and so far 85 per cent in the Army and 50 per cent in the Navy and the Air Force have passed the test.

The medium of instruction for all educational purposes in the Army is Hindustani|Hindi in the Devnagri script for JCOs and ORs. The change-over from the Roman to the Devnagri script has been completed and all ranks in the Army are now familiar with the Devnagri script. Hindi primers and text books in Hindi on various subjects have been prepared by the Army Educational Corps. A small dictionary in Roman Urdu-Hindi vocabulary consisting of two thousand words has been printed and issued to all Units. Hindi books for general reading have also been added to Unit Libraries. Hindi typewriters have also been brought into use.

The question of replacing English words of Command by suitable Hindi terms is also under active consideration. The Service Headquarters have been working on this since 1952 and a Committee of representatives from the three Services, assisted by three educationists, was set up to consider the problem. This Committee has submitted its provisional recommendations which cover some of the more common expressions used for drill and parade. Pending translation of all the Military terms used as a matter of routine by the three Services, steps are being taken for the introduction of Hindi words of Command at Service parades. In this connection, the suggestions of all ranks of the Army, Navy and Air Force have been invited.

Step Towards Prohibition: The Chiefs of Staff of the three Services have directed that in all messes of the Armed Forces the toasts in future will be drunk in non-alcoholic drinks. This decision took effect from July 1, 1955. It is the first step in the direction of the Armed Forces falling in line with the rest of the country in the ultimate aim of total prohibition.

Fleet Expansion: The Indian Fleet acquired the 8,000-ton Colony Class Cruiser, formerly known as Nigeria and now renamed INS Mysore. Five fire-fly planes have been added to the Naval Aviation Wing. The month of June this year saw the commissioning in the United Kingdom for the Indian Navy of two new Minesweepers. This is part of the Navy's replacement programme under which all the existing ships would be replaced by new ones. The Minesweepers have been commissioned as INS Bassein and

INS Bimlipatam. It has also been decided to construct warships in India. Construction of a survey vessel in the first instance has already been started at the Hindustan Shipyard in Vishakhapatnam.

During the summer, the Indian Naval ships in different groups paid goodwill visits to Manila, Hong Kong, Singapore, Bangkok, France, Italy, Egypt, Sudan and Libya. Among the foreign ships that came on goodwill visits to India were two Canadian naval ships.

Aircraft Industry and Research: A beginning was made during the year by setting up an organisation for the development and production of military aircraft in India. In the development of the first India-built trainer aircraft, HT-2, the IAF had worked closely with the manufacturers—the Hindustan Aircraft Limited. The aircraft has recently been put on regular service with one of the IAF flying training Academies. Practically all fighter|bomber squadrons were re-equipped with modern jet aircraft during the last 12 months. Helicopters, C-119 Boxcar and Viscount turbo-jet transport aircraft are some of the modern machines recently added to the air-fleet of the IAF.

Goodwill Missions: An IAF goodwill mission was sent to Indonesian in December 1954, in return of a similar Indonesian Air Force goodwill mission which visited India three years ago. As a result, an airlink between the two Asian countries was established by running a regular Service courier aircraft between Indonesia and India and *vice versa* and an exchange of officers between the two Air Forces was agreed to.

At the invitation of the Government of U.S.S.R., Air Marshal S. Mukerjee, Chief of the Air Staff, and nine other IAF officers proceeded to Moscow to witness the Soviet air display in the first week of July, 1955.

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REHABILITATION OF DISPLACED PERSONS

During the last seven years of its existence, the task that the Rehabilitation Ministry had to face was huge and complicated. Herculean effort was required to solve a problem of unprecedented magnitude. To this year, 81 lakhs of people, pulled out of their roots, displaced from their hearths and home, have crossed the borders into India. It is as if the combined population of Norway and Denmark or that of Iraq and Syria or half the population of Canada were asked to move out of their countries. The dimensions of the problem can now be easily imagined.

However, thanks to the patient efforts of the Government of India, more than half the problem has been solved. Nearly 47 lakhs of people who came from West Pakistan were more or less settled, and the rehabilitation work in this direction is in its final stages. Only the grant of compensation to those who owned immovable properties remained to be solved. In the Eastern Region however, the situation was still fluid, while the migration from West Pakistan has subsided; in the East even during June to December, 1954 an average of 11,000 persons crossed the border every month. In order to deal with this alarming problem more effectively, the Minister for Rehabilitation had been spending most of his time in Calcutta since December, 1954 and the Branch Secretariat at Calcutta had been substantially strengthened. In respect of displaced persons from West Pakistan, recent emphasis was on plans of permanent rehabilitation. The enactment of the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 marked the beginning of a new chapter. It empowered the Central Government to acquire immovable evacuee properties for utilisation along with other components of the compensation pool for grant of compensation. Under the Interim Compensation Scheme, up to the end of February, 1955, 46,000 displaced persons had received over Rs. 10 crores as part compensation. The organisation for the payment of compensation has been substantially strengthened, and effort has been made to expedite the work.

With effect from May, 1954, the work of rehabilitation of displaced persons from the Pakistan-held territory of Jammu and Kashmir had also come under the responsibilities of the Union Ministry. Thus the rehabilitation of over 90,000 persons in this

State had to be dealt with by the Union Government. The report of the Ministers' Committee regarding recommendation of future rehabilitation affecting primarily West Bengal has been accepted in toto by the Government of India. Problems relating to relief and rehabilitation were also discussed at two conferences of State Rehabilitation Secretaries and Ministers and the representatives of the Government of India at Srinagar and Calcutta in 1954. A conference of the Custodians of Evacuee Property was held at Delhi in the same year followed by a conference of Regional Settlement Commissioners. Important decisions to speed up the work relating to this department were taken in these conferences.

Relief.—As a result of planned resettlement, nearly 200 camps providing relief to the displaced persons had been closed including all for displaced persons from West Pakistan. Even in the Eastern States, there was no Relief Camp outside West Bengal. There were however 78 camps in West Bengal with 1,06,211 inmates. Of these, 55 were work site camps and every worker with a family of 3 persons was paid wages at the rate of Rs. 1-6 a day. For each additional member of the family a sum of Rs. 2-8 per week was paid as subsidy. Fresh arrivals were taken direct from the reception centres to work site camps, whenever possible.

Nearly 71,227 destitute unattached women, children, old and infirm were looked after by the Government at the end of December, 1954. A Committee of Enquiry under the chairmanship of Shrimati A. John Mathai reviewed the policy in respect of working of Homes and Infirmaries for displaced persons. The recommendations accepted by the Government included that admissions to gratuitous relief would be continued up to March, 1956. In the first instance, the concessions at present available to T.B. patients would be further liberalised, a ceiling of Rs. 70 p.m. per family for the payment of cash doles would be fixed and compulsory training of able bodied women up to 40 years of age would be undertaken.

The inmates of Homes and Infirmaries were accorded special priority in the payment of interim compensation against their verified claims. Up to the end of January, 1955, 2,514 inmates were paid Rs. 59.25 lakhs as interim compensation and discharged. Offer of payment of Rs. 5.09 lakhs had been made to 202 more.

In the Eastern Region, there were about 42,237 displaced persons living in such Homes and Infirmaries. Government had taken full responsibility for their care and maintenance including medical and educational facilities. In certain Homes, training centres had also been started. Screening of the persons accommodated in the Homes and Infirmaries in the Eastern Zone in order to weed out the

undeserving had also been done, and the remaining were divided into categories such as aged and infirm, partially employable, fully employable and children, following the recommendation of the Ministers' Conference. One Home in West Bengal was proposed to be earmarked as training centre for village level workers and the training of unattached women in various crafts was taken in hand. Two batches of trained women had already been shifted to production centres. The operation of Maintenance Allowance Scheme was also continued during the year, affording relief to those displaced persons who were dependent upon their income from urban immovable property in West Pakistan, and who were unable to make a living in India by reason of old age, infirmity or other causes. The scheme at one time covered 14,000 persons and up to December, 1954, Rs. 1.35 crores had been spent. These recipients of maintenance allowance were also given top priority in the payment of interim compensation.

Resettlement.—Of the total number of displaced persons, nearly 20.6 lakhs came from the agricultural classes. Of these nearly 4.75 lakhs were allotted evacuee agricultural lands in the Punjab and PEPSU under the quasi-permanent land allotment scheme. In addition 33,000 families of non-land owning agriculturists had been settled in these two States as tenants-at-will. 51,800 displaced agriculturist families had been settled on a temporary basis on evacuee as well as Government owned lands in other States. By the end of the year 1955, the Rehabilitation Ministry would spend Rs. 8.44 crores on the grant of assistance to those settled on land in the form of loans for maintenance until the first crop was harvested, purchase of bullocks, fodder, seed, etc. In the Punjab and PEPSU loans had also been given for sinking tube-wells and the installation of power-driven pumps, or the purchase of tractors. A provision of Rs. 32 lakhs has been made for 1955-56 for this purpose. The settlement of displaced agriculturists on land has been nearly completed and of late, allotments were being made to displaced landowners against their verified claims. About 3.54 lakh families had so far been settled in rural areas in the Eastern Region on land and in other ancillary vocations and loans amounting to Rs. 13.92 crores had been advanced to them, with a provision of Rs. 3.65 crores for 1955-56. Employment had also been found for over 1,78,000 persons.

Loans and stipends have also been granted to over 3,00,000 displaced students. In addition, free primary schools were being run. Vocational and technical training was given through centres run by Government and through schemes for apprenticeship in Government and private industrial establishments. About 20,000

persons have already been trained so far in various States, with 4,357 still under training.

One of the vexed problems of rehabilitation was the provision of roofed accommodation for displaced persons. The number of persons needing such accommodation stood in the neighbourhood of 23 lakhs while the number of evacuee houses available were hardly sufficient for 12 lakhs. Government schemes gave first priority to the provision of accommodation for them. New houses of different patterns were constructed throughout the country by the Central and State Governments and encouragement was given to form house building co-operative societies. Residential plots were developed and allotted on easy terms. The entire expenditure of nearly Rs. 58 crores on housing was met by the Ministry up to the end of March, 1955. Up to September, 1954, more than 289,000 houses were built in the Eastern Region by displaced persons with Government assistance. Besides, State Governments have constructed over 14,000 houses. In addition, 1,400 multi-storeyed tenements were under construction in Calcutta. Four townships have also been established in West Bengal. The total amount of house-building loans granted to State Governments in the Eastern Region up to October, 1954, was nearly Rs. 13.71 crores.

The provision of gainful employment to displaced persons in urban areas was even more difficult than the provision of adequate housing. All the resources were tapped to the full and help was afforded in the form of employment in Government and private services, technical and vocational training of the younger people, grant of loans for business, industry and professions, provision of business and industrial premises, procurement of special quotas for certain essential commodities, and so on. Up to 31st December, 1954, a total of 2,23,100 displaced persons were placed in employment through the Employment Exchanges. About 15,000 persons were accommodated in the Indian railways. Promotion of new industries in refugee townships opened up wide opportunities for gainful employment. About 27,000 evacuee shops and 2,000 industrial establishments have been allotted to displaced persons from West Pakistan and 34,000 new shops have been built for them. Up to the end of 1953-54 urban loans to the tune of Rs. 13.38 crores had been given to displaced persons from West Pakistan through various State Governments. Besides, a sum of Rs. 5.87 crores was advanced in the shape of loans through the Rehabilitation Finance Administration.

Schemes for the grant of stipends, free studentships and grants for the purchase of books were continued during the year under review. By the end of 1954-55, seventy thousand displaced persons are expected to complete their training.

In the matter of payment of compensation, Rules under the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 have been framed and referred for advice to the Advisory Board constituted under Sec. 31 of the Act. They were framed with a view to switching on from the interim to the final compensation scheme. Up to the end of February, 1955, 46,000 displaced persons had been paid compensation totalling over Rs. 10 crores. In addition nearly 200,000 acres of agricultural land had been given towards compensation. Claimants falling in some of the priority categories have practically been paid off. Of the 14,000 and odd widows who have verified claims in their own names, more than 8,000 have already received compensation and rehabilitation grants. Of the 20,000 residents of new townships who had applied for compensation under priority categories, about a third have been paid off. So far more than one and a half lakh claimants have submitted their applications for compensation and the Displaced Persons (Compensation and Rehabilitation) Act, 1954 prescribed June 20, 1955 as the last date for the invitation of applications from all claimants.

In the following paragraphs, the activities of the various State Governments in the field of relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons are shown.

AJMER

A sum of Rs. 70,000 was allotted for grant of loans to displaced persons having verified claims and a further sum of Rs. 25,000 has been allocated for grant of loans to displaced persons having no verified claims during the current financial year.

A sum of about Rs. 50,000 was paid to displaced persons as maintenance allowance during the current financial year.

A sum of Rs. 8,685 as cash allowance was paid to 60 displaced infirm and destitute persons during the current financial year.

A sum of Rs. 6,000 sanctioned by the Government of India was disbursed as allowance to the displaced T.B. patients.

At present 48 displaced persons are receiving training in various vocational trades in private firms and factories in Ajmer and Beawar. Each trainee gets a stipend of Rs. 30 p.m.

The Widows Home which has 160 inmates and 140 non-residential trainees is managed by a trust for displaced women and children. It is paid grant-in-aid @ Rs. 25 p.m. per inmate and Rs. 20 p.m. per non-residential trainee.

BHOPAL

Out of 18,000 D.P.s who have chosen the State as their permanent home, about 80% belong to Sind and the rest to

Bahawalpur and Kashmir. 951 families, most of whom are non-claimants, have been settled on land. The area allotted to them is 21,370 acres out of which 5,852 are Government-owned tractorised land while 6,518 acres belong to evacuee owners.

During the year under report a sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned as urban loan to trainees who had completed their training in Training-cum-Works centre at Gandhinagar, Bhopal. Out of this amount Rs. 40,000 were earmarked for starting a co-operative society and the balance of Rs. 10,000 reserved for starting a leather industry at the D. P. Colony of Bairagarh.

Bairagarh, a newly-constructed township, 6 miles away from Bhopal proper, is growing at a rapid speed and all manner of facilities and amenities are being provided to the residents of the area. Out of 2,000 tenements and 200 shops sanctioned for construction, 516 tenements and 100 shops have already been constructed. In addition, 241 shops and 33 residential quarters at Israndi and Shahjahan Markets and 24 shops at Imqmi Gate have been completed.

Among the foremost facilities provided to the D.P.s during the year were the construction of a modern type of high school building and a 20-bed hospital at Bairagarh. With a view to building up the economy of the new township, schemes for setting up suitable industries at Bairagarh, are under examination. A factory designed to manufacture card-board is however going to function shortly.

In order to enable D.P.s to attain skill in cottage industries, Training-cum-Works centres were started in 1949. Split into two sections one dealing with vocations and the other with technical training, the centre has since its inception imparted training to a total of 1,482 trainees. Out of the said number of trainees, 26 have been absorbed in the centre itself while 225 have been given loans for starting the independent vocations. A co-operative method has been started whereby it is hoped that the trainees will be able to reap fully by their combined efforts to produce goods for sale. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has accordingly been granted to the Society as loan. The centre has itself sold goods worth Rs. 20,000 while it is expected to rise still higher as orders worth Rs. 20,000 are in hand.

In the field of education 3,201 D.P. students were given Rs. 1,562 as grant for purchase of books, etc. Twenty students pursuing studies in various engineering courses have been advanced a sum of Rs. 4,000.

BIHAR

The relief and rehabilitation of displaced persons of both East and West Pakistan have been practically completed. There are

only a few old and infirm persons, widows and unattached women and their dependants who are receiving doles. The survey of these families has been completed and schemes are being formulated for educational training of the able-bodied women and dependants of infirm and aged persons to achieve their ultimate rehabilitation in a reasonable time. In respect of properties of displaced persons left behind in West Pakistan, a number of persons have already been paid compensation under this scheme. The State Government propose to advance a sum of Rs. 4 lakhs to the Patna Municipal Corporation for construction of 102 shops for the displaced persons of West Pakistan in the New Market area.

As for the East Pakistan refugees, the State Government have already set up 18 colonies of non-agriculturists in different areas and 15 colonies of agriculturists in the district of Purnea.

BOMBAY

In the State of Bombay, although various measures of permanent rehabilitation of displaced persons have been adopted, nearly 8,000 persons comprising unattached women and infirm persons, children etc., are still on dole. Some of them are being helped to rehabilitate themselves at four centres where suitable work is provided.

In addition to 27,200 tenements and 1,190 shops already constructed at a cost of Rs. 6.7 crores, further 5,605 tenements and 175 shops would be completed by the end of 1955. 4,345 tenements and 350 shops are programmed for 1955-56 at a cost of Rs. 47 lakhs and a provision for Rs. 7 lakhs has been made in 1955-56 budget.

There are three centres of vocational training and production in the displaced persons' townships and work is provided to 345 persons. 1,400 families have been settled on land and helped with various assistance. The scheme of urban loans however has been integrated with the liberalised scheme for payment of claims and an expenditure of Rs. 8 lakhs on it is anticipated. The financial assistance to displaced students amounted to Rs. 45 lakhs till the end of 1953-54 and the expenditure of Rs. 9.6 lakhs was incurred next year. A similar amount has been provided for during 1955-56.

The scheme of assistance to displaced persons to start industries in their townships and colonies has been introduced. The Government of India's scheme of payment of compensation to certain categories of displaced persons is also being implemented. A large number of families have also been helped with allotment of evacuee houses, shops, factories, etc.

DELHI

The task of rehabilitating the displaced persons continued with the same vigour as in the previous years. 1337 tenements and 400

shops were constructed and handed over to the State Government for allotment to eligible displaced persons during the period 15th August, '54 to 31st March, '55.

In addition to this, 1,679 plots were made available to the State Government for allotment under the cheap housing scheme under which those displaced persons who are not entitled for built-up accommodation are given a plot of 100 sq. yds. and a sum of Rs. 530 as house building grant. 1,920 houses were constructed during this period in the 4 cheap housing colonies. The total number of families who benefited during this period is 920 and a sum of nearly Rs. 5 lakhs was distributed by way of house building grant.

The property expected and actually received during April-August, 1955, is 72 shops and 144 shops-cum-plots. More shops and plots are under construction in different parts of Delhi. About 1,000 houses are likely to be constructed up to 15th August, '55.

The total number of families removed during August, 1955 to March, 1955 is 2,575 and those accommodated 1,745 as 830 families were either ineligible or did not avail of the offer made to them.

Due to unprecedented rains in the beginning of October, 1954, a number of families were rendered homeless and 1,296 applications requesting for alternative accommodation were received. Alternative accommodation was offered to 918 families out of which 255 accepted. In the same month, it was decided that house buliding loans may be advanced to about 1,000|2,000 displaced persons having verified claims to the extent of interim compensation payable to each. These loans are to be advanced to those displaced persons who can prove that they are living in congestion, with friends or relatives and having so far no housing benefits in Delhi or elsewhere.

HYDERABAD

From August, 1954 to March, 1955, the Department of Relief and Rehabilitation had sanctioned pensions to 574 widows, who suffered during Police Action.

Another feature of rehabilitation aid is the grant of student stipend to those orphans who had lost their parents in the Police Action. From August, 1954 to March, 1955, 162 student stipends were sanctioned.

Marriage Aids were also given to the widows who intend to remarry or their daughters of marriageable age. The Department had extended 61 marriage aids during the period under report.

The Department besides extending the help enumerated above, had supplied nearly 10,000 G.C. sheets in both the districts of Bidar

and Osmanabad, free of cost. They are being distributed to the destitutes and needy persons, who had suffered in Police Action.

150 orphan children of Osmanabad are under training at the Victoria Memorial Home and Asafia High School in different arts and crafts.

The question of adverse possession of land is being attended to by the special staff of the Department and the Government Pleader. The Department had registered 1219 cases of adverse possession. Among these 554 cases are found to be non-genuine and hence closed. 358 cases were settled amicably among the parties. In 51 cases the parties approached Civil Court of their own accord. 173 cases are being contested in the Civil Court by the parties with the Government aid. Among the cases filed in the courts, 15 cases have been decided in which 13 are in favour of the plaintiffs aided by the Department, 68 cases are still to be enquired into.

30 refugee families from West Pakistan were settled at Kosli near Fakhraabad Railway Station. Temporary sheds with zinc sheets were constructed, lands allotted, loans distributed, education and medical facilities provided. As the displaced persons settled were not agriculturists, arrangements for reclamation of field channels were made. Actually 90 acres of land were reclaimed and made suitable for agriculture operations of Kharif and Rabi crops. Two fieldmen and four ploughmen have also been engaged to assist the displaced persons in their work.

Besides these displaced persons, there is another category of displaced persons who have settled in Hyderabad. They are being helped similarly, by allotting evacuee lands, houses and shops on lease. Facilities by way of freeships have been provided to their children for their education.

MADHYA BHARAT

The number of refugees in the last four years has reached 80,000 and most of these have been rehabilitated. 342 families out of 14,000 have been settled on land.

An amount of Rs. 70,62,634 was given as loan to 10,000 families up to the end of June, 1954 for starting different small trades. 800 displaced persons are absorbed in the services.

Rs. 2,00,857 were spent on Refugee Home for women up to the end of 1954. Old and destitute persons who could not be admitted into the refugee ashrams were each given Rs. 15 p.m. as cash help and in this way a sum of Rs. 8,61,775 was given to them up to the end of 1954. Besides, Rs. 3,02,000 have also been given to them as maintenance allowance during the same period.

The Government of India invited compensation applications from the displaced persons of prescribed categories based on their verified claims for properties in Pakistan. The total number of applications received is 5,052. Out of these 553 persons were sanctioned compensation of Rs. 18.07 lakhs by the Government of India and the amount was disbursed by the State Rehabilitation Department. The work of processing of the remaining applications to the Government of India is being done by the Rehabilitation Department.

Under the scheme of training of displaced persons in vocations and crafts 1146 men and women were trained in 27 centres. The expenditure so far incurred on training and work centres is Rs. 8 lakhs.

The scheme for giving financial assistance to displaced students continued during the year. So far Rs. 5.97 lakhs have been spent on this account.

The State Government constructed 9 colonies for displaced persons at Indore, Gwalior, Ujjain, Neemuch, Shamgarh, Bhanpura, Manasa, Morena and Tarana and the total number of tenements is 1473 costing Rs. 26.85 lakhs, taken as loan from the Government of India. 698 displaced persons are living in evacuee houses and 924 acres of evacuee land has been allotted to them.

MADHYA PRADESH

During the year, the Regional Settlement Commissioner's office was established for Madhya Pradesh and Vindhya Pradesh for the implementation of the Interim Compensation Scheme with headquarters at Nagpur. The work of payment of compensation has been started in right earnest.

It is contemplated to give concessions to non-claimants occupying Government-built houses and shops with a view to giving them full-fledged ownership of such properties.

The work of establishment of four townships for the displaced persons is engaging the attention of Government. The Government of India have sanctioned Rs. 18 lakhs for the implementation of the Scheme.

In this State almost all the displaced persons of West Pakistan can be said to have received rehabilitation assistance of one kind or the other.

MYSORE

Under Rehabilitation Loans Scheme, loans aggregating Rs. 2,95,881 in favour of 281 persons have been granted so far out

of the sum of Rs. 3 lakhs placed at the disposal of the State Government by the Government of India. Thirty-one displaced persons at Bellary have been granted loans to the tune of Rs. 38,010. Under the Housing Scheme, 200 sites were reserved for the displaced persons in the Jayanagar Extension through the agency of the City Improvement Trust Board, Bangalore, and these are being allotted to displaced persons having verified claims.

Under the Rural Settlement Scheme, five displaced families have been settled on evacuee agricultural lands to the extent of 142 acres and 33 guntas of dry lands. The resettlement operations in the State are being carried out by the Revenue Commissioner who is assisted by a committee of official and non-official members.

ORISSA

During the year under report, the only transit camp at Charbatia in the district of Cuttack was closed down and the inmates of the said camp were transferred to other States.

A scheme suggesting various improvement works in 9 of the existing colonies—four urban and five agricultural—has been sent to the Government of India for approval. As soon as it is sanctioned relief works, such as digging of more tanks and wells, strengthening of the Ghorī Bundhs, will be taken up with a view to providing employment to the inmates of these colonies and also to enable them to supplement the extended maintenance loan now given to their dependents. The first batch of 26 families of these returning deserters have already been received back at Bhusandpur in the district of Puri. Others are likely to come back soon.

During the year under report the cases of all the displaced persons have been re-examined on the merits of each case, and the deserving amongst them have been granted additional business loan with a view to enabling them to be self-supporting.

During the year under report most of the weavers who had made a very good start in the beginning, but of late were passing through hard days on account of the present slump in the handloom market products deserted this State. There are now only four families at Boudh, one family at Gokerneswar in the district of Cuttack and two families in the Ghasipura colony in the district of Keonjhar.

The four families living at Chowdwar in Cuttack District are now self-supporting.

The only betel-leaf growers' colony in the State is at Burupadain in the District of Ganjam. 21 families of betel-leaf growers, each of whom were given 2 acres of cultivable land on the average to supplement their income, are pulling on well.

The displaced agriculturists, like the local cultivators, did not harvest a good crop this year due to drought conditions. Now they are, however, being paid extended maintenance loans for their subsistence. For provision of primary education to the children of the displaced persons in their mother tongue, 13 primary schools have been set up in these colonies. The students are supplied with books, slates, etc., free of cost. In the bigger colonies special provision has also been made for free medical and public health facilities.

During the year the tempo of desertion remained as before. From the beginning up to the end of January, 1955, 8,599 persons have deserted from the rehabilitation colonies in the State.

At present there are 6 students receiving stipends for various courses like medical, engineering and general education. Displaced students of school-going age are given assistance in the shape of grant for purchase of books, slates, tuition fees, etc.

50 trainees are receiving technical training in various trades like general mechanics, blacksmithy, carpentry, turner, motor mechanics at the Orissa School of Engineering, Cuttack.

13 displaced girls are also receiving training in various occupations in the Basanta Kumari Bidhabashram and Mahila Kutir Silpa Sikshashram at Puri.

Till the end of January, 1955, a sum of Rs. 53.53 lakhs was advanced as loan to displaced persons under the various schemes of the State Government and a sum of Rs. 77.11 lakhs was spent as grant which includes the expenditure on relief camps.

PEPSU

The work of rehabilitation in rural areas has been almost completed. The PEPSU evacuees left behind 4,23,538 standard acres of land. Out of this 4,17,912 standard acres have been allotted to 1,16,506 families. About 39,665 houses in rural areas have been made available to the allottees. The work of settling 3,367 non-Punjabi families and 634 families of unsatisfied Punjabi claimants is nearing completion. The stage has been set for confirmment of proprietary rights on quasi-permanent land-allottees and the necessary staff is being appointed for the purpose.

Some evacuee land has been earmarked in the district of Kapurthala and Mahendragarh to be given on long lease to displaced tenants and landless labourers.

A scheme was planned to build 770 quarters at Government expense on evacuee kholas at Patiala, Nabha and Sangrur. Out of which 680 quarters have been completed.

A sum of about Rs. 1.25 crores has so far been advanced to 40,000 displaced persons for the various purposes. A sum of Rs. 3 lakhs has been allotted to Kashmiri families, out of which 2.30 lakhs have been advanced. A sum of Rs. 7.36 lakhs has been recovered from the loanees.

Under Administration of Evacuee Interest (Separation) Act, 1951, 35,487 cases of composite properties have been registered up to 31.3.55, out of which 18,914 cases have been decided.

A sum of Rs. 72 lakhs has been paid as interim compensation to 2,600 claimants of priority categories.

To rehabilitate Bahawalpur refugees, 1,110 houses and 72 shops have been constructed in Tripuri Township. Interim compensation amounting to Rs. 10 lakhs was paid during the last year to 493 claimants living in Rajpura Township. In the same township 276 houses were sold to displaced persons against their claims and 116 shops were auctioned to displaced persons for a sum of about Rs. 3 lakhs.

Repairs to 800 houses were carried out costing Rs. 90,000 and 1,079 uneconomic properties were sold for Rs. 7,50,000.

The total lease money recovered up to 31-3-55 is Rs. 85,78,113-13-3. The amount realised and remitted so far stands at Rs. 54,68,217-0-9. The amount of Rs. 1,32,329-3-0 was recovered during the period under report.

PUNJAB

The colossal task of rehabilitation, although not yet complete, has reached a stage which can be called final. The absorption of 2½ million uprooted persons in the economic and social structure of the State is an achievement of which any Government may be rightly proud. The allotment of evacuee houses, shops and industrial establishments to the urban section among the displaced persons was completed soon after the partition.

To enable displaced persons to start business, or industry, small urban loans amounting to cover Rs. 2 crores 37 lakhs have been advanced to about 25,000 persons and 776 co-operative societies up to the end of 1954. Similarly a sum of Rs. 1 crore and 3 lakhs was advanced during the period to 1,977 purchasers of plots and 5 co-operative societies for construction of houses on plots purchased by them in various new townships in the State. Another sum of Rs. 38 lakhs was allotted for advancing loans for construction of houses at Chandigarh.

Over 5,000 cheap tenements have been constructed in the State for the benefit of lower-income groups. These will be sold to displaced persons on easy instalments. The possession of nearly 19,000 mud huts constructed to provide roofed shelter to persons living in tents was transferred to their occupants on concessional rates.

The finalisation of the scheme for payment of compensation to displaced persons in regard to the properties abandoned by them in Pakistan was the most outstanding measure taken by the Government during the last year. An aggregate amount of over Rs. 3 crores has been paid so far either in cash or in the form of allotment of evacuee property on quasi-permanent basis.

By the middle of the year 1954 an area of 24,29,833 standard acres in the State had been allotted to 4,66,933 displaced landowners on quasi-permanent basis. Steps are now being taken to make these allotments permanent with full proprietary rights.

53,829 acres of banjar evacuee land in 'bet' and other areas were leased out to the displaced persons on leases ranging from 10 to 20 years.

With a view to assisting the rural allottees in rehabilitating themselves on land, *takkavi* loans amounting to Rs. 4.78 crores were disbursed up to the end of 1954.

RAJASTHAN

During the period under review, the business and industrial loans worth Rs. 28,650 were paid to 21 displaced person families in Rajasthan.

The sum of Rs. 75,890 was advanced to displaced agricultural families, mostly belonging to Ganga Nagar, Alwar and Bharatpur Districts—17 new parties and some old parties.

The problem of rehabilitation of new families also continued, especially the resettlement of Meos whom the loan for agricultural purposes as well as for sinking of wells was granted at liberal scales in Alwar and Bharatpur Districts.

There were as many as 158 primary schools with the average number of 15,874 refugee boys on roll. 357 teachers have been engaged for the purpose who impart primary education to the above displaced boys.

231 refugee boys were receiving Vocational and Technical training in various private institutions (Vocational and Technical Training Centres) approved by the Government.

As many as 2,405 houses (including 796 one-room tenements built by the Government) have been completed and nearly 765 houses were under construction for the displaced persons.

1,059 shops have been completed so far and about 416 were under construction at various places in Rajasthan.

There were 5 residential houses in Rajasthan which provided shelter to destitute displaced widows and their dependents during the period under review.

589 disabled displaced persons were living in 2 Homes for old and infirms functioning in Rajasthan.

There were as many as 472 trainees (outmates) working in the 5 Narishalas including the work centre at Alwar.

The maintenance allowance amounting to Rs. 33,823 was paid to those displaced persons during the period under review who happened to leave their urban immovable properties in W. Pakistan due to the partition of the country.

During the month of September, 1954 Divisional Rehabilitation Committee in each Division was set up for the review of the rehabilitation work.

SAURASHTRA

Government has arranged for imparting technical and vocational training to displaced persons at Bantwa Work Centre, Morvi Technical Institute, A. V. Parakh Technical Institute and Polytechnic Institute in various cities of Saurashtra. Each trainee is given a stipend of Rs. 30 p.m. during the period of training.

Displaced women have been trained in midwifery and nursing. Two displaced women are under training during the year 1954-55.

The evacuee agricultural land has been allotted to displaced families during the year 1954-55 bringing the total agricultural land allotted to displaced persons to 9,320 acres. 242 quarters for displaced persons have been constructed during the year 1954-55.

In this State there are 3 Homes|Infirmaries at Junagadh, Buntra and Putiyana. The number of displaced persons as on 31-12-54 was 1,572 against 2,213 as on 31.3.54. The number of inmates of the Homes|Infirmaries who have left as a result of those families having received interim compensation under Interim Compensation Scheme is 641. There are 38 displaced persons receiving doles outside Homes.

The number of displaced students receiving financial assistance in the schools is about 5,332. It is under the consideration of the Government of Saurashtra to start a high school for displaced

students. 40 displaced students who are children of widows, are being given special assistance of Rs. 10 to Rs. 15 p.m. 150 displaced persons are receiving training in Teachers Training Course during the year 1954-55. Each trainee during the training period is paid a stipend of Rs. 40 p.m.

Displaced women are also being trained in the Nahishkala in vocational crafts to enable them to stand on their legs in the long run. The number of displaced women taking training in the various Nahishkala is 182.

During the period under review the total amount of urban loans given was Rs. 43.5 lakhs.

WEST BENGAL

The influx of refugees continued unabated during the year under review, warranting gigantic efforts by the Government. The problem has been well tackled by measures of initial relief and subsequent rehabilitation.

For initial relief, the refugees are sent either to transit or worksite camps. Those who are able to work are sent to worksite camps and are paid wages against work. Unattached women, and old and disabled persons with their dependants are sent to permanent liability camps. By the end of March, 1955, the total camp population was as follows:—

Relief and transit camps	..	..	61,831
Worksite camps	..	..	72,727
Permanent Liability camps	..	..	40,000
			<hr/>
Total			.. 1,74,558

The different schemes for rehabilitation adopted by the West Bengal Government have been classified according to the manner in which the land for rehabilitation has been acquired. Under the scheme of rehabilitation on Khasmahal lands, 10,284 acres of land have been acquired and 9,005 families have so far been settled there; under the scheme for rehabilitation on lands acquired by the Government, 54,585 acres of land have been acquired and 57,557 families have so far been settled, out of which, during the period under review, about 3,000 families have been settled.

To speed up the process of development work in the Government sponsored colonies, a mechanised unit with Rs. 14 lakhs worth of earth-cutting machines and other implements started functioning since the last quarter of 1954-55.

A development committee, appointed by the State Government with representatives of the Government of India to prepare a forecast of expenditure on development of urban colonies, townships

and squatters' colonies, has just submitted its report to the State Minister and action will be taken as soon as the Union Rehabilitation Ministry agrees to the sanction of expenditure.

The facilities for purchase of homestead lands in urban areas and agricultural lands have been extended during the period under review. 2,14,000 families have been settled under the scheme, out of which 50,000 families have been settled during the period under review. The new policy adopted during the period under review of giving land purchase loans to the persons who can purchase lands themselves is yielding good results.

As an alternative to the house-building loan to individuals, Government have adopted a housing scheme under which houses are built by Government and then distributed to refugee families. 3,000 extensive type of brick built houses each costing Rs. 4,400 have been built in the Government Colony at Habra. 1,000 multi-storied tenements are under construction and constructions of another 10,000 are under consideration.

Every refugee child between the ages of 6 and 11 is getting facilities of free primary education. 1,134 new primary schools have been opened all over West Bengal. 1,82,532 students are receiving primary education including those in camp schools. Besides, 14,411 refugee students are receiving grants for tuition fees and books. 500 primary school buildings have been taken up for construction.

During the period under review, Rs. 8.05 lakhs have been given as loans to secondary schools for expansion of accommodation.

51,471 deserving refugee school students and 4,963 college students are being helped under the Union Rehabilitation Ministry's scheme of financial assistance to meritorious refugee students.

19,974 students have so far passed out and 6,225 are now under training under different schemes of vocational and technical training for refugee young men and women.

A grant of Rs. 50,000 and a loan of Rs. 1,00,000 have been given to Ramkrishna Mission Shisu Mangal Pratisthan for the purpose of training a suitable number of refugee girls in nursing and other hospital works. Moreover, during the year under review a loan of Rs. 15 lakhs has been sanctioned to the Calcutta State Transport organisation for purchase of 50 buses on the definite understanding that they will train and give employment to 400 camp refugees as conductors, drivers, mechanics, etc. The total expenditure on relief and rehabilitation by the West Bengal Government during August, 1954 to March, 1955 amounted to Rs. 829.64 lakhs.

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WELFARE OF SCHEDULED CASTES & SCHEDULED TRIBES

No experiment of democracy in India can succeed unless the Scheduled Castes and the two crores of tribal people are raised to the same level as others. The Father of the Nation recognized the lowliest and the down-trodden as part and parcel of the Indian community, and one of the foremost missions of his life was to remove untouchability and the various social disabilities the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes were subjected to. Following his teachings, Congress Government at the Centre and in the States have been taking active steps to safeguard the interests of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and various welfare measures for their upliftment. From 1921 onward Congress had been making serious efforts for uprooting the evil of untouchability and the eighth year of freedom marked the culmination of this effort in the passing of the Untouchability (Offences) Act which came into force from June 1, 1955.

The Act, which has been designed to help the process of social reform, extends to the whole of India, and prescribes punishment for persons enforcing religious and social disabilities on the ground of "untouchability." Refusal of access to any person to a shop, hotel, place of public entertainment, hospital or educational institutions maintained for the benefit of the public, and refusal to sell goods or render service on the ground of untouchability have all been made punishable.

The 1954 Report of the Commissioner for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, which has just been published, says that during the four years between 1951-52 and 1954-55, a sum of Rs. 20 crores was spent on the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and on development of scheduled and tribal areas. Of this sum, about Rs. 10 crores were sanctioned by the Government of India as grants-in-aid to various State Governments. The Central grant for the first Five-Year Plan for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and development of these areas was Rs. 15 crores, and it is hoped that the balance of Rs. 5 crores will be utilised during 1955-56.

During the year under review, the Commissioner visited the interior-most regions of Bihar, Bombay, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh and collected valuable data.

Impressive progress has been made in the field of education for the Scheduled Tribes. This is apparent from the fact that while

in 1952, a total of 911 applications were received from the Scheduled Tribes for scholarships for Post-Matric studies by the Government of India, the number of such applications in 1954 rose to 2,485. The ashram schools and boarding schools for tribal students have also proved popular. In addition, reservation has been made in the selection of students to public schools for children of the Scheduled Tribes.

A sum of Rs. 12.65 lakhs had also been provided for the grant of scholarships for students belonging to the Scheduled Tribes, while there is a scheme for sending advanced students to foreign countries for further studies.

The Commissioner's Report for 1954 remarks that one of the most difficult problems of the Scheduled Tribes was of shifting cultivation, and emphasises the necessity of devising some alternative method to stop this wasteful form of cultivation. In Rajasthan, the Kathodias, who had no houses and lands of their own, are, however, being settled. The most backward of scheduled areas (like Bastar and Surguja in Madhya Pradesh, Malkingir area of Koraput district in Orissa, Lahual and Spiti in the Punjab, and Rajadera and Mahaadand of Latehar Sub-Division of Palamau district in Bihar)—popularly known as merged areas—where semi-slavish conditions existed and which had so far been neglected, were also being developed.

In Bombay, the Government has sanctioned a sum of Rs. 1.5 lakhs for Forest Labour Co-operative Societies which will improve economic conditions of tribals inhabiting the forests. The Commissioner's Report says that similar schemes in other scheduled areas for tribal people could be useful.

In accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, Tribes Advisory Councils have been set up in all the States having scheduled areas. District Councils have also been organised in all the autonomous districts of Assam, with the exception of Naga Hills district. In the Pawi-Lakher region of the Mizo district, a Regional Council has been set up. These Councils are working satisfactorily.

Much progress has been made in the scheme for converting the Todas of Nilgiris into good agriculturists by giving them land and implements. Medical facilities provided for them under the scheme have also eliminated disease and resulted in checking the gradual decrease of their population.

Two conferences were held in December, 1954, to consider schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and other matters relating to it. The second conference, which was official, con-

sidered priorities for the formulation of welfare schemes, basis of making grants-in-aid by the Central Government and collection of material for the second Five-Year Plan, etc.

AJMER

In addition to the backward classes population, Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes comprise 16% of the population of the State. The Harijan Welfare Department spent nearly Rs. 300,000 on various activities for the welfare of these tribes during the last two years and a provision of about Rs. 8 lakhs has been made for 1955-56. Scholarships and books are given to children. Housing and agricultural grants and loans are granted where necessary. A vocational training centre for these people has been recently opened. A number of free nursery schools are available for children. 117 Harijan Co-operative Societies are helping at least 3,100 Harijan families in their household economy. A Tribal Welfare Centre has been started for Bhils at Nasirabad for training in carpentry work, 4 beds have been reserved at the Madar Union Sanatorium for scheduled patients.

BHOPAL

Various schemes for welfare of Harijans and Adivasis are progressing satisfactorily. 152 tenements have been constructed for Harijans and one more colony is under construction. Harijans, Adivasis and other backward classes get preference in allotment of land and grant of takkavis. By June 1954 these classes had been allotted 57,500 acres of land and Rs. 7,37,653 as takkavi. The budget for 1955-56 includes schemes estimated to cost Rs. 209 lakhs for loans for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and ex-criminal tribes and for the removal of untouchability.

BIHAR

Provisions for the welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes have been progressively on the increase. As against 64 lakhs of rupees in 1954-55 under this head, the provision in 1955-56 is of Rs. 83 lakhs. These figures may be compared with the provision of Rs. 9.2 lakhs in 1946-47 and Rs. 26.8 lakhs in 1950-51. For the Scheduled Tribes progressively larger expenditure is being incurred in several important schemes of educational, economic and cultural development, such as award of stipends, construction of hostels, etc.

A Tribal Research Institute at Ranchi has been recently set up and the number of grain golas, which are of special benefit to the Scheduled Tribes, have now increased to 347, and in 1955-56, Rs. 5 lakhs have been provided for opening new grain golas.

Special measures are being taken to settle Kharia families in the districts of Singhbhum and the Paharias in Santal Parganas. So far 120 families of Kharias have been settled in villages. Aborigines in the hilly regions of Shahabad would be benefited by new schemes of education, water supply and grain golas for which a total cost of Rs. 4 lakhs has been sanctioned. A number of organisations, notably the Adimjati Seva Mandal, Ranchi, and Santhal Paharia Seva Mandal, Deoghar, working for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes, are getting grants and loans which are being advanced to the Scheduled Tribes to enable them to set up cottage industries.

For Scheduled Castes also as against the provision of Rs. 22.5 lakhs in 1954-55, the budget for 1955-56 stood at Rs. 31 lakhs. This is exclusive of Rs. 1 lakh which will be disbursed in loans. The welfare measures have been expanded in various directions, viz., in the award of stipends, the construction of hostels, the construction of sweepers' quarters, the improvement of Harijan localities, book grants, University fee, etc. Special mention may be made of the provision of Rs. 4 lakhs for improved rural housing for members of the Scheduled Castes. In the flood affected areas 6,000 houses have been decided to be reconstructed mainly for the benefit of members of the Scheduled Castes.

A number of Primary Schools for Scheduled Castes are maintained at a cost of Rs. 2.86 lakhs. Three residential schools are also being run for them. Members of the Scheduled Castes are being advanced loan not exceeding Rs. 500 to take up cottage industries.

Welfare measures for other backward classes are also being continued. A sum of Rs. 6 lakhs is provided in the budget for 1955-56 for the grant of scholarships alone.

For the economic development of the scheduled areas, several new and expensive schemes of irrigation—major, medium and minor—have been taken up. Special mention may be made of the Mayurakshi Left Bank Canal which is one of the major irrigation schemes undertaken in the State. Road communications in hilly and hitherto inaccessible areas are being improved by special grants to the District Boards concerned. Medical facilities are being improved by the opening of new dispensaries in areas where none existed before, by the appointment of special Vaidyas in the Paharia areas of Santal Parganas.

ROMBAY

Government has established a special backward class department and advisory machinery for administration of several schemes

of welfare of backward classes including Harijans, Scheduled Castes and Tribes which are educationally, economically and culturally backward.

Government effort is directed towards (1) removal of educational backwardness with grant of freeships, scholarships including lumpsum scholarships for purchase of books and equipment maintenance of 3 Government, 271 aided and 84 D.L.B. students' hostels, (2) improvement of economic conditions with assistance of various types including grant of waste land for cultivation, reservation and preference in recruitment to Government service and (3) legislative and executive as well as educative action to remove untouchability and social evils like dedication of girls to deities culminating in prostitution existing amongst a section of Harijans.

Fifty-two wholetime paid propagandists have been appointed to carry on the work of educative propaganda throughout the State. Nine more propagandists work among the emancipated ex-criminal tribes whom Government also helps to rehabilitate themselves.

More than 61,000 acres of waste land have been given to the backward classes for cultivation on a permanent tenure and there are 101 co-operative joint farming societies formed by these classes. The State has a population of 33,59,305 Scheduled Tribes. The forest labour's co-operative societies numbering over 108 are given forest coupes at concessional, upset prices and they are helped to extract timber and replace the forest contractors who used to exploit them before. The operations of these societies guarantee them employment on living wage and employment for their animal transport and the societies also carry on educational and cultural activities for their uplift.

The problem of socio-economic rehabilitation of the tribes formerly stigmatized as 'criminal' but which have long been emancipated is also being solved with vigour. They have got 3 housing societies which received loans to the tune of 1¼ lakh rupees. They have also several industrial, labour contract and miscellaneous co-operative societies.

The total expenditure on the special measures for the welfare of ex-criminal tribes during the year 1953-54 was Rs. 3,79,485. During the year 1954-55, special measures estimated to cost Rs. 5.67 lakhs have been sanctioned for their benefit.

In addition, a few measures are taken up for execution for the benefit of ex-criminal tribes during the year 1955-56.

Name of the Scheme	Estimated cost (in lakhs of Rs.)
Opening of 5 ashram schools for ex-criminal tribe children	2.16
Organisation of community-cum-recreational centres for ex-criminal tribes	0.33
.. Supply of bullocks, implements, etc., to ex-criminal tribes	1.00
Subsidies to co-operative farming societies of ex-criminal tribes.	1.00
Subsidies to co-operative housing societies of ex-criminal tribes	1.26
Financial assistance to individuals and industrial co-operative societies of ex-criminal tribes	0.40
Organisation of industrial training centres for the benefit of ex-criminal tribes	1.95

The total cost of the special programme for the welfare of ex-criminal tribes is estimated at Rs. 12.98 lakhs during the year 1955-56.

The Government of India has sanctioned a ceiling grant of Rs. 20 lakhs to this State for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes and the development of scheduled areas during the year 1954-55. Out of this, a sum of Rs. 17.50 lakhs is expected to be received on the basis of the progress of expenditure. A special programme estimated roughly to cost Rs. 33.43 lakhs has been sanctioned during the year. In addition, several other important new measures have been taken up for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes during the year 1955-56.

The estimated expenditure on the special measures for eradication of untouchability will be roughly Rs. 4.97 lakhs during the year 1954-55. The total cost of the special measures for the removal of untouchability is estimated at Rs. 8.27 lakhs during the year 1955-56.

For 1954-55 the expenditure incurred for uplift of backward classes was Rs. 1,92,30,134 while for 1955-56 it is to be of the tune of Rs. 2,40,94,734.

COORG

Various welfare measures on a planned basis have been taken up since the past one and a half years to look after the welfare of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the State who number

about 25,000 and 21,000 respectively. During last year 248 families of Harijans were provided with free tiles and materials for constructing houses. This year also provision has been made for the free supply of tiles, doors and windows and roofing materials for 388 houses. Wells are being provided where there is need, on a priority basis. A sum of Rs. 1,20,000 was spent during 1954-55 for ameliorating the conditions of the people of Scheduled Castes and a sum of Rs. 70,000 was spent on the education of their children. A sum of Rs. 2,00,000 was spent during 1954-55 on welfare measure for the people of Scheduled Tribes.

With a view to encouraging the permanent settlement of those classes of people who are interested with nomadic habits, 72 houses at a cost of Rs. 25,000 and two colonies at a cost of Rs. 16,000 were put up during the year.

The tribals are also being supplied with ploughs, bullocks, agricultural implements, seed paddy, bee-hives and raw materials for handicrafts, etc., at concessional rates. One tribal rally and six tribal meets were organised during the year.

DELHI

Delhi's popular Ministry has been conscious of its duty and responsibility towards the welfare of the backward classes from its very inception.

One of its very early beneficial measures was the Stay of Proceedings (Revenue Courts) Act designed to afford immediate relief to the much harassed tenantry in the countryside, which brought relief to a large number of Harijan tenants in the rural areas who had been labouring under the constant threat of eviction.

Another important measure towards the betterment of the Harijans was the constitution of a Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare Board. The Board is charged with the responsibility of looking to the general welfare of the Harijans and backward classes and to suggest and initiate concrete measures with a view to securing speedy removal of all the disabilities, social, economic or otherwise, from which the Scheduled Castes and backward classes in the State still suffer.

The State Government is implementing its decision regarding the ratio of employment of Harijans and backward classes in Government Departments fixed at 12½% subject to the availability of suitable candidates.

One of the vital features of the land consolidation scheme is to provide 2½ biswas of land for residential accommodation to

each of such Harijan families in the villages who do not possess any land for the purpose.

A subsidized scheme of over Rs. 16 lakhs for the construction of 2000 residential houses in the urban and rural areas for the Harijan and backward classes families is being finalised and will soon be submitted to the Government of India for sanction.

The Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare Board has approved a number of welfare schemes to be launched during 1955-56. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been earmarked by the Board for the construction of Chaupals, Community Centres and Prayer Halls. The cost of construction will be shared by the Government and the people on a 50:50 basis.

Another sum of Rs. 45,000 will be spent on the construction and repairs of wells with a view to facilitating the supply of drinking water.

Other allocations for the various schemes are as follows:—

Rs. 66,000—Construction of a welfare centre including unattached women's home-cum-work centre. The Home is designed to accommodate 25 inmates;

Rs. 50,000—For a hostel to provide accommodation for at least 80 students;

Rs. 18,000—To be spent during the year for providing aid to 50 cases of acute diseases at the rate of Rs. 30 per month; and

Rs. 12,000—To be spent in giving aid to infirm and aged at the rate of Rs. 20 per month.

The Board proposes to ameliorate the economic condition of the Harijan and backward classes by encouraging them to take to small-scale industries preferably through co-operatives. A sum of Rs. 1,50,000 has been earmarked under this head to be advanced as loans.

Construction of houses is by far the largest part of the schemes to be executed by the Board during the year. Under the scheme it is proposed—on the pattern of cheap housing scheme for the displaced persons—to advance a loan to a maximum of Rs. 500 for the construction of each house. 50 per cent of this amount will be treated as subsidy. The rest will be recoverable in instalments spread over a period of 30 years. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has also been provided for repairs of the existing houses.

The Board has also provided a sum of Rs. 10,000 for conducting a socio-economic survey of Harijan and backward classes in the

State. Another sum of Rs. 5,000 has been earmarked for giving aid in deserving cases for vocational training.

Educational facilities for the Harijan and backward classes in the State are proposed to be enhanced by allowing them free education up to the degree standard instead of the Higher Secondary as at present.

The Harijan and Backward Classes Welfare Board has now been split into two separate boards—one for the Harijans and the other for the backward classes but the administration of both the organizations, will be run on a co-ordinated basis.

MADHYA BHARAT

The achievements made by the Madhya Bharat Government in regard to the advancement of backward classes embrace the wide field of their social, education and economic advancement. On social side, the Madhya Bharat Harijan Removal of Disabilities Act, was passed in 1949, which provided free entry to Harijans at all places of entertainment and worship. The Madhya Bharat Scheduled Area (Allotment and Transfer of Land) Regulation 1953 provides for allotment of land to the members of Scheduled Tribes. Necessary rules have also been framed for giving free legal assistance to the Adivasis at Government cost in all matters in which they may be involved.

On educational side, the Government have granted exemption from the payment of fees to Harijan and Adivasi students at all stages of education in Government and Government-aided schools. All Harijan and Adivasi students are given scholarships at different rates up to Rs. 20 p.m. for higher studies. Additional scholarship is given to a student living outside the radius of five miles from his native place. Adequate provisions are annually made by the Government for the education of Harijan and Adivasi boys and girls.

For affording facilities for education, the Government have encouraged running of Boarding Houses for Harijans and Adivasis by giving grants at the rate of Rs. 20 per month per student for ten months as board and lodging charges and Rs. 40 per annum per student as management expenses. The Department is running 52 Adult Education Centres for Adivasis in the scheduled areas and outside, incurring an expenditure of Rs. 30,000 annually. In order to introduce literacy among Harijans under the revised scheme, Adult Literacy Centres are running in every Tehsil. In addition to this, 16 Balwadis (pre-Primary education) are also running for

Harijan children since 1953. The expenditure on Jeevan Vikas Kendras and Balwadis was Rs. 2,32,842 during 1954-55.

It is proposed to admit during the Plan period and thereafter, if funds permit, five Harijan and five Adivasi boys to the public schools annually at Government cost. In 1955, five Harijan and five Adivasi students have been admitted to Malharashram and Daly College at Indore and Scindia School at Gwalior. In order to induce Adivasi children in the initial stages of schooling, provision for distribution of mid-day meals in Primary Schools has been made, involving an expenditure of Rs. 15,400 in 1953-54 and a provision of Rs. 20,000 made for the year 1954-55.

For the economic uplift of the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 10 Co-operative Societies for Harijans and 60 for Adivasis have been organized with subsidy of Rs. 15,000 and Rs. 86,000 respectively during 1954-55. In order to make credit facilities available to Harijan and Adivasi Co-operative Societies, provision has been made for giving loans of Rs. 5,000 and Rs. 7,500 per society to the aforesaid societies respectively. Under the Five-Year Plan, a sum of Rs. 30,000 has been given as loan to four Adivasi Co-operative Societies. The Government has also been running centres for training the Adivasi youths in making palm gur. The number of trainees reached 100 during 1954-55, with an expenditure of Rs. 3,53,000. Five training centres have been running in the scheduled areas. Four handloom centres with a total number of 144 trainees have also been running.

So far 22 candidates have been trained at the Mandu Centre of carpentry and smithy. Government have sanctioned a scheme to impart scientific training in bee-keeping to Adivasi youths. The training will commence this year.

Fourteen candidates have, so far, been trained at the Agricultural Training Centre at Indore.

MADHYA PRADESH

The expenditure on the Tribal Welfare Scheme for the year 1954-55 is estimated at Rs. 56,92,130. The Government of India have sanctioned a grants-in-aid of Rs. 22,90,360.

The Tribal Welfare Scheme has been introduced. Under the scheme, 40 centres have been organised and all welfare activities radiate from these centres.

The number of Primary and Middle Schools increased from 285 in 1953-54 to 856 in the year 1954-55. 45,054 students (23,418 Tribal boys and 3,669 Tribal girls) were taking education in the Primary Schools and 4325 students in the Middle Schools. 1,578

boys were residing in the hostels attached to the Middle Schools. The hosteller is paid stipend at the rate of Rs. 20 p.m. The three High Schools at Charni, Cindori and Baihar continued to be run by this Department.

During the year 1954-55, a special Normal School for tribal boys was opened at Sihora, who received stipend of Rs. 25 from April, 1954.

In addition, 1050 Middle School scholarships of Rs. 12 p.m. each, and 450 High School scholarships of Rs. 20 p.m. each were awarded to Tribal students during the year 1954-55.

For the purpose of improving the economic condition of the Tribal people, 39 multi-purpose Co-operative Societies have been organised.

With a view to enabling these societies to take up forest contract and marketing and sale of forest produce, each society has been paid a grant-in-aid of Rs. 20,000 for working capital and Rs. 5,000 for construction of shop and godown. These societies are also being paid subsidies for maintenance of staff, etc., not exceeding Rs. 1,200 per annum per society.

Out of 40 centres under the scheme, anti-malaria work is being done by the Public Health Department at 15 centres under the National Malaria Control Organisation. The remaining 25 centres are expected to go into operation during the current year.

Medical facilities are being provided to the Tribal people through 968 centres. About 1,40,929 Tribal children and adults were supplied medicines during the year.

The work of construction of wells, approach roads, school buildings, staff quarters, etc., under the scheme was in progress in 33 centres up to the end of January 1955.

Through the medium of films, better ways of living, cleanliness, etc., are exhibited to the tribal people in the scheduled areas. During the year 1954-55, a total grants-in-aid of Rs. 1,38,999 was paid to 7 non-official institutions working for the welfare of tribal people.

Free rations, agricultural implements, bullocks, carts, etc., were supplied to these settlers on land.

Pilot scheme for weaning away aborigines of Baster from shifting cultivation and the scheme for the establishment of 4 rural uplift centres in the Baster district are being executed by the Deputy Commissioner, Baster. From the reports received

from the Deputy Commissioner it appears that 43 families have been settled.

The scheme for the Welfare of Backward Classes has been made applicable to the 31 tribes given in the Constitution (Scheduled Tribes) Order, 1950 who reside outside the areas specified in the said order. During 1954-55, 650 scholarships for the Middle Schools of the value of Rs. 12 p.m. each and 265 scholarships for the High Schools of the value of Rs. 20 p.m. each were awarded. The Government of India grants-in-aid had fixed a ceiling of Rs. 4 lakhs for this scheme as against its estimated expenditure of Rs. 7.38 lakhs for the year 1954-55.

MADRAS

The entire work of the Harijan Welfare Department has been included in the Five-Year Plan schemes. Physical targets achieved and expenditure incurred under various items during the period under report are as follows :—

An expenditure of Rs. 3,72,200 was incurred at headquarters and at district level for the administration of the various schemes during 1954-55.

428 scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 1,42,700 were sanctioned to pupils belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, 2341 scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 3,81,000 were sanctioned to pupils belonging to other backward classes. 40 scholarships involving an expenditure of Rs. 34,400 were sanctioned to ex-criminal tribes.

210 private hostels run by the educational institutions were subsidised by this Department. 5,846 boarders belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and 997 boarders belonging to other backward classes were maintained in these hostels. An expenditure of Rs. 6,13,830 and Rs. 10,465 respectively was incurred towards the grant of boarding grants to these students. Apart from this, 49 pupils belonging to ex-criminal tribes and specified backward classes were given boarding grants at a cost of Rs. 7,700 from the grants-in-aid provided by the Government of India.

There were 23 Government Harijan hostels with a strength of 1,513 free boards. The expenditure incurred was Rs. 3,00,300 for the maintenance of these hostels. In addition to this, 123 paying boarders were also admitted in these hostels. 5 boarding homes were opened for ex-criminal tribes and specified backward classes and an expenditure of Rs. 56,200 was incurred from the grants-in-aid provided by the Government of India.

There were 914 Harijan Welfare Schools run by the Harijan Welfare Department during the period. These schools maintained a strength of 81,153 pupils.

During the period 12 schools were opened for ex-criminal tribes, scheduled tribes and for specified backward classes, and an expenditure of Rs. 46,000 was incurred for the purpose from out of the grants-in-aid provided by the Government of India. There were 6 libraries and a Women's Welfare Centre functioning for the ex-criminal tribes at a cost of Rs. 13,000.

The Harijans in the State are provided with house sites either by assignment of Government lands or by acquisition of private lands. In rural areas the entire cost of acquisition is borne by the Government. Cultivable lands are also assigned to them. 66.51 acres of land were acquired for house sites during the period at a cost of Rs. 1,18,300. 1,124 families have been provided with house sites.

During the year under report, an expenditure of about Rs. 2,00,000 was incurred on the provision of sanitary amenities such as pathways, burial grounds, bathrooms, latrines, etc. for Harijan colonies. A sum of Rs. 2,400 was also spent for the provision of wells for the ex-criminal tribes, and Rs. 200 on miscellaneous items for specified backward classes, were spent out of the Government of India grants. Similarly, a sum of Rs. 12,000 for construction and repairs of 120 houses for ex-criminal tribes and Rs. 4,200 for specified backward classes were also spent from out of the Government of India grant. Two multi-purpose Co-operative Societies were formed for ex-criminal tribes at a cost of Rs. 9,000.

A sum of Rs. 22,400 was spent during the period on publicity such as periodicals, poster, rewards, propaganda, etc., for the removal of untouchability.

MYSORE

The scheme of amelioration of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes is operating according to the Plan. During the year the construction of hostels for the depressed classes at Kolar, Tumkur, Nanjangud and Sirigere was taken up and an outlay of Rs. 35.88 lakhs has been made in the budget of 1955-56 for the amelioration of the depressed classes. Under the scheme of amelioration of the depressed classes, 16,087 houses have been constructed.

ORISSA

The expenditure on Tribal and Rural Welfare Scheme has increased from Rs. 29.53 lakhs in 1952-53 to Rs. 36.43 lakhs in 1953-54

and the budget provision for 1954-55 has gone up to Rs. 54.2 lakhs. Out of this the Government of India have allowed grants-in-aid amounting to Rs. 27 lakhs under Article 275(1), Rs. 3 lakhs for the removal of untouchability and Rs. 4 lakhs for the welfare of the ex-criminal tribes. The rest of the provision is met from the State revenues. There are 35 Ashram Schools and 625 Sevashrams with 2,230 and 27,056 students respectively. A sum of Rs. 10 lakhs has been sanctioned for awarding stipends and scholarships to Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates against the provision of Rs. 4,88,520 in 1953-54. 1,698 Tribal families have been settled in the plains in 71 colonies. The budget provision for the year 1955-56 is Rs. 71.80 lakhs.

PEPSU

That the backward classes in PEPSU are receiving adequate attention from the PEPSU Government is shown by the fact that the last year's budget had a provision of Rs. 7,75,500 for their special benefit. Out of this Rs. 4,42,000 was for stipends to backward classes students, Rs. 1,00,000 for subsidies for sinking drinking water wells, Rs. 72,300 for Technical Education, and Rs. 30,000 for the welfare of ex-criminal tribes.

The total number of students who received financial assistance in the form of stipends and lump sum grant during 1954-55 was 25,238 against 19,657 in 1953-54.

Students from the backward classes studying in Government Institutions enjoy exemption from tuition fees. The tuition fees paid by such of them as study in privately managed institutions are made good to them along with the stipends.

For the vocational training of the backward classes, the PEPSU Government is running eight training centres, namely, four for tailoring at Phagwara, Barnala, Sangrur and Dadri; two for midwifery at Patiala and Faridkot, one each for smithy and hosiery-knitting at Phagwara and Sangrur respectively.

The total number of trainees admitted to those classes was 146. Every one of the trainees was given stipend at Rs. 25 p.m. for the full course of training and free lodging in case of resident trainees. Out of these, 134 trainees successfully completed their course of training.

In addition to this grant disbursed by the Backward Classes Department, a sum of approximately Rs. 2 lakhs has been given to the Scheduled Caste people for this purpose out of the Local Development Funds.

A scheme had been prepared in consultation with the Government of India for the rehabilitation of nomadic people among the ex-criminal tribes of PEPSU whose number is estimated to be about 10 thousand. The State Government is to give sites for establishing their colonies free of charge and the Central Government is to give grants-in-aid for the construction of their houses.

A plot of land measuring 60 Kanals has been made over to 153 families of Bazigars at Phagwara for the establishment of a colony. A sum of Rs. 30,600 has also been paid to them for the construction of their houses.

To conduct Social Reforms Propaganda, for which there was a budget provision of a little above Rs. 10,000, camps were opened at three places during such fairs as are usually largely attended by the backward classes people. As a practical step towards the removal of untouchability, several inter-dining functions were arranged. The Government of India contributed Rs. 37,250 towards the State's schemes for the removal of untouchability.

Formerly 60% of the Nazool lands have been given to members of the backward classes on lease for three years. The remaining 40% was last year ordered to be given to members of the backward classes.

The Scheduled Castes people living in villages did not own the houses they lived in and they had also no share in the village common lands. Recently the Government passed and enforced the PEPSU Village Common Lands Act of 1955 whereby the proprietary rights of the sites under their houses in Abadi Deh have been transferred to them and the proprietary rights of village common lands (Shamlat Deh) have been vested in respective Gram Panchayat.

The passing of this Act has very much eased the situation regarding the non-proprietary position of the Scheduled Castes in the rural areas.

Soon after the establishment of the present popular Government in this State, the Government constituted a Backward Classes Welfare Board, to consider measures of uplift for the backward classes and advise the Government regarding these.

PUNJAB

19% of all the vacancies in Government Departments have been reserved for members of the Scheduled Castes and Tribes. An additional 2% vacancies have been reserved for other backward classes on the basis of their population in the State. These

concessions have further been extended to all members of the Christian community who are descended from castes declared as backward classes by the Government. The same percentage has also been fixed for the admission into the educational, technical and professional institutions.

The members of the Secheduled Castes and backward classes have also been appointed Lambardars in villages where their population is large. They are also being fully represented on the village Panchayats.

For the promotion of education amongst educationally backward classes, Government are spending nearly a sum of Rs. 23,00,000 during 1954-55. There is a proposal to spend a sum of Rs. 25,00,000 on their education alone during 1955-56.

Apart from the above facilities, the Government of India have sanctioned a grants-in-aid of Rs. 1.39 lakhs for the financial year 1954-55 for the removal of untouchability; and an equivalent amount is being spent by the State Government.

Under the schemes included in the untouchability removal programmes additional staff has been given to the Welfare Officer, Punjab to enable him to carry out the schemes successfully and also at the same time to look after the welfare of the Harijans in each district.

Additional funds are being proposed to be spent on the schemes during 1954-55 and also during the year 1955-56, provided the Government of India agree to bear 75% of the cost on such schemes. Under the second Five-Year Plan, schemes worth Rs. 2,90,00,000 have been prepared, which will be shared by the Punjab Government and the Government of India in the ratio of 1:3. The schemes, if approved, will go a long way in promoting the welfare of the Harijans and backward classes in the State.

Scheduled Castes Welfare Committees, which have been established for every District, Sub-Division, Tehsil and Sub-Tehsil are doing useful work. Government are also taking special care to see that the members of the Scheduled Castes are not harassed socially, or otherwise.

The State Government are taking equal interest in the welfare of the erstwhile Criminal Tribes.

For the promotion of education amongst the children of the ex-criminal tribes, the Punjab Government spent a sum of Rs. 12,000 on the award of scholarships and other educational facilities.

Agricultural land has also been provided to members of ex-criminal tribes in certain parts of the State.

The Government of India have separately sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 1 lakh for the financial year 1954-55 for the welfare of ex-criminal tribes.

A second Five-Year Plan for the welfare of ex-criminal tribes has also been prepared, the schemes of which, if approved, would cost a sum of Rs. 34,67,200 for the years 1955-56 to 1960-61. It has been decided to request the Government of India to bear 75% of the cost on these schemes. The remaining 25% will, however, be borne by the State Government.

It is interesting to note that this section of the community is profiting much by the facilities extended to them and they are turning out to be good citizens.

The Government of India, as usual, sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 8.30 lakhs during the year 1954-55 for the development schemes being executed by the State Government in the scheduled areas. With this grants-in-aid further progress was made in the execution of the development schemes. The P.W.D. Buildings & Roads Department continued the work of construction of a jeepable road from Khoksar to Zing Zing Bar. A sum of Rs. 3,15,500 was spent during the year under report on this road. The Khoksar-Keylong portion of the road is expected to be completed by August, 1955. The P.W.D. Irrigation Branch continued the work of construction of Tandi Kuhl in the scheduled areas. This Kuhl when constructed will irrigate an area of 794 acres in Kothi Tandi.

The Civil Dispensary at Keying continued to function during the year under report and served the medical needs of the people of the *ilaqa* well.

The staff of the Public Health Department were active during the summer months and carried out improvement in sanitation, collecting of manure in pits, cleaning of the stables and houses as well as village lanes.

The Agriculture Department continued to improve the methods of agriculture in the scheduled areas and supplied better varieties of seeds to the cultivators. The work of improvement of Horticulture in the scheduled areas was also attended to.

The registered Co-operative Societies increased from 9 to 14 during the year under report and did useful work for the economic uplift of the *ilaqa*. The Panchayats were also organised in the *ilaqa* and besides doing judicial work, the Panchayats engaged themselves in the various development works.

In all, 33 schools are functioning in the scheduled areas, only one of which is a High School and 3 are Middle Schools. The number of students on roll during the year was 863 as against 770 in the preceding year.

The Punjab Government have sent schemes for the welfare of tribals to the Government of India for sanctioning grants-in-aid during the year 1955-56. The Government of India have provisionally sanctioned a sum of Rs. 9 lakhs for the schemes to be executed in these areas.

RAJASTHAN

Since 1948 the Backward Classes Welfare Department is functioning for all round development of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes, ex-criminal tribes and other backward classes.

Banswara and Dungarpur Districts and Pratapgarh Tehsil of Chittorgarh District have been declared as scheduled areas and Bhils of these areas are called as Scheduled Tribes. 44 castes are at present in the list of Scheduled Castes. The Rajasthan Government have also declared 60 castes in the list of other backward classes for educational purposes only.

The Backward Classes Commission of the Government of India visited the Rajasthan State in July, 1954. The Government of Rajasthan have submitted proposals for inclusion of 3 more Tribes and the Bhils all over Rajasthan in the list of Scheduled Tribes and inclusion of 16 more castes and exclusion of 9 castes in the list of other backward classes.

The children of backward classes are exempted from payment of tuition fees in all the Government institutions.

The deserving students are paid regular monthly scholarships after the 4th standard.

Total amount of Rs. 1,67,000 was sanctioned for the year 1954-55 as scholarship to be paid to the students out of which a sum of Rs. 92,250-4 has been paid to the students belonging to Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and other backward classes.

In the financial year 1955-56, 30 seats have been reserved in Mahila Mandal, Udaipur for Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste girl students and at present only 10 girl students from Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes are getting education at Government cost and paid scholarship at the rate of Rs. 30 p.m. Five seats for Scheduled Castes and 5 seats for Scheduled Tribes have been reserved in Vidya Bhawan, Udaipur and 4 boys from

Scheduled Tribes and 1 boy from Scheduled Castes are getting education in this institution at Government cost. 8 Harijan boys studying in Harijan Udyogshala, Delhi are given scholarship at the rate of Rs. 25 p.m. per student.

Also 25 seats for girls have been reserved in Banesthali Vidyapith out of which 24 seats have been filled up. 3 seats in Mahila Shiksha Sadan, Hatudni and 3 seats in Kastoomba Balikashram, Delhi for girls have also been reserved and 2 Scheduled Caste girls in the former and 3 Scheduled Caste girls in the latter are getting education and they are paid at the rate of Rs. 25 p.m. as scholarship. One Scheduled Tribe candidate has started studies in Tata Institution of Social Science, Bombay and he has been paid a sum of Rs. 1,700.

Out of the State funds 17 Primary Schools for the welfare of Scheduled Tribes in the scheduled area and 5 schools for Scheduled Castes and other backward classes are being run. Two adult education centres are being run for Scheduled Castes in Jaipur in the Harijan localities.

5 hostels at Jaipur, Jodhpur, Udaipur and Kotah and 5 hostels in scheduled area are being maintained and all the expenses and board and lodging borne by the State. One of these hostels situated at Kharwara is for girls only. Total amount of Rs. 58,978 has been spent up to February 1955 on the maintenance of these hostels. In addition to above, 3 hostels have been started for ex-criminal tribes and one for other backward classes. One more girls' hostel has been proposed for Scheduled Castes at Jaipur.

A sum of Rs. 3,000 was sanctioned as an aid for digging wells, for drinking water wells, for 6 wells in Jhalwar District, one well in village Balwantpur, District Jhunjhunu, one well in village Danta, District Bundi and one well in village Paraswara, District Bharatpur.

Out of the sum of Rs. 2,00,000 a sum of Rs. 1,98,850 was sanctioned and placed at the disposal of various Tehsildars up to January, 1955 for giving aid to the Bhills and allied tribes for construction and completion of wells.

Government have reserved 12½% and 15% of vacancies in superior services and Class IV services respectively for the members of the Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes. During the period under report 158 applications from the Scheduled Tribe and Scheduled Caste candidates were received and the same were forwarded to concerned officers for disposal.

Tribes Advisory Council formed under the Constitution met twice in the month of September and December, 1954 and January and March, 1955, respectively and passed some useful resolutions.

In order to raise the economic standard and also to enable the backward classes to be self-supporting industrial training centres have been started in Udaipur Division—2 for carpentry, 2 for tailoring, 2 for smithy and 1 for bamboo and caning works. The students attending these centres are given scholarship at the rate of Rs. 15 p.m.

In order to create free atmosphere for the cultural and social life of ex-criminal tribes, backward classes and Scheduled Castes and to make them understand their rights, 24 social education centres were sanctioned under the schemes of removal of untouchability. Also seven social and cultural centres were started in the colonies of ex-criminal tribes. Total amount of Rs. 21,000 was sanctioned for these centres.

VINDHYA PRADESH

Education: Payment of non-Government fees, distribution of books and stationery, liberal award of scholarships, hostel facilities, distribution of uniforms, audio-visual education and night schools have shown visible effects on the attitude of the people. During 1954-55 academic session, the total number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and backward classes students in all the schools of Vindhya Pradesh was 9,081, 10,130 and 35,752 respectively whereas, before the popular Government was set up, the number of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and backward classes students were only 2,559, 1,919 and 7,059 respectively.

100 Night Adult Schools in all were opened and maintained during 1954-55, each having a strength of thirty adults.

6000 adults were made literate during the year under report. All adult night schools are provided with books, stationery, light, etc, at Government cost.

With a view to systematising their way of living by a well set routine, 18 Ashrams were established during 1954-55, and were maintained during 1954-55. The Ashramites were fed, clad and taught free of cost.

Out of these 18 Ashrams, five vocational Ashrams were opened for Scheduled Tribes primarily to canalise their talents in arts and crafts to proper channel. 100 students were imparted such training during the year under report and 100 more are expected to be benefited during the next year as well. Government is considering

a scheme of assistance to enable these students to start their own work.

Of the thirteen remaining Ashrams, four are Balika Ashrams. Attached with them are Matri Mandirs where a nurse has been appointed to bring up children of the Ashrams on right lines, disburse medicines to village folk for common ailments and attend delivery cases in the villages. The maternity centre also admit pregnant women and attend to them during their confinement completely free of cost.

Liberal scholarships were awarded to 79 Scheduled Tribes, 97 Scheduled Castes and 347 backward classes students studying in Class VI and above in various schools of the State.

The Vocational and Training Institutions in the State have been reserved for Scheduled Tribes and Scheduled Castes and backward classes boys. Each student is awarded a stipend of Rs. 25 during the period of training. During 1954-55, 7 students undertook training in carpentry, weaving and bamboo work. It is expected that the training will be given to a larger number of students during 1955-56.

Though there is no restriction in admission to hostels in the State yet to provide greater facilities one Harijan hostel was constructed in each District Headquarters of the State to provide accommodation to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe students. 10% seats are reserved for them; in all the rest hostellers are paid enhanced rates of scholarships to meet their maintenance expenses. No rent is charged from the hostellers. In order that these students may not grow up in isolation 10% seats in Harijan hostels are reserved for higher castes.

Co-operative Societies: To provide cheap credit, better marketing facilities of their produce, cheap consumer goods and co-operative production of marketing goods 91 Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Co-operative Societies were organised with the total membership of 2,625. They have a working capital of Rs. 84,205 which includes a subsidy of Rs. 500 given by this Department to each Society. The Societies were also able to raise loans to the extent of Rs. 19,290 for productive purposes.

To rehabilitate landless agricultural labourers on land each family was given about 10 acres of land. These lands were tractorised at Government cost. One pair of bullocks, seeds, etc., were also provided to each family. 116 families were benefited and about 1,000 acres of land were allotted.

To provide tribal people an economic foothold and discourage them from shifting cultivation, three model villages, Jatara, Rajendragram and Gandhigram, were established during 1952-54. These villages were further extended by addition of 15 houses. These model villages are provided with children's park, provision for games and lighting arrangements.

During the period under report two more model villages were set up at Beli (Shahdol) and Amarkantak for tribal people. 28 model houses were constructed for them.

Scheduled Tribes people suffer from great scarcity of drinking water especially during summer months. To relieve this shortage of drinking water, 55 new wells were constructed and 53 were repaired for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes people in the State. To provide medical facilities in inaccessible tribal areas, the Department opened 13 *aushadhalays* and one hospital during the year under review.

Approach Roads: Approach roads were constructed during 1953-54 and also during the year under report. The total mileage of these roads is 605 now. It is proposed to metal these roads during the second Plan period.

The first Five-Year Plan provides for the construction of two Harijan colonies at Rewa and Chhatarpur. Work was started on the colonies during 1954-55. Construction of both colonies would have been completed by the end of June, 1955. Besides the above, 136 model houses have also been constructed in rural areas at a cost of Rs. 1,15,600.

Pamphlets, booklets, display boards against untouchability were got prepared at a cost of Rs. 6,600 and distributed throughout the State. A grant of Rs. 5,750 was given to the V. P. Harijan Sewak Sangh for holding Harijan Sammelans which were held in all the districts of the State. A grant of Rs. 6,000 was given to V. P. Harijan Sewak Sangh for propaganda against untouchability. The Pracharaks of the Sangh toured 536 villages and got 10 hostels, 5 temples and 9 wells opened for the Harijans. They arranged 20 inter-communal dinners.

The State Government employed 23 social workers and inspectors on payment of honorarium to do propaganda against untouchability. The social workers and inspectors organised anti-Untouchability Campaign in 2,116 villages. They got 41 temples, 22 wells and 2 hostels opened for Harijans. They organised 9 inter-communal dinners also.

The total cost incurred on the implementation of these schemes during 1954-55 was Rs. 25,328.

The State Government has recently decided to grant free legal aid for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes even in revenue and civil cases. The cases will be conducted by the Government Pleader or by special council appointed by the Government.

The State Government incurred an expenditure of Rs. 1,176 lakhs on the implementation of these schemes during 1954-55. During the current year, the Government proposes to spend Rs. 13.83 lakhs on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and ex-criminal tribes. The expenditure on such welfare schemes has thus risen from Rs. 2.52 lakhs in 1952-53 to an estimated expenditure of Rs. 18.83 lakhs during 1955-56. The first Five-Year Plan will thus close with a certain measure of satisfaction that the backward classes are forging ahead with other sections of the people. The second Five-Year Plan under preparation will be much bolder and comprehensive and it is hoped that by the time it is completed there will be no section of community which will be termed as backward classes.

WEST BENGAL

A total sum of Rs. 20,78,024 was spent during the year for the welfare of the Scheduled Tribes on various schemes, e.g., for the improvement of education (Rs. 5,18,207), for development of agriculture (Rs. 3,16,010), development of irrigation (Rs. 1,16,000), promotion of cottage industries (Rs. 11,370), construction of tribal forest villagers' huts, etc. (Rs. 1,90,000), repair and construction of roads (Rs. 63,988), extension of medical facilities (Rs. 1,48,038), digging and construction of wells, etc. (Rs. 3,47,846), starting of Co-operative Grain Golas (Rs. 74,800), voluntary agencies (Rs. 50,953) and miscellaneous (Rs. 2,40,812).

3,601 students were given free tuition and 244 students were given grants. 12 schools were started.

A Cultural Research Institute has been set up for studying all aspects of tribal life in the State and advising Government on the right approach to their problems.

An expenditure of Rs. 5,57,522 was incurred during the year for the welfare of Scheduled Castes. Of this amount Rs. 2,97,322 was spent for work in connection with the removal of untouchability. The Central grants-in-aid sanctioned for the purpose was 2,00,000.

During the year under review 2,957 candidates received stipends, 960 students received grants and 260 wells were sunk.

Besides, an expenditure of Rs. 6,59,500 was incurred for the welfare of "Other Backward Classes", the major portion being spent

for the education of the educationally backward classes. Under this Scheme 360 schools and hostels were given grants and 1,100 students received stipends.

Twenty-seven families (of Lodhas of Midnapore) belonging to ex-criminal tribes were rehabilitated and 40 families (of Kukais of Midnapore) given subsidiary industrial occupation.

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SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	20 lakhs
PAID UP CAPITAL	7 lakhs 33 thousands.
DEPOSITS	Over Thirty-eight lakhs.

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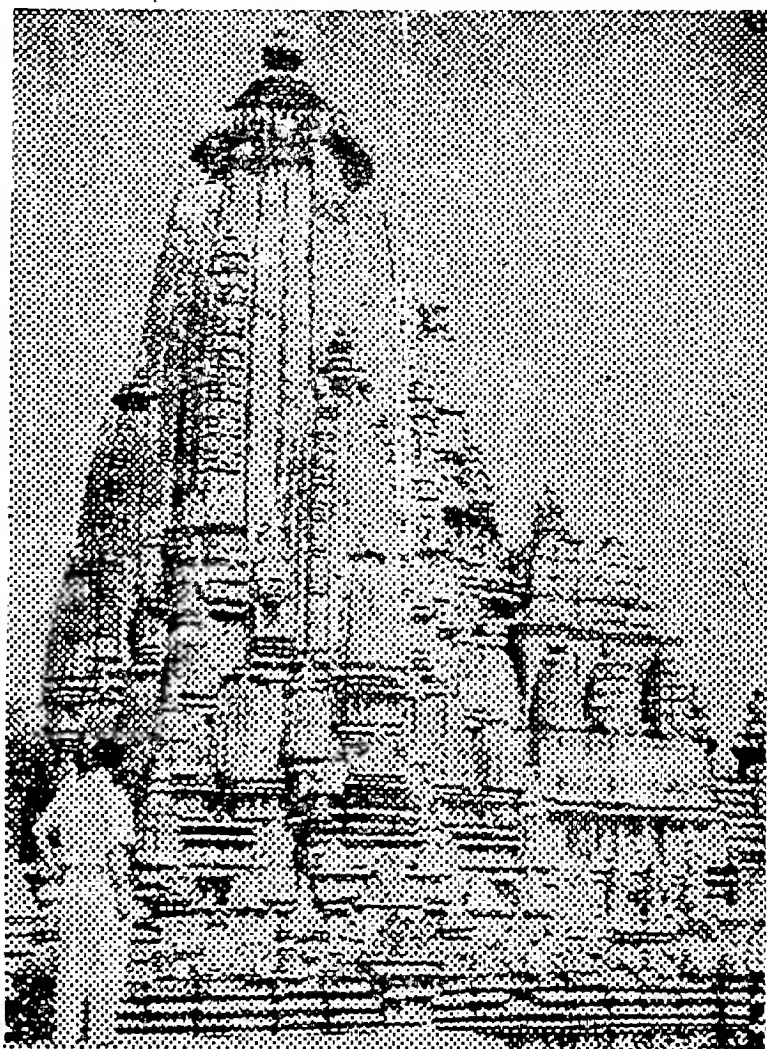
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THE CURSE MAY TURN INTO A BLESSING

THE PROSPECT OF THE HIRAKUD DAM PROJECT

The Hirakud Dam Project is designed to harness the devastating waters of the Mahanadi for

- * irrigation,
- * power production,
- * flood control
- and * navigation.

It will also help to

- * conserve the soil,
- * control silt,
- and * rear fish.

The reservoir may serve as a suitable sea-plane base. The project comprises of

the construction of a dam across the Mahanadi about 9 miles upstream from the town of Sambalpur, with gravity and lift canals on either side, and hydro-electric installations.

The main dam will be nearly 3 miles in length with a maximum height of 150 feet above the deepest river bed.

There will be 17 miles of low dykes on either side.

The gross storage capacity will be 6.6 million acre feet with a dead storage of 2.24 million acre feet.

The total scheme will be comprised of 3 units—

The Hirakud, the Tikarapada, and the Naraj dams with their canal systems and hydro-electric installations. The units are capable of independent development.

THE ECONOMICS OF THE HIRAKUD DAM

The Hirakud Dam aims at an irrigation acreage of 5,42,000 in the up-land and 11,37,000 in the deltaic region.

Consequent increase in food production is likely to be of the order of 7,35,000 tons of cereals and 2,97,000 tons of sugarcane.

The total installed capacity of the two power stations will be 3,50,000 k.w. The revenue from power would amount to Rs. 95 lakhs annually under full development.

Ultimately the Hirakud Power Station will be linked up in grid to the proposed Power Stations at Tikarapada, Naraj, Kosi, Tista, Damodar, Rihand and Nagpur.

Cheap power will soon open up vast opportunities for industrial development of Orissa with its large deposits of key minerals.

PANCHAYATS AND LOCAL SELF-GOVERNMENT

The political road to a better society is the road of responsible self-government and decentralisation. Vigorous village communities provide the only atmosphere in which democracy can thrive and remain a powerful force. In keeping with the Directive Principles of the Constitution to make villages autonomous to the fullest possible extent and to effect decentralisation of administration, the policy of entrusting the Panchayats with ampler powers has been consistently followed by the State Governments during the period under review. While deviations, in some cases, have been necessitated by local traditions and requirements, the general pattern evolved in the different States has been in conformity with the views expressed by the Congress Village Panchayat Committee.

A number of resolutions were passed by the Panchayat Committee of the Second Conference of Local Self-Government Ministers held last year, and the recommendations of the Committee were brought to the notice of the State Governments for necessary action. The more important of these resolutions dealt with :—

- (i) the constitution of Panchayats as basic units of Self-Government and Planning ;
- (ii) the jurisdiction of Panchayats; the Committee recommended that it would be desirable to constitute into Panchayat units of population of 1,000 to 1,500 persons represented normally by a single revenue village, with provision for suitable departure wherever necessitated by local conditions ;
- (iii) the use of Panchayats as an agency for collection of land revenue on behalf of the Government and entitling Panchayats to a certain percentage of such collection as commission ;
- (iv) the association of Panchayats with the maintenance of land records and making it obligatory for the patwari to report change of possessions to Panchayat in addition to sending notice of such registration to the concerned parties ;

- (v) management of Government lands of common utility such as waste lands, pasture lands, forests, etc., by village Panchayats who would be responsible for the care and development of such lands and for giving leases for agricultural and other purposes ;
- (vi) the letting or sub-letting of land for agricultural purposes through the village Panchayats so as to save the tenants from being rack-rented ; and
- (vii) the increasing utilisation of Panchayats as an important channel for the disbursement of Government assistance to villages.

The first meeting of the Central Council of Local Self-Government, held at Simla from June 23 to 25, 1955, reviewed the progress made in regard to the above resolutions. From the data collected from the State Governments, it was evident that in most of the States no attempt had been made so far to entrust the selected Panchayats with the duty of collecting land revenue on behalf of the Government; nor have the resolutions relating to the association of Panchayats with the maintenance of land records and the letting and sub-letting of land through the village Panchayat been properly understood. Tenancy legislation has frequently proved infructuous because of the lack of administrative arrangement for enforcing it. That the Panchayats could well perform this function, thereby saving tenants from being rack-rented, does not seem to be appreciated by some of the State Governments who are not in favour of implementing this most important recommendation of the Panchayat Committee.

However, the Central Council strongly recommended the establishment of Panchayats in backward and tribal areas. For providing financial help to Panchayats, it recommended that special allotments should be made from out of the funds at the disposal of the Central Government for the welfare of the backward classes and tribes.

The Council was also in general agreement with the need for an intermediary unit of the Local Self-Government between the Panchayats and the States. It was felt that this unit should have a specific allocation of work and not function only as a supervisory body over Panchayats. It should act also as a co-ordinating agency and should be given specific powers for carrying out other works. The intermediary body, the Council felt, should also have an adequate representation of Panchayats in it. The pattern of this intermediary unit could not obviously be uniform in view of the

differing conditions and different stages of development in various States, and could be evolved, it was felt, according to the genius of the local people.

For the successful functioning of the Panchayats and the local bodies, the Council felt, a definite Scheme should be formulated for the training of those serving on the Panchayats. The Council also recommended to all the State Governments to take steps to secure an active co-operation of the people in their day-to-day working of the local bodies, and to consider the advisability of making provisions in the Panchayats Acts, where such provision did not exist for bringing about conciliation between litigants and for settling village disputes.

The Council also stressed the important role that the local bodies would play in the coming years in the development programmes of the country. It recommended that a definite place should be assigned to the local bodies in the second Five-Year Plan, keeping in view their role in the implementation of the local development programmes and the principles on which financial assistance was to be made available to them not only by the State Governments but also by the Central Government to supplement their resources.

It was also decided that an Executive Committee would review from time to time the progress made in regard to the implementation of the Council's resolutions. The Council further recommended that in the Second Plans of the States and the Centre, development plans relating to the sphere of local bodies should be dealt with under separate heads. The programme of slum clearance was given the highest priority, according to another resolution, which stated that the clearance and radical improvement of slum areas was of great national importance. The Council recommended that the Government of India should liberally subsidize for the implementation of approved slum clearance schemes. In view of the vital role that Panchayats and local bodies will have to play in the new social order, State Governments should endeavour to implement the recommendations of the Central Council without delay.

Below would be found a report of the working of Panchayats and Local Bodies in the different States :

AJMER

The Ajmer State Gram Panchayat Raj Act 1953 introduced and passed by the State Assembly has received the assent of the President. The Act seeks to establish and develop Self-Government in the rural areas of the State. It is intended to foster and develop a spirit of common endeavour to ameliorate their conditions without

being unduly dependent on Government. The Act is of far-reaching character and significance and gives power to the village people to manage their own affairs.

ASSAM

Panchayats: The Government decided to cover the entire State by forming 720 Panchayats in 5 years. With that end in view the establishment of Panchayats was started in 1949 and so far 98 Panchayats have been established.

These 98 Rural Panchayats at present comprise 490 Primary Panchayats. The establishment of the Panchayats is included in the Rural Development Scheme, the cost of which was proposed to be met from financial assistance from Government of India from the Post-war Development Scheme.

Rural Panchayat is formed for every 15 to 20 thousand of population. As this basis conforms more or less with a Revenue Mouza, Panchayats have so far been formed Mouza-wise except in special cases. Tea garden and factory areas are excluded from the operation of the Panchayat Act and the Act has not been made applicable to the Hills district of the State for the time being.

The Panchayat Act has been administered for the last four years and the 5th year is also nearing completion.

The following figures will give an idea of the work done by the Panchayats:—

(1)	Office buildings etc. in 50 Panchayats at an average cost of Rs. 6,000 each	Rs.	3,00,000
(2)	1,510 miles of road at an average cost of Rs. 1,000 per mile	Rs.	15,10,000
(3)	234 wells and tanks at an average cost of Rs. 1,000 each	Rs.	2,34,000
(4)	46,078 Rft. of bridges and culverts at an average cost of Rs. 100 per Rft.	Rs.	46,07,800
			<hr/>
			Total Rs. 66,51,800
			<hr/>

Local Bodies: The Local Bodies Election Rules which were framed in June 1954 under the new L.S.G. Act of 1953 were subsequently amended to introduce adult franchise in the Local Board Elections.

Assam Local Board Elections (Emergency Provisions) (No. 2) Act, 1954 was enacted postponing the Local Board Elections due in March 1955 to April|May 1955 to avoid coincidence with the Budget Session of the Assembly, 1955.

The Assam L.S.G. Act 1953 was amended to restore the powers of the Commissioner of Divisions, Assam in connection with the administration of Local Boards and to make the Act operative in the Rural Panchayat areas as also to bring the educational matters of the Local Boards in conformity with the provisions of the Assam Education Act 1954, according to which the M. V. Schools maintained or aided by the Local Boards will be under the authority set up under that Act and the Local Boards shall be guided by the provisions laid therein.

Government have under consideration a draft Municipal Bill to replace the present Municipal Act. The preparation of the Bill which was taken up about two years back has passed through various stages. It is hoped the Bill will be ready for introduction in the Assembly this year.

The State Development Committee has provisionally allotted Rs. 100 lakhs as aid to Local Bodies under second Five-Year Plan.

A new Town Committee at Sapatgram has been constituted with effect from the 1st October, 1954. Two other new Town Committees at Kamakhya and Sarthebari are also being constituted.

BHOPAL

It has been so arranged that the headquarters of the Panchayat in a patwari circle is located centrally and in a village where a Primary School also exists. This will help in the efficient working of the Panchayat as the Primary School teacher will be the Secretary of the Panchayat.

Elections were held in 7 tehsils of the State in April 1954. Elections in 7 other tehsils of the State have also been completed. Before long Panchayats will be functioning in the whole State.

The Primary School teachers who are the Secretaries of the Panchayats have been given training in rural areas and have been made to live and work with the villagers to acclimatise themselves with the conditions prevailing in the villages. It is proposed to train 600 of these Primary School teachers for work as Panchayat Secretaries.

BIHAR

The Gram Panchayat Scheme is progressing satisfactorily and in 1954-55, 1,334 more Gram Panchayats were established, bringing the total to 5,454 and covering a population of 1.92 crores or about half the State. In 1955-56, it is proposed to establish 2,085 new Gram Panchayats and to push on with the training of the required personnel. These Panchayats did very good work in flood relief

by distributing essential supplies, including subsidised foodgrains and by preparing a list of flood sufferers for the different reliefs. An important new experiment is the collection of land revenue through 121 Gram Panchayats. The collection work has been good and no coercive measures have been adopted. The construction of 99 miles of flood control embankments on both the banks of the river Buri-Gandak in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga and Monghyr was entrusted to Gram Panchayats who did the work with considerable enthusiasm and success. On the Kosi Project also, 24 miles of embankments was constructed through Gram Panchayats.

BOMBAY

Municipal Corporations: The Bombay Municipal Corporation, the largest in the State, had been complaining for a long time about the lack of funds for the Vaitarna scheme for improving the city's water supply and the Government of India was persuaded to sanction a loan of Rs. 2 crores to the Corporation for the scheme which is in progress.

The Municipality has constructed colonies for housing 'squatters' in the city at Jogeshwari and at Mankhurd. It has acquired private lands for this purpose and as it expressed its inability to meet the entire expenditure on account of the cost of acquisition of those lands from its own funds, Government sanctioned a grants-in-aid to the Corporation towards the cost of acquisition of lands subject to a maximum of Rs. 5,00,000.

In order to expedite the work of clearance of slums in Greater Bombay more powers have been given to the Bombay Municipal Corporation through an amendment to the Bombay Municipal Corporation Act—Bombay Municipal Corporation (Second Amendment) Act, 1954 (Act No. XXXIV of 1954).

The question of enacting a comprehensive consolidated single Act for the governance of all the Corporations in the States has been taken up and the necessary Bill is likely to be introduced soon.

Municipalities: An increased provision of Rs. 12,05,000 has been made in 1954-55 on account of payment of arrears of grant to Local Bodies in merged States areas. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 7 lakhs has been provided in the current year's budget for payment of grants to municipalities for construction and maintenance of municipal roads.

A grant of Rs. 19,000 was sanctioned to the Panhala Municipality during the year 1954-55 for the same purpose and it is proposed to pay a grant of Rs. 18,000 during 1955-56 to the Municipality.

District Local Boards: District Local Boards are important units of local Self-Government. Except for the Dangs District,

there is a District Local Board for each district in the State. For the Dangs District, which is a very backward area, a District Local Committee of Management was appointed during 1953-54 and the Committee has been vested with all powers and duties that are exercisable by, and on behalf of, a District Local Board under the Bombay Local Boards Act, 1923. A provision of Rs. 97,289 has been made for the year 1955-56 for expenditure on the staff and schemes of the Committee. There are, in all, 26 District Local Boards in the Bombay State and they are fully elective.

During 1954-55, a total provision of Rs. 77,16,666 has been made for the payment of grants and for other expenditure to District Local Boards. Against this, a provision of Rs. 64,28,020 is proposed for 1955-56.

In order to make Local Bodies strong and efficient and to harness local energy and enthusiasm for the execution of local works, Government has transferred, as an experimental measure, for a period of three years in the first instance, P.W.D. roads *viz.* (a) village roads, (b) other district roads, (c) major district roads (other than inter-district roads) to the District Local Boards for maintenance and repairs.

Village Panchayat: Under the provisions of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933, 2,000 village Panchayats have so far been established in the State in villages having a population between 1,000 and 2,000. Group village Panchayats have also been established in a group of villages with a total population of not less than 1,000 where there was a similar demand for the establishment of a village Panchayat. Government has now decided to establish village Panchayats to cover all the remaining villages of the State within a period of three years from 1955-56. A comprehensive scheme has been prepared so that every village throughout the State is covered by a regular village Panchayat. In the case of a single village with a population of over 1,000, it will have a single village Panchayat. In other cases, it is proposed to establish group Panchayats after taking into consideration the distance, contiguity and other factors of the villages.

For guiding the village Panchayats and to foster the growth of village Panchayats, the Government has appointed Special Officers and also honorary organisers. They are constantly touring and keeping themselves in touch with the rural population. There are three Directors of Local Authority, one for each division, who are supervising the activities of village Panchayats and making their inspection periodically.

In order to save the rural population from costly litigation, the Naya Panchayats have also been constituted from amongst the

elected members of the Panchayats to try civil suits and criminal cases.

The Government has decided to pay a lump sum grant equivalent to 30% of the ordinary land revenue to village Panchayats in lieu of all the grants given hitherto with effect from the year 1955-56 without any condition whatsoever attached and Section 92-A of the Bombay Village Panchayats Act, 1933, was therefore amended. A total provision of Rs. 99,86,000 has been made during the year 1955-56 for payment of grants-in-aid to village Panchayats.

COORG

Consequent on the abolition of the Coorg District Board all the functions of the Board were taken by the State Government with effect from the 1st April, 1955. At present, there are two Municipalities, eight Notified Areas and three village Panchayats in this State. The two Municipalities are small townships—one having a population of over 12,000 and the other about 7,000. The Notified Areas are smaller townships. A sum of Rs. 50,000 has been granted as loan to one of the Notified Areas—namely, the Fraserpet Notified Area—by the Central Government, and it is proposed to make a free grant at Rs. 30,000 from the State Revenues for the purpose of the execution of the water supply scheme for the town of Fraserpet. The Virajpet Municipality and the Notified Areas of Somwarpet, Kodlipet and Sanivaranthe intend carrying out water supply scheme in their respective areas and the question of granting loans and making free grants will be considered after the estimates are drawn up and approved.

DELHI

Panchayats: The Panchayats in the Delhi State have proved to be very useful and effective. Under the Punjab Panchayat Act 1939 as extended to Delhi State the Panchayats were vested with administrative, civil and criminal powers. During the period under review, 104 administrative, 280 civil and 177 criminal cases were tried. Majority of the cases were settled by compromise. The Panchayats helped a great deal in the improvement of general sanitation, school buildings, roads, tanks, wells and village chaupals.

Now the Delhi Panchayat Raj Bill passed by the Vidhan Sabha becomes an Act after receiving the assent of the President. The object of this Act is to amend the law relating to Panchayats and to establish and develop local Self-Government in rural areas of Delhi State. As a result of this Act each village will be covered by a Panchayat which will be vested with the administration of justice in rural areas, both in civil and revenue cases.

Local Bodies: Of the ten Local Bodies, looking after civil amenities in the State, two, namely, the South Delhi and West Delhi Municipal Committees have recently been constituted to serve the outlying urban areas. Both are nominated bodies for the present. The District Board, an elective body, caters to the civic needs in the rural areas.

Besides, there are three statutory bodies, namely, Delhi Improvement Trust, the Electricity Board and the Joint Water and Sewage Board working in their respective sphere. There is also another civic service known as the Delhi Fire Service.

According to the statistics of the Delhi Municipal Committee, due to the vigilance of the Health authorities and preventive measures, the city remains almost completely immune from cholera and there was a decrease in infant mortality as also in deaths due to tuberculosis and small-pox during 1954. The same improvement was noticeable in the New Delhi Municipal area. The Delhi Municipal Committee is running 15 maternity and child welfare centres, 8 municipal Allopathic dispensaries, one T.B. Clinic, one Venereal diseases hospital, one anti-rabbit centre, 14 Ayurvedic and Unani dispensaries and one Ayurvedic Hospital.

The basic education has been introduced in as many as 20 municipal Primary Schools but at present it is confined to boys only. A scheme is in hand for opening central schools where open space, play grounds, libraries, etc., will be provided on an adequate scale. The Committee has provided for a mobile dispensary, crafts schools for women, children's corners and other recreational amenities. The Committee is concentrating on improving the roads, street lighting, water supply, drainage, slum clearance and laying out parks in the city area.

The Delhi Improvement Trust has been implementing many slum clearance and improvement schemes. Of these the Delhi-Ajmeri Gate slum clearance is almost the biggest covering an area of 62.21 acres. Those affected as a result of these schemes are being provided with alternative accommodation. One of the major items in the new constructions made by the Improvement Trust is a fodder market built at a cost of about Rs. 3 lakhs, at the junction of Najafgarh Road and Rohtak Road. This is the first market of its kind for wholesale and retail fodder business. The town expansion schemes of the Trust cover an area of about 30,000 acres and lay-out plans in respect of about 5,748 acres have been prepared.

The future plans of the Trust consist among others a major item of house building.

With a view to facilitating uniform and co-ordinated planning and development of the city area and bringing about house building activity under uniform rules and regulations, it is proposed to set up a single Building Development Authority.

MADHYA BHARAT

Municipalities: There are 15 first class and 69 second class municipalities in the State.

At the time of the formation of Madhya Bharat, Municipalities in different covenanting States were governed by different laws, which were not conducive to the healthy and orderly development of Local Self-Government. To ensure this "Madhya Bharat Municipalities Act, 1954" has been brought into force. The principle of Adult Franchise has been introduced in the election of Municipal Councillors. The old practice of nomination in Municipal Councils has been altered. Instead, a provision has been made for the selection of one-fourth of the total strength of Municipal Councils by the elected Councillors by single transferable vote. Provision has also been made for the reservation of seats for the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes on population basis. Powers of taxation and passing their own budgets have also been given to the municipalities in the new Act. Under the new Act elections to various municipalities are being conducted.

The Government have given liberal loans and grants-in-aid in order to enable the municipalities to undertake major utility works and also to meet their legitimate expenditure. The Government have advanced a total loan of Rs. 74,55,000 to these bodies, so far.

Panchayats: Prior to the formation of Madhya Bharat, village Panchayats existed in some of the States. The Madhya Bharat Government immediately introduced a new Panchayat Act for the whole State, and village Panchayats now cover all villages of the State. The pyramidal structure of Panchayats at the village, the Kendra and the district levels, creating an integrated system of Rural Local Self-Government, is one of the unique feature of this organisation. There are 4,111 village Panchayats, 223 Kendra Panchayats, and 16 Mandal Panchayats in the State. 223 Naya Panchayats with wide powers have also been established. These Panchayats have in their brief period of existence shown their capacity for self-help and rural development. Government have given grants-in-aid to the Panchayats for water supply schemes, Panchayat Bhawans, village roads, etc., on a people's participation basis of 50:50. So far 86 Panchayat buildings including Panchayat-cum-school buildings have been constructed. Approach roads

numbering 93 have been constructed and 87 radio sets have been installed. There has been good response in all these directions. Recently, minor irrigation schemes are also being executed through the Panchayats.

MADHYA PRADESH

With the establishment of 8,361 Gram Panchayats and 1,287 Naya Panchayats, Madhya Pradesh is well on the way to the ideal of the Village Republic. By the end of the Five-Year Plan the State is expected to reach the target of 10,500 Gram Panchayats and 1,390 Naya Panchayats. A network of 17,000 Gram Panchayats and 1,500 Naya Panchayats will be ready by the end of the second Five-Year Plan.

The State is divided into Naya Panchayat circles. Each Naya Panchayat circle has 3 Gram Panchayats. The Naya Panchayats try civil as well as criminal cases. They can decide civil cases up to the value of Rs. 100. They, however, can give decision on civil suits of Rs. 500 if both the contesting parties agree.

The sphere of activity of the Gram Panchayats is wide enough. Sanitation, water supply, prevention of child marriage, repairs of public buildings, prevention of diseases, construction and repair of roads and development of agriculture are among their obligatory duties. The Gram Panchayats take up optional work either on the direction of the State Government or if the members so decide by a majority vote. The range of such works is wide and includes livestock improvement, organisation and establishment of grain banks, reading rooms, library, etc., installation of lights on roads, parks and gardens, spread of education, removal of untouchability, opening of maternity homes, etc.

Government have also decided to provide the Gram Panchayats with a Gram Sahayak to guide them in their day to day affairs. Shortly, about 2,000 Gram Sahayaks will thus be appointed. The Government would meet $\frac{3}{4}$ of the pay of the Gram Sahayaks and the rest would be shared by the respective Gram Panchayats. To enable the Gram Sahayaks to do their work properly, they are to be given 3 months' training prior to their appointment. One Gram Sahayak will look after the affairs of about 3 Gram Panchayats and would work as Secretary.

It is the responsibility of the Janapad Sabha to inspect and control the affairs of the Panchayats. Government have appointed Inspectors whose main job is to guide and help the Panchas. They serve as a valuable link between the Government and the Gram Panchayat.

Enlightened and intelligent rural population alone can reap the advantages of a democratic institution like the Gram Panchayat. It is a recognition of this fact that Social Education scheme has been launched in the State.

The membership of the Gram Panchayat is limited between 5 and 15 persons elected on adult franchise. Every Gram Panchayat has a Sarpanch elected from among the Panchas or the electorate of the Gram Panchayat. He is liable to be removed from office on a vote of no-confidence by a two-thirds majority vote. The outgoing Sarpanch may demand dissolution of the Panchayat.

MADRAS

The first election to District Boards on the basis of adult franchise was held during the period of September-October, 1954. The Government have recently decided to enlarge the powers of Municipal Chairmen in certain matters and orders relating to such of the items as do not require legislation will be issued shortly. The recommendations of the Advisory Committee for the reorganisation of municipal administration are now being examined by the Government. In the light of the decisions, legislation for a comprehensive amendment of the Madras District Municipalities Act, 1920 will be undertaken.

In the interests of efficiency in administration, it has been decided to appoint about 1,000 clerk-cum-bill collectors to groups of Panchayats, each of which cannot afford to have a separate staff of its own. With a view to executing the works of Panchayats expeditiously, separate engineering staff has been appointed for each district.

It is proposed to levy an additional surcharge of two annas in the rupee on land revenue, the proceeds of which will be distributed to District Boards and Panchayats. This will go a long way to augment the resources of Local Boards.

MYSORE

The reconstitution of the village Panchayats under the Act of 1952 will be completed shortly.

The District Boards and Village Panchayats Act, 1952, is to be amended and action will be taken to hold elections to the District Board, immediately after this is done.

PEPSU

Local Bodies: With the passing of the PEPSU Small Towns Act, 1954, the nominated element has been completely eliminated

from Small Town Committees and provision has been made for the constitution of these Committees on a wholly elective basis. By an amendment, it has been provided that seats will be reserved on the Committees for Scheduled Castes according to their population in any particular town.

The Municipal (Executive Officers) Amendment Act, 1954 has brought PEPSU in line with the Punjab, except for certain modifications which were deemed essential and more appropriate to deal with conditions obtaining in the State.

To enable Local Bodies to carry out their development works such as construction of roads, drains and streets and water supply systems, the Government sanctioned the following formula for the payment of subsidies and loans to finance them:

Subsidy	..	..	..	50%
Loan	..	..	..	25%
Committee's Contribution	..	..	..	25%

Conspicuous progress has been made by the Local Bodies in the domain of their development works.

The Committees submitted proposals for development works costing nearly Rs. 18 lakhs in 1953-54 while in the year under review they submitted proposals for nearly Rs. 47 lakhs. As against the subsidy of Rs. 4,87,774 granted in 1954-55 the subsidy granted in 1953-54 was Rs. 2,97,000 only. Loans amounting to Rs. 84,000 only were advanced to Local Bodies during 1953-54, whereas during the year under review the amount advanced was Rs. 5,80,000.

A Local Bodies Division under the Commisioner has been established to carry out works up to the value of Rs. 10,000.

Panchayats: There are now 1,705 Nagar Panchayats and 278 Panchayati Adalats in the State. In August and September, 1954, elections to 217 Nagar Panchayats and 52 Panchayati Adalats were held in the tehsils of Barnala, Narwana and Jind. These newly formed Panchayats began to function from the 2nd of October, 1954. In October, 1954 election to the remaining Panchayats were held in Kandaghat Tehsil also.

More than 46,000 cases have been settled through the Conciliation Boards of various Nagar Panchayats.

The Panchayati Adalats have also shown good progress in disposing of civil, criminal and revenue cases. They decided 8028 cases and conciliated 8700. Thus, the villagers have been saved large amounts of money which they would otherwise have spent on court litigation.

Panchayats have been provided with Circle Secretaries, one Secretary for about 10 Nagar Panchayats and 2 Panchayati Adalats. One batch of Circle Secretaries has received training at the Extension Training Centre, Nabha and others are being trained.

Every Sabha is assigned 1/10th of the land revenue collected in the Sabha areas every year. Rs. 6,36,000 were distributed last year in this connection, and this year also Rs. 7,15,641 were distributed to the Nagar Panchayats.

PUNJAB

The basic approach of the Punjab Government to the administration of Local Bodies and Panchayats continued to be governed by the policy of maximum possible decentralisation and devolution of authority on the local representative of the people in towns and villages with the minimum of Government control. This policy has resulted in a network of Gram Panchayats numbering more than 9,000 set up under the Punjab Gram Panchayats Act, 1952 (Act IV of 1953) which confers a very large measure of Panchayat Raj on the people for looking after the manifold interests of the rural community and for developing the villages all round.

Government have formulated a scheme for the reorganisation of rural Local Government in Punjab above the Gram Panchayat level. The scheme contemplates abolition of District Boards and the constitution of Tehsil Councils and District Councils. The former will have financial, administrative and executive authority while the latter will be restricted to advice, supervision and co-ordinating functions only.

Government have also set up a Local Government (Urban) Enquiry Committee to inquire into the operation of existing laws, rules, etc., pertaining to urban Local Bodies in the State and to recommend amendments thereto with a view to ensuring smooth working of Local Body administration. The Committee has also been asked to consider the question of setting up of a Local Government Directorate with Regional Officers at the Divisional and the District levels and the possibility of integrating it with the Directorate of Panchayats.

To improve the finances of Local Bodies some practical steps have been taken in the light of the recommendations of the Local Finance Enquiry Committee set up by the Government of India. The existing structure of the local finance and taxation will, however, be reorganised in the light of the recommendations of the Taxation Enquiry Commission.

To tone up the efficiency of Local Body services it has been decided that all employees of Local Bodies in the State with salary

of Rs. 150 p.m. or above, other than Executive Officers of Municipal Committees, should be recruited through the State Public Service Commission. In this connection the Punjab Public Service Commission (Additional Functions) Bill 1955 has been passed by the State Legislature during its Budget Session (1955) and awaits the assent of the Governor.

RAJASTHAN

Panchayats: There are at present 3,200 Panchayats, having 36,000 Panchas on them and embracing 31,500 villages of Rajasthan.

144 Tehsil Panchayats have been established to guide and control the working of Panchayats, and elections for the formation of 65 such Panchayats are about to be finalised.

25 conferences and Training Camps of Panchas (including Sarpanchas) were organised at central places with a view to impressing upon them their duties and responsibilities. One of these conferences was inaugurated by the Prime Minister in April, 1955 at Chittorgarh and was presided over by the Chief Minister, Bombay.

The Panchayats performed their judicial duties satisfactorily and looked after public welfare works viz., sanitation, lighting, education, etc., with zeal. About 200 fairs were organised by Panchayats during the period under report.

The Panchayats with the assistance of the State undertook 1,528 works regarding construction and repairs of drinking water sources towards which 30% of the cost was contributed by the Panchayats, the balances having been provided by the State and Central Governments.

The Panchayats extended their wholehearted co-operation and assistance to various development and National Extension Service Blocks from time to time.

Local Bodies: At the commencement of the year 1954-55, the position of Municipalities and District Boards emerged as under:—

Division	Municipal Boards	District Boards.
1. Jaipur	60	5
2. Jodhpur	19	—
3. Bikaner	27	3
4. Udaipur	20	2
5. Kotah	15	2
	<hr/> 141	<hr/> 12

SAURASHTRA

The efforts towards establishment of Gram Panchayats in Saurashtra are showing very commendable results. During 1954, 816 new Panchayats have been set up, thereby increasing the total number of Panchayats up to date to 2,480. Over 75% of the total rural population covering 59% of the villages in the State is, at present, under the Panchayat Raj.

During the year, local development works programme was much accelerated. Works costing over Rs. 24 lakhs have been completed and more works are in progress. Rs. 16 lakhs has been provided in the Budget Estimates for local development works. During 1955-56, a programme has been drawn up to build 500 miles of rural roads by local participation.

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

The most important reform in respect of Panchayat administration in the State during the period under review is the transfer of minor and lift irrigation to the Panchayat Department. The overriding factor that has actuated this policy is that the Panchayats would be the best judges for assessing the need, utility and results of minor irrigation works carried on in any rural area. This has brought on to the Department and the Panchayats a responsibility to attend to a work, the results of which are to affect favourably or otherwise one of the most vital needs of rural economy.

Government through the Panchayat Department framed a set of model bye-laws and these have been accepted by almost all the Panchayats with very insignificant modifications. With the statutory background thus defined in a very clear-cut manner, the Panchayats are finding it remarkably easy to carry on day-to-day administration.

For the early implementation of the schemes under minor irrigation and lift irrigation an additional staff has been sanctioned. Government at the sacrifice of a substantial item of general revenue have allowed the markets in the rural areas being handed over to the control of the Panchayats. This arrangement came into force on 1st July, 1954. In addition to the advantage of getting an additional source of income for the Panchayats, this transfer of control would enable the Panchayats to plan for better public markets in their areas on very modern lines and would thus pave the way for raising the standard in the matter of maintenance of markets, the pivot of rural economic life.

Another concession made by Government for strengthening the financial resources of the Panchayats is the extension of the Places

of Public Resorts Act and the Local Authorities Entertainment Tax Act to cover the Panchayat areas, and with the publication of the requisite bye-laws in this regard the Panchayats have become competent to collect taxes from cinemas, entertainments, etc., conducted within their jurisdiction.

Under the scheme for aiding the financially less viable Panchayats statutory contributions to the extent of Rs. 2 lakhs (187,850) have been given to 166 Panchayats. A special grant of Rs. 500 each was also given to 280 new Panchayats that came into existence after the general Panchayat elections in 1953 (August 15).

Arrangements have also been completed to give all the Panchayats the statutory contribution they are eligible for under the Act. Recommendations for building grants to the aggregate of half a lakh of rupees for Panchayat office buildings have been submitted to Government. These have been divided amongst twenty-nine Panchayats in the State, 28 of them getting Rs. 1,750 each and one Rs. 1,000.

Steps are under way for the appointment of Panchayat officers for all the Panchayats to ensure stability of routine activities unfettered by party considerations. The presence of paid executives would, it is hoped, be a decidedly useful step in this branch of Local Self-Government.

Steps have been taken for the purchase of 100 Radios to expand the Community Receiver system in the rural areas.

WEST BENGAL

During the period under report, the activities of the Local Self-Government Department were mainly legislative. A few minor amendments have been made to the Calcutta Municipal Act, 1951. The Bengal Municipal Act, 1932, has been extensively amended primarily with the object of rescuing the municipalities from financial disorder which is rendering their normal and healthy functioning well nigh impossible.

The provisions of the Calcutta Port Act, 1890 relating to the assessment of the properties of the Port of Calcutta for municipal taxation have been radically amended as a result of which the Corporation of Calcutta and other municipalities having Port properties within their jurisdiction will derive substantially higher revenues from taxing those properties.

Notable among the legislative measures enacted, however, is the Chandernagore Municipal Act, 1955, which was passed by the Legislature in February, 1955. This Act provides for the establishment of a Municipal Corporation for the City of Chandernagore.

The erstwhile French settlement of Chandernagore was formally merged in the State of West Bengal in October, 1954. The Government of India decided that in conformity with its past traditions, Chandernagore should have a Corporation with a Mayor. The Act provides for a Corporation with 22 Councillors elected on adult suffrage and 3 Aldermen elected by the Councillors. The Corporation will elect annually a Mayor and a Deputy Mayor from among its members. It may be noted that the Corporation of Chandernagore will be the only municipal body in West Bengal elected on adult franchise, a continuance of the privilege which Chandernagore enjoyed under the French regime. The Corporation will have the management of all Secondary and Primary Schools and will also maintain a Poor Fund in accordance with the old custom to which the State Government will contribute a sum of not less than Rs. 25,000 a year. The first general elections are expected to be held within the next six months.

The Calcutta Improvement Act which was passed as early as 1911, has also been amended in certain material particulars. The scope of improvement schemes has been widened to include housing and rehousing schemes. The 15% solatium over and above the market value payable for lands compulsorily acquired under the Land Acquisition Act, 1895, has been done away with in so far as lands acquired for the Calcutta Improvement Trust are concerned. The amending Bill has been passed by the Legislative Assembly and will come up before the Legislative Council in its autumn session.

A Panchayat Bill to give effect to the Directive Principle contained in Article 40 of the Constitution is in the course of preparation, and is expected to be introduced in the Legislative Assembly in its forthcoming autumn session.

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में अनुसूचित तथा पछड़ जातियों के उत्थान पर
होने वाला व्यय ।

विषय	व्यय	
	१९४५-४६	१९५५-५६
१. शिक्षा	५ लाख	५२ लाख (रुपयों में)
२. पुस्तकालय हरिजन बस्तियों में विशुद्ध छात्रावास, रात्रि पाठ- शाला, दिवस पाठशाला ।	—	४.२२ लाख
उत्तम रहन सहन —		
१. स्वास्थ्यप्रद वास गृह तथा बस्तियों का निर्माण ।	१० हजार	२.७० लाख
२. पानी पीने के बलों तथा कुओं का हरिजन बस्तियों में निर्माण ।	५ हजार	४ लाख
आर्थिक सहायता —		
१. औद्योगिक प्रशिक्षण की विशेष सुविधा ।	१० हजार	२५ हजार
२. कुटीर उद्योगों के लिए अनुदान ।	—	१.५५ लाख
३. राज्य की नोकरीयों में संरक्षण ।	—	१८ प्रतिशत
सामाजिक उत्थान —		
१. विमोचित जातियों का उत्थापन ।	२.६ लाख	६.७२ लाख

सामाजिक असमर्थता निवारण —

१. अंगार प्रथा का उच्छेद ।
२. सार्वजनिक स्थानों, देवस्थानों तथा कुओं पर प्रवेशाधिकार ।
३. उन्ना-छत अवैध घोषित किया जावा ।
४. जरायम पेशा कानून १९२४ को तोड़ना ।

हरिजन महासक विभाग,

उत्तर प्रदेश सरकार

ADMINISTRATIVE AND JUDICIAL REFORMS

Administrative Reforms: During the past eight years of freedom, the Government of India have seriously been taking steps in the direction of bringing about a change in the administrative machinery of the country. Shri A. D. Gorwala's report in 1951, Shri Ayangar's suggestions for revolutionary changes and Shri Appleby's report on Civil Services were given all consideration and steps were taken to implement the recommendations contained in them. Decentralisation of administration is a *conditio-sine-qua-non* for the success of a 'socialistic pattern of society', we have envisaged; in such a set up the services will have to play a more important role than hitherto. As the Home Minister, Shri G. B. Pant, said in the Lok Sabha in April 1955: "All will be well and our progress will be speedy if public servants, be they Executive Officers or Judges of the Supreme Court or High Courts, place before themselves those directive principles which men, in the pursuit of social justice, have succeeded in discovering. I look forward to that spirit permeating all our services." Happily, Prime Minister Shri Nehru remarked, while addressing the Indian Institute of Public Administration that our services had adapted themselves remarkably to new conditions. But the problems of favouritism, corruption, delay in Secretariat and governmental work, etc., still remain to be solved. Governments at the Centre and in the States have continued their efforts for reforming and bringing about administrative efficiency.

The Organisation and Methods Division: The work of Organisation and Methods Division of the Government of India created in March, 1954 at the instance of the Prime Minister, was going well during the period under review. The start made by the organisation can be said to be satisfactory. The main task of the Central O. & M. Division was conceived to be (a) to supply the leadership and drive and (b) by a co-operative effort to build up a common fund of information and experience in O. & M. work.

The Division has an elaborate organisation of its own.

The Division started its activities with a three-fold plan (i) to make all concerned conscious of the prevailing inefficiency and of the need and scope for improvement, (ii) to find out facts and to see what actually was wrong and where to locate the causes which

adversely affect the quality of work and (iii) to devise and apply appropriate remedies.

As the first operation in the planned drive for efficiency, each O. & M. Officer was asked to select one section in his own Ministry and to inspect it thoroughly to see for himself whether the existing procedure was being followed with intelligence and diligence and where the defects in speed and quality of work lay. This first operation made the O. & M. Officers themselves conscious and actually aware of the extent of inefficiency and the need for a determined and positive effort to combat it; secondly, it showed that on the whole the failure lay not so much in the existing organisation and procedures but in the failure on the part of all concerned to work the existing system as it was meant to be worked. This led to a regular programme of inspection of all sections in every Ministry and in the presence of other officers of the Ministry.

The O. & M. Officers were also asked to make detailed analytical studies of at least six cases picked up at random from each section. Each paper in the file was to be examined in a chronological order right from the date of receipt of the first communication, step by step, making note of each movement and the speed and quality of performance at each stage. So obvious were the benefits of such case-studies that many secretaries on their own initiative ordered other officers in their Ministries to make similar studies for themselves and subsequently all Deputy Secretaries in all Ministries were asked to carry out case-studies.

This process of inspections and case-studies was spread over about three months and marked the end of the first phase of the O. & M. drive. The objective in that phase was to shake apathy and complacency, to create a sense of awareness and urgency and to spread it to increasingly wider circles. This was substantially secured.

The next phase was to devise a system by which Ministries could secure for themselves an objective picture of the speed of disposal of work. A simple control mechanism was introduced for obtaining statistical information about the number of "primary" receipts (i.e. original items of work received from outside or arising from within the Ministry) and about the time taken in the disposal of each such item.

From August 1954, the Central O. & M. Division has been receiving monthly returns compiled by the O. & M. Cells in all Ministries and Departments. They serve as a constant encouragement to those who are doing well and a spur to those who are lagging behind. Where progress seemed to be slow, teams have

been set up and special measures have been taken to bring about an improvement.

It was found that deficiency both in the numbers and quality of officers and staff was generally responsible for the poor performance in certain Ministries and Departments. The shortage of number can be made up fairly rapidly but improvement in quality takes time. The results of the O. & M. operations have stimulated a much closer attention to the giving of closer personal supervision, guidance and training to develop the existing human material.

A weekly check on the outturn of work by dealing Assistants in the sections and the other a monthly statement of cases pending for more than a month was reinstituted on a firm and effective basis. A regular scrutiny of these returns by the appropriate officers has proved very helpful in keeping up the flow of work and speeding up inter-departmental references. Incidentally they serve to draw attention to good or bad work by individual members of the staff, thus facilitating a proper appraisal of merit for purposes of promotion.

An organisational defect common to all Ministries was the lack of adequate delegation of authority to the Section Officer who was compelled to submit to the Under-Secretary many matters which he could and should have disposed of himself. Giving more powers to Section Officers was first tried only in the Ministries which were prepared to take the risk. In a month or two it was easy to demonstrate to others that the experiment had led to no calamitous results and all Ministries then willingly followed suit.

Consultations within and between Ministries usually take place by routing files with noting and counter-noting. The O. & M. Division has stressed the use of personal discussion for avoiding delays in disposing of important matters. Disposal through such discussions also promotes a sense of mutual responsibility.

The Division has also done useful work in matters of budgetary and financial control. The Division has also been assisting a special committee of the Cabinet established for revising the existing arrangements for financial advice and control.

Steps have been taken to eliminate the unnecessary and often dilatory correspondence which used to take place with the U.P.S.C.

Some of the delay in disposal of work is due to the time taken in locating and putting up precedents. Though precedents must be looked up to ensure impartial and equal treatment, time can be

saved by having, for each subject dealt with in a Section, a "Standing Guard-file" containing a record of the principles and policy followed in the past and the models of forms used in the issue of the orders, notifications, etc. Each Section Officer was asked to examine the items of work allotted to his section, to prepare a list of type-subjects for which it would be useful to have 'guard-files' and to draw up a time-table for their preparation. A specimen guard-file was prepared by the O. & M. Division and circulated to all.

The O. and M. Division has introduced several procedural reforms to correct the more glaring faults common to all Ministries. The first reform brought about a radical change in the method of perusal of dak by officers. Under the revised procedure the dak is sent direct to the Section Officer who submits only selected papers to the Under-Secretary or higher officers for perusal, thereby saving the time and effort hitherto spent by the Under-Secretary in seeing papers which he need not have seen in dak and the time taken in their unnecessary movement up and down. Action on such papers can now be started in the Section immediately on receipt. Instructions have also been issued to the effect that the dak submitted to officers for perusal should be sent up in pads bearing separate distinguishable labels and given the highest priority by all.

In a large number of Ministries it was the practice not to accept local dak after 3 in the afternoon unless a paper was marked "Immediate." Apart from the avoidable waste of time and labour, this often resulted in ordinary dak being delivered under 'Immediate' labels. The practice has now been given up and the dak is accepted in all Ministries right up to the closing hour.

To deal with matters which affected more than one Ministry and required detailed investigations, the O. & M. Division has followed the method of setting up special study groups of selected O. & M. Officers.

The O. & M. Division has completed the preparation of revised 'Manual of Office Procedure' for the Government of India. The Manual has been printed and copies supplied to all Ministries, Departments, etc.

The Director of O. & M. in the Manual emphasising the duty of Government officials says :

"It must never be forgotten, however, that Government is only a means to an end and not an end in itself. The ultimate object of all Government business is to look after the citizens' needs and to further their welfare, and it is of the utmost importance that in its pursuit there should be no avoidable delay. At the same time,

those who are answerable for the conduct of that business have to ensure that just and impartial treatment is meted out to all and that public property and public funds are managed with care and prudence.

Every rule and step in the procedure must serve a definite purpose and must stand these tests. Is it necessary? Is it excessive? Is there no quicker way which would serve the purpose?"

Further, as referred elsewhere in this chapter the recommendations under the Five-Year Plan and the three important reports submitted in this regard are being implemented.

The Appleby report had recommended that an assessment of the way in which arrangements for recruiting personnel through Public Service Commission have functioned should be undertaken. The Home Minister have taken up these points with the U.P.S.C. and a revised draft of the consultation regulations is being prepared as also revised instructions for the maintenance of co-operation and good relation between Ministries, Departments and the Commission.

All India Services: In addition to the existing institutions for the I.A.S. and I.P.S., systematic arrangements for training of new recruits have already been made in respect of Indian Audit and Accounts Service, the Indian Income Tax Service, Railway Accounts Service, T.T.C. Department of Railways. As regards the training for officers dealing with administration of economic activities, the Director of Training will advise co-ordination of the training, syllabus and methods. He will also be asked to formulate schemes for the organisation of training and refresher courses for officers who have already had some service and for the training of members of public services in business establishments. The Indian Institutes of Public Administration has initiated a plan for the establishment of a school of Public Administration which will provide training for selected recruits who wish to take up the study of Public Administration as a preparation for entering the public services, public life or profession of teaching Public Administration in the universities and colleges. The schools will also organise Seminars and Refresher courses for senior public administrators.

Administration of Public Enterprises: In the sphere of the administration of Public Enterprises, the experiment of adopting company form is being continued and has on the whole proved satisfactory. The establishment of a separate Ministry of Production has secured to provide centralised attention to the problems of the public sector of industry and also to the management of the enterprises. Expanding needs are likely to be met by strengthening the staff of the Production Ministry rather than by the setting up of a

separate Central Board of Management. But this question is yet to be decided.

Integrity of Government Servants: For maintaining the integrity of Government servants and eradicating corruption, the new civil service (conduct) rules for Government servants have been formed which enunciate the principle that every member of Government service shall at all times maintain absolute integrity and devotion to duty. Other important provisions relate to the receipt of gifts, private trade or employment, investments and acquisition of property. The rules are generally based on all-India services (conduct) rules but certain changes have now been made to suit the condition of the Central Services. Under the rules no Government servant may, except with a previous sanction, accept or permit any member of his family to accept from any person any gift of more than a trifling value.

The Anti-corruption Department took actions against 27 gazetted officers. While the number of non-gazetted officers against whom the action was taken came to two.

The Prevention of Corruption (Amendment) Bill was introduced by Pandit Pant, the Home Minister, in the beginning of the present session of the Parliament. The measure is aimed at making certain acts of corruption cognizable.

ADMINISTRATIVE REFORMS IN THE STATES.

The States have also been forging ahead with their programmes of administrative reforms and steps for overcoming the deficiencies in the machinery were also taken.

An anti-corruption tribunal has been set up in Jammu and Kashmir State to investigate and dispose of complaints against the Government for alleged corruption. The Government has also set up a recruitment board to select candidates to superior services of the State.

A general upgrading of the salaries of non-gazetted services in the State was introduced by the Travancore-Cochin Government as a result of which 71,500 Government servants started getting more pay since April, 1955. The salaries of teachers have also been revised.

The Rajasthan Government decided to set up a Methods and Organisation Branch in the Secretariat as a part of its scheme to streamline the administration. Changes in Rajasthan Secretarial procedure to eliminate delays and improve its functioning were introduced as a result of the recommendations of Ujwal Committee.

The Anti-corruption Drive in Bihar was in full swing. A Grow-More-Food Officer of Bhagalpur District and an Assistant

Electrical Engineer of Samastipur were arrested under the charge of corruption. Re-orientation training is being given to district magistrate and sub-divisional magistrates in Bihar in order to change their outlook for the benefit of masses.

Special attention was paid by the Punjab Government for the purpose of re-organization of district administration, development, general administration and co-ordination of local Governments in the State. Over 300 State officials were either dismissed or discharged by the Punjab Government as a result of the action taken by Anti-Corruption Committee. The Chief Minister of Punjab, Shri Bhimsen Sachar, claimed, while speaking at Lyalpur Khalsa College on Feb. 13, 1955, that today there was no favouritism and nepotism in the matter of recruitment to Government Services in the Punjab. The State Government has decided to establish a high powered department to eradicate corruption from services in all its forms.

Shri Morarji Desai, Chief Minister, Bombay announced in the State Assembly on March 17, 1955 that the highest salary for all appointments in Government service hereafter would be Rs. 1,800 with a view to reducing the disparity between the highest and lowest paid.

A similar decision was taken by Travancore-Cochin Government also. The Travancore-Cochin Government has fixed the maximum pay of an officer in the State Service at Rs. 1,000 per month. Government has also appointed a pay commission. The immediate steps to be taken were also recommended by the Estimates Committee of Punjab Bidhan Sabha in the direction of abolishing special pay admissible to officers of All-India Services in the Punjab.

The Chief Minister of Mysore, Shri R. Hanumanthayya, also announced in March during the Assembly session that the Government had decided to stop high price and dearness allowance of all officers drawing Rs. 500 and above per month in the State.

Steps for narrowing down the existing disparity in the scales of pay of the lowest and highest paid Government servants were also taken by the State Government of Uttar Pradesh. The appointment of a committee to go into the question of a general revision of scales of pay of Government servants was announced recently. The working of Petitions Department has been reorganised. The State Government is also considering the problem of reducing file work. It has also been decided that in future the Chairman of Anti-corruption Committee will be non-official so as to ensure impartial judgment. Special emphasis has been laid on decentralising the different departments.

Thus the demon of corruption is being assailed on all fronts in the country. But much still remains to be done in this respect so as to make every member of any service, civil or otherwise, of the

country, an organ of implementing peoples' desire into action. A fundamental change in the whole of administrative machinery is of primary importance. A new outlook, a novel approach with democratic techniques to be followed by the services is the need of the hour.

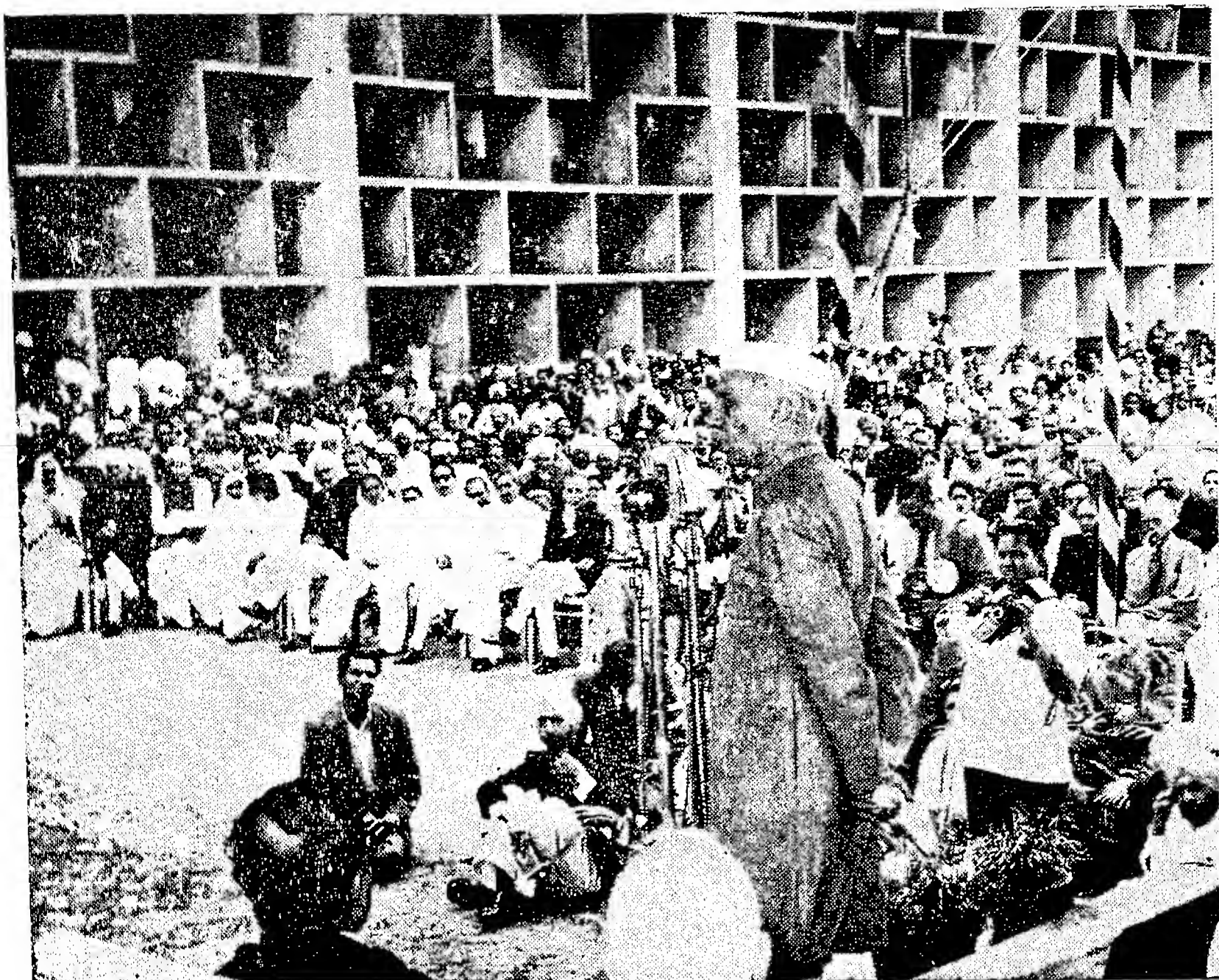
JUDICIAL REFORMS

The fact that administration of justice is a social service has well been realised. Decentralisation of Judicial Administration in the form of Panchayats is being introduced by the different States. The establishment of Panchayats has contributed much to have made the justice cheaper and within the reach of common man.

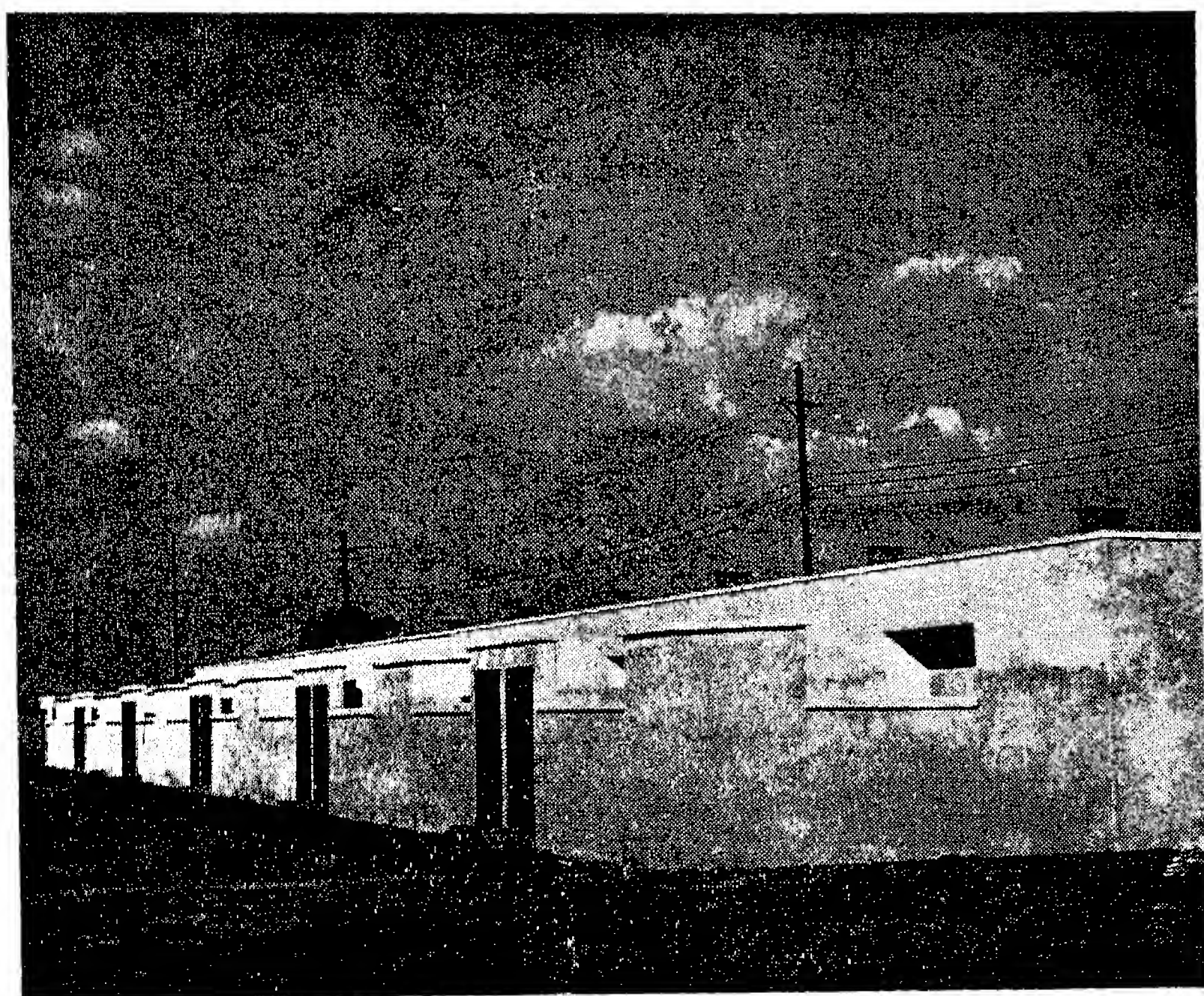
Justice delayed is justice denied and the greater the complexity of the law and the procedure, the greater is the delay. Hence there was a necessity of simplifying and modernising the laws of the country. The Government was wide awake to this prime need and the Prime Minister, Shri Nehru, announced in December, 1954 before the Lok Sabha the decision of the Government to set up a Law Commission, in confirmation of a resolution passed by A.-I.C.C. It was suggested by the Prime Minister that the Commission should first study existing laws and suggest modifications. While commending the resolution, its original mover Mr. Doda Thiammaiah had thrown light on its purpose and function by saying that 'before independence, India was a police State. But today it had become a welfare State. It was high time that the law of the land was revised in a manner which was suited to the circumstances of the country and the present-day needs of the people. In India the legal system, as it existed today, was based on many elements which were not altogether consistent. There was great need to remove the defects, ambiguity and lacunae in the legal system. Dilatory tactics should be curtailed and the case laws should be codified and incorporated in separate editions. The aim of a purposeful legislature should be to secure assimilation of the Directive Principles of the State policy in the law of the land. The procedural law in relation to civil and criminal matters must be drastically reformed and time for pending litigation reduced. The basis of appellate jurisdiction also needed thorough revision.'

The appointment of a 11-member Law Commission under the chairmanship of Shri Sitalvad was announced in the Lok Sabha on the 5th August, 1955. The Commission will start its work within a month. Functioning in two wings, the Commission is expected to submit their recommendations by the end of 1956.

The Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill was passed by the Lok Sabha in December, 1954. The Bill is now being considered by the Lok Sabha in the light of recommendations of the Rajya Sabha. A detailed account of the Bill was given in 'The



Shri Nehru inaugurating the Punjab High Court Building at Chandigarh.



A portion of the Labour Colony in Patiala, Pepsu.

Seventh Year of Freedom.' Some of the important amendments suggested in the House were also incorporated. The amendments sought to limit the powers given to the Government to prosecute people for defaming public servants and provide for compensation in cases of frivolous prosecution. The amendments have enlarged the accused's right to cross-examination at the committal and trial stages and also liberalize the procedure in perjury cases and for grant of bail.

Another important step in this direction are the reforms proposed to be introduced in the Code of Civil Procedure also. The Code of Civil Procedure (Amendment) Bill was introduced in the Lok Sabha in May, 1955 by Shri H. V. Pataskar, Minister in the Ministry of Law. The importance of such a Bill is evident from the fact that the Government of India have admitted in the statement of objects and reasons that there is general dissatisfaction with the increasing dilatoriness, expense and complication of our civil procedure and administration of civil justice, and there are delays at all stages.

The Bill proposes to bring the following changes in the existing Code of Civil Procedure.

Section 34 of the Code which enables the courts to award interest does not impose a maximum limit. The Bill proposes to limit the rate of interest at 6% per annum. It is also proposed to take away the power of the court to sanction interest on costs.

Under Section 35A of the Code, courts can grant compensatory costs in respect of false or vexatious claims or defence, only if objection has been taken at the earliest opportunity. It is proposed to enlarge the powers of the court, first by enabling it to grant compensatory costs if it is satisfied of its justice even though the other party has not taken objection at the earliest opportunity, and, secondly, by making the Section applicable also to execution proceedings.

Under the existing Section 47, all questions arising between parties to a suit or their representatives and relating to the execution, discharge and satisfaction of a decree are to be decided by the executing court and not by a separate suit. There have been conflicting decisions of the High Courts as to whether a purchaser at a sale in the execution of a decree is a party to the suit for purposes of Section 47. The Bill seeks to set at rest the conflict in these cases by providing that a purchaser shall be a party to the suit for purposes of Section 47.

Another change seeks to provide how far the principles of *res judicata* should be applied to execution cases.

Sections 68 to 72 of the Code provide that under certain circumstances execution of decrees by sale of immovable property may be transferred to the Collector. Recent experience shows that execution cases transferred to the collectors have been delayed for years. It is, therefore, proposed to repeal those sections.

The Bill also specifies a time limit of three months from the date of decree for executing a decree against the Government or a public officer.

In regard to suits about religious and charitable trusts the Bill has empowered the court to pass a decree directing a trustee who has been removed to deliver possession of the trust property to a new trustee. This is to obviate any uncertainty as to whether a court can in the same proceedings direct restoration of possession to the new trustees of trust properties from the trustee who is removed.

Section 102 of the Code now rules out second appeals in all suits of the nature of small causes where the valuation is of Rs. 500 and below. It is proposed to raise the limit to Rs. 1,000.

The Bill seeks to restrict the provisional jurisdiction of High Courts in respect of cases in which the aggrieved party has a remedy by way of appeal to any court.

Provision is made for issuing summons by registered post under certain circumstances, in addition to or in lieu of the ordinary procedure of serving summons. Also, where the parties themselves do not exchange notices as allowed now, a court may of its own motion record admission and denials.

The existing law prescribes a summary procedure for trying suits based on negotiable instruments, but this power can be exercised only by the High Courts of Calcutta, Bombay and Madras. The proposed amendment will enable State Governments to empower selected courts also to follow the summary procedure.

It is also provided that in the execution of decrees for maintenance, the salary of a debtor to the extent of two-thirds shall be attachable. At present the future salary of a debtor is exempted from attachment to the extent of the first Rs. 100 and one-half of the remainder.

The High Court Judges (Part B States) Order, 1953, regulating the leave, leave allowance, travelling allowance and pensionary benefits of Judges of the High Courts of Part B States was issued on the 26th December, 1953. Subsequent to its issue certain defects and lacunae which raised difficulties in giving effect to the Order were brought to the notice of the Government of India. To remove these defects an amending order was issued on the 24th January, 1955 after consultation with the Rajpramukhs and State Governments as required under Article 238(13) of the Constitution.

The conference of 16 Chief Justice of Part 'A' and 'B' States held at New Delhi in the month of November last year was of much significance. The conference under the presidentship of Chief Justice of India, Shri Patanjali Sastri, suggested several measures for efficient judicial administration, and other problems were also discussed. It was agreed in the conference that simultaneous applications to a High Court and Supreme Court for grant of bail for the issue of units under Articles 226 and 32 of the Constitution and for leave to appeal should, as far as possible, be avoided. The delay in disposal of application for leave to appeal to the Supreme Court in cases involving sentences of death should be eliminated and some sort of uniformity of rules should be considered by the High Courts. Supreme Court should also amend the rules for the same purposes.

International Legal Conference was also held this time in the month of December, 1954, at New Delhi. India played her due role in raising the voice of democracy and securing justice for the people by extending the field of International Law.

Judicial Reforms in the States: The different State Governments also have been taking steps to reform their judiciaries and several other changes were introduced to provide cheaper and fuller justice. Steps have also been taken in the direction of separating judiciary from executive in order to ensure free and independent working of the former.

The Ajmer State Legislative Assembly accepted a resolution for separating the judiciary from executive in the month of April, 1955.

A new scheme for the separation of judiciary from the executive was enforced from April 1, 1955 in the State of Travancore-Cochin. According to the scheme, the criminal judiciary, namely, District Magistrates, Sub-Divisional Magistrates, and Subordinate Magistrates would form a separate unit. A committee to work out the separation scheme was appointed by the Government.

The Punjab Government also decided to separate the judiciary from the executive from April 1, 1955. In accordance with this decision, District Magistrates of Gurgaon, Hoshiarpur, Kangra and Simla will do practically no criminal court work. They will only hear appeals of security cases. Their remaining duties will be taken over by Additional Magistrates who will distribute criminal work among Judicial Magistrates and will decide transfer applications.

A significant event during the period under report was the inauguration of Andhra High Court by Dr. Katju, the then Union Home Minister in the month of July, 1954.

In the State of Manipur an important step was taken to make comprehensive amendment in the judicial administration. The constitution and organisation of courts in Manipur are regulated by the

Manipur State Courts Act, 1947, enacted during the regime of the Maharaja of Manipur. That Act provides for the constitution of a Chief Court and various grades of Lower Courts. After the integration of the State the Central Government issued under the Extra-Provincial Jurisdiction Act, 1947, the Manipur State Courts (Amendment) Order, 1950 whereby the Chief Court was turned into the Judicial Commissioner's Court and certain consequential amendments were also made in the principal Act.

Manipur consists of two distinct areas, namely, the valley and the hill tracts. Under the old regime separate laws existed for the administration of justice in the plains and in the hilly tracts, and this distinction continues even now. Thus, while the valley is governed by the Manipur State Courts Act, 1947, as amended by the Order of 1950, the Manipur State Hill People (Administration) Regulation of 1947 regulates the administration of justice in the hill tracts. The highest court both for the hill tracts and the plains is the court of the Judicial Commissioner.

The State Government have pointed out that even after the amendment of the Manipur State Courts Act, by the Order of the Central Government in 1950 several anomalies and discrepancies exist in the law and that the law should be completely revised and re-enacted. The Council of Advisers have also suggested that there should be separate laws for plains and hill tracts and that the court of the Judicial Commissioner should be the court of final jurisdiction for both. It has accordingly been decided that Parliamentary legislation should be undertaken to provide for—

- (a) the establishment and organisation of a Judicial Commissioner's Court for Manipur;
- (b) a system of subordinate courts for the plains portions thereof; and
- (c) the powers and jurisdiction of the various grades of courts.

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STATES.**

R-23.

APPENDIX

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA AND STATE GOVERNMENTS

(as on the 15th August, 1955)

INDIA

President—Dr. Rajendra Prasad

Vice-President—Dr. Sarvapalli Radhakrishnan

CABINET MINISTERS

Shri Jawaharlal Nehru (<i>Prime Minister</i>)	External Affairs.
Maulana Abul Kalam Azad	Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research.
Shri Jagjiwan Ram	Communications.
Rajkumari Amrit Kaur	Health.
Shri C. D. Deshmukh	Finance.
Shri Gulzarilal Nanda	Planning & Irrigation & Power.
Dr. Kailas Nath Katju	Defence.
Pt. Govind Ballabh Pant	Home Affairs.
Shri T. T. Krishnamachari	Commerce & Industry.
Shri C. C. Biswas	Law & Minority Affairs.
Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri	Transport & Railways.
Sardar Swaran Singh	Works, Housing & Supply.
Shri Khandubhai Desai	Labour.
Shri K. C. Reddy	Production.
Shri Ajit Prasad Jain	Rehabilitation, Food & Agriculture

MINISTERS OF STATE

(*But not members of the Cabinet*)

Shri Satya Narayan Sinha	Parliamentary Affairs.
Shri Mahavir Tyagi	Defence Organisation.
Dr. B. V. Keskar	Information & Broadcasting.
Shri D. P. Karmarkar	Commerce.
Dr. Panjabrao S. Deshmukh	Agriculture.
Shri H. V. Pataskar	Law.
Dr. Syed Mahmud	External Affairs.
Shri Keshav Dev Malaviya	Natural Resources & Scientific Research.
Shri Manilal Chaturbhai Shah	Revenue & Civil Expenditure.
Shri Arun Chandra Guha	Revenue & Defence Expenditure.
Shri Mehr Chand Khanna	Rehabilitation.

Deputy Ministers

Shri Raj Bahadur	Communications.
Sardar Surjit Singh Majithia	Defence.
Shri Balwant Nagesh Datar	Home Affairs.

Shri Abid Ali	Labour.
Shri Jagannathrao K. Bhonsle	Rehabilitation.
Shri O. V. Alagesan	Transport & Railways.
Sm. M. Chandrasekhar	Health.
Shri Anil Kumar Chanda	External Affairs.
Shri M. V. Krishnappa	Food & Agriculture.
Shri Jaisukhlal Hathi	Irrigation & Power.
Shri Satis Chandra	Defence.
Shri Shyam Nandan Misra	Planning.
Shri Nityananda Kanungo	Commerce & Industry.

PARLIAMENTARY SECRETARIES

Shri Sadath Ali Khan— <i>Attached to the Ministry of External Affairs.</i>	Shri B. R. Bhagat— <i>Attached to the Ministry of Finance.</i>
Sm. Lakshmi N. Menon— <i>Attached to the Ministry of External Affairs.</i>	Dr. K. L. Shrimali— <i>Attached to the Ministry of Education.</i>
Shri Shah Nawaz Khan— <i>Attached to the Ministry of Railways & Transport.</i>	Shri G. Rajagopalan— <i>Attached to the Ministry of Information and Broadcasting.</i>
Dr. Mono Mohan Das— <i>Attached to the Ministry of Education.</i>	Shri Rajaram Girdharilal Dubey— <i>Attached to the Ministry of Production.</i>

AJMER

Chief Commissioner—Shri M. K. Kripalani

Shri Hari Bhau Upadhyaya (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	General Administration.
Shri Bal Krishna Kaul	Home, Finance, P.W.D. and Health.
Shri Brij Mohan Lal Sharma	Revenue, Education & Local Self-Government.

ANDHRA

Governor—Shri C. M. Trivedi

Shri B. Gopala Reddi (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	Public Services, Political, Information and Publicity, Finance, Education and Agriculture.
Shri N. Sanjiva Reddy (<i>Deputy Chief Minister</i>)	Home, Police, Law and Order, Arms Act, Passports, Courts, and Public Works Department excluding Electricity.
Shri K. Chandramouli	Land Revenue, Registration and Endowments and Rural Indebtedness.
Shri Kala Venkata Rao	Planning and Development, Industries and Commerce (including Cottage Industries) and Public Health.

Shri G. Latchanna	Electricity, Labour, Ports, Railways, Posts and Telegraphs, Civil Aviation and Social Welfare (Harijan Welfare, Scheduled Castes and Tribes and Scheduled Area) and Rehabilitation of Ex-Servicemen.
Shri D. Sanjivayya	Co-operation, Housing, Transport, Commercial Taxes and Companies Legal.
Shri A. B. Nageswara Rao	Local Administration, Excise and Prohibition.

ASSAM

Governor—Shri Jairamdas Daulatram

Shri Bishnuram Medhi (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	Home, Appoitment, Tribal Welfare, Community Projects, etc.
Shri Motiram Bora	Finance & Revenue.
Shri Siddhinath Sarma	Public Works and Transport.
Shri Omco Kumar Das	Education, Labour, etc.
Shri Baidyanath Mookerjee	Supply, Relief and Rehabilitation, Planning, Development and Judicial.
Shri Rupnath Brahma	Medical Department.
Shri Ramnath Das	Printing and Stationery.
Rev. J. J. M. Nichols Roy	Excise, Jails, Registration and Stamp.
Shri Abdul Matlib Mazumdar	Local Self-Government.

Deputy Ministers

Shri Hareswar Das	Revenue, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Shri Purnananda Chetia	Education, Labour and Labour Welfare.

BHOPAL

Chief Commissioner—Shri K. P. Bhargava

Dr. Shankar Dayal Sharma (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	Home, Revenue, Education and General Administration.
Shri Inayatullah Khan Tarzi Mashriqui	Food, Civil Supplies, P.W.D., etc.
Shri Umrao Singh	Forest, Commerce and Industries Harijan Welfare, Panchayat Raj, Labour, Excise and Rehabilitation.

BIHAR

Governor—Shri R. R. Diwakar

Shri Srikrishna Sinha (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	Political and Appointment.
Shri A. N. Sinha	Finance, Agriculture & Labour.
Shri Ramcharitra Singh	Electricity and Irrigation.
Shri Badrinath Verma	Education.

Shri Krishna Ballabh Sahay	Land Revenue (including Forests and Excise).
Shri Dip Narain Sinha	Co-operation & Development.
Shri Mahesh Prasad Sinha	Industries, Transport and Information.
Shri Shivanandan P. Mandal	Judicial & Legislative.
Shri Deosaran Singh	Medical and Public Health.
Shri Mohammad Shafi	Public Works.
Shri Shah M. Ozair Munemi	Jails, Relief & Rehabilitation.
Shri Bhola Paswan	Local Self-Government and Welfare.
Shri Harinath Mishra	Civil Supplies.

BOMBAY

Governor—Shri Harekrushna Mehtab

Shri Morarji R. Desai (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	General Administration, Home and Political and Services Depts.
Shri B. S. Hiray	Revenue and Agriculture.
Shri Dinkarrao N. Desai	Education and Law.
Shri M. P. Patil	Co-operation.
Dr. Jivraj N. Mehta	Prohibition and Industries.
Shri M. M. Naik-Nimbalkar	Public Works.
Shri G. D. Tapase	Rehabilitation, Fisheries, Backward Classes and Housing.
Shri Shantilal H. Shah	Labour and Public Health.
Shri Y. B. Chavan	Civil Supplies, Forests and Local Self-Government.

Deputy Ministers

Shrimati Indumati Chimanlal	Education and Milk Scheme.
Shri B. J. Patel	Home and Public Works.
Shri D. N. Wandrekar	Backward Classes.
Shri K. F. Patil	Agriculture and Forests.
Shri B. D. Jatti	Public Health.
Shri B. D. Deshmukh	Local Self-Government and Co-operation.
Dr. T. R. Naravene	Prohibition.
Shri M. G. Faki	Revenue.
Shri V. K. Sathe	Civil Supplies.

COORG

Chief Commissioner—Shri Daya Singh Bedi

Shri C. M. Poonacha (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	Revenue, Excise, Planning and Development.
Shri K. Mallappa	Home, Education, Health and Justice.

DELHI

Chief Commissioner—Shri A. D. Pandit

S. Gurumukh Nihal Singh (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	General Administration, Appointments, Press and Publicity, Education and Finance.
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Ch. Brahm Perakash	Development and Planning, Revenue, Taxation, Local Self-Government, Law and Judicial, Transport, Harijans and Backward Classes.
Dr. Yudhir Singh	Medical, Relief and Rehabilitation, Industries and Labour.

HIMACHAL PRADESH

Lieut-Governor—Bajrang Bahadur Singh

Shri Y. S. Parmar (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	General Admn., Finance, Home and Revenue.
Pandit Padam Dev	Education, Police & Jails, Development, Industries, etc.
Shri Gauri Prasad	Medical & Health, P.W.D., Transport and Local Self-Government.

HYDERABAD

Rajpramukh—H. E. H. The Nizam of Hyderabad

Shri B. Ramakrishna Rao (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	General Administration, Information and Development & Planning.
Shri Digambar Rao Govind Rao Bindu	Home, Law, Social Service and Backward Classes.
Shri Konda Venkata Ranga Reddy	Revenue, Excise, Forests.
Shri Vinayak Rao Koratkar Vidyalankar	Finance, Commerce and Industries.
Dr. Gopal Subbukrishna Melkote	Public Works Department, Labour.
Nawab Mehdi Nawaz Jung	Public Health and Medical, Rural Reconstruction.
Dr. Marri Chenna Reddy	Supply and Agriculture and Rehabilitation.
Shri Gopal Rao Ekbote	Local Self-Government, Education.

Deputy Ministers

Shri Shanker Deo Vidyalankar	Social Services, Backward Classes.
Shri Srinivas Rao Ram Rao Ekhlikar	Home.
Shri P. Hanumanth Rao	Revenue and Excise.
Shri Virupakshappa	Commerce and Industries and Customs.
Shri M. S. Rajalingam	Public Works and Labour.
Shri Bhagwatrao Gambhir Rao Gadhe	Rural Reconstruction.
Shri Arigay Ramaswamy	Supplies.
Sm. Sangam Laxmi Bai	Education.

JAMMU AND KASHMIR

Sadar-i-Riyasat—Yuvraj Karan Singh

Bakshi Ghulam Mohammad (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	General Administration, Law and Judiciary, Planning, Community Projects and Transport.
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Shri G. M. Sadiq	Education, Health, Information and Jails.
Shri G. L. Dogra	Finance.
Shri Shamlal Saraf	Development, Industries and Local Self-Government.
Mir Qasim	Agriculture, Revenue, Co-operation and Relief and Rehabilitation.

Deputy Ministers

Shri D. P. Dhar	Shri A. U. Mir
Shri Kushak Bakula	Shri Piyara Singh

MADHYA BHARAT

Rajpramukh—The Maharaja of Gwalior

Shri Takhatmal Jain (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	General Administration, Appointment, etc.
Shri Shyamlal Pandviya	Public Works and Food.
Shri Monoharsingh Mehta	Education and Law & Justice.
Dr. Premsingh Rathore	Health, Tribal Welfare, Forests and Harijan.
Shri Sitaram S. Jajoo	Commerce and Industries.
Shri Sobhagmal Jain	Revenue & Local Self-Government.
Shri Narsingh Rao Dixit	Home.
Shri Mishrilal Gangwal	Finance.

Deputy Ministers

Radhavallbha Vijayavargiya— <i>Revenue, Food, etc.</i>	Sajjan Singh Vishnar— <i>Health and Tribal Welfare.</i>
Sawaisingh Sisodia— <i>Development and Labour.</i>	

MADHYA PRADESH

Governor—Dr. B. Pattabhi Sitaramayya.

Pandit Ravi Shankar Shukla (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	Appointments, Police, Publicity, Political & Military Departments, etc.
Shri Dindayal Gupta	Social Welfare, Social Education, etc.
Shri D. K. Mehta	Industries.
Shri B. A. Mandloi	Revenue and Education.
Raja Naresh Chandra Singh	Tribal Welfare, Scheduled Castes, Rehabilitation.
Shri M. S. Kannamwar	Medical, Public Health and Jails.
Shri Brijlal Biyani	Finance, Sales Tax, Public Works
Shri P. K. Deshmukh	Law, Local Self-Govt., Civil Supplies, etc.
Shri Shankarlal Tiwari	Agriculture, Co-operation, Production, Irrigation.

Deputy Ministers

Sm. Prabhavati Bai Jukatadar	Shri Jagmohan Das
Shri Ganesh Ram Anant	Shri K. L. Gumasta

Shri A. Q. Siddiqui
 Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh
 Shri Vasant Rao Naik
 Shri P. L. Bhagat

Shri Mathura Prasad Dube
 Shri N. K. Tirupude
 Dr. S. S. Kulkarni
 Shri Kirtimant Rao Bhuyangrao

MADRAS

Governor—Shri Sri Prakasa

Shri K. Kamaraja Nadar (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	Police & Home (Police)
Shri A. B. Shetty	Health, Co-operation, Housing, etc.
Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam	Agriculture.
Shri C. Subramaniam	Finance, Food, Education, etc.
Shri B. Parameswaran	Harijan Uplift, Transport, etc.
Shri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (<i>Raja of Ramnad</i>)	Public Works.
Shri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker	Revenue.
Shri S. S. Ramaswamy Padaachi	Local Administration

MYSORE

Rajpramukh—The Maharaja of Mysore

Shri K. Hanumanthayya (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	Finance, Civil Services, Planning and Welfare of Depressed Classes.
Shri A. G. Ramachandra Rao	Law and Education.
Shri T. Channiah	Public Health & Local Self-Govern- ment.
Shri Kadidal Manjappa	Revenue and Public Works.
Shri H. Siddaveerappa	Home and Industries.
Shri R. Nagan Gowda	Agriculture.

ORISSA

Governor—Shri P. Kumaraswami Raja

Shri Nabakrushna Chaudhury (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	Works, River Valley Development, Public Relations, etc.
Shri Radhnath Rath	Finance, Education.
Shri Sadasiv Tripathy	Revenue, Excise and Supply.
Shri Satyapria Mahanty	Law, Health and Home.
Shri Sonaram Soren	Commerce, Labour, Tribal & Rural Welfare.
Shri Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj	Industries and Transport.

Deputy Ministers

Bhairab Ch. Mohanty	Works.
Sm. Basanta Manjari Devi	Health.
Shri Nilamoni Rautray	Home.
Shri Anup Singh Deo	Public Relations.
Shri Santanu Kumar Das	Local Self-Government, Co-opera- tion & Fisheries.
Shri Trithabasi Pradhan	Transport and Forest.
Shri Krupanidhi Nayak	Supply and Agriculture.

Shri A. Q. Siddiqui
 Raja Birendra Bahadur Singh
 Shri Vasant Rao Naik
 Shri P. L. Bhagat

Shri Mathura Prasad Dube
 Shri N. K. Tirupude
 Dr. S. S. Kulkarni
 Shri Kirtimant Rao Bhuyangrao

MADRAS

Governor—Shri Sri Prakasa

Shri K. Kamaraja Nadar (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	Police & Home (Police)
Shri A. B. Shetty	Health, Co-operation, Housing, etc.
Shri M. Bhaktavatsalam	Agriculture.
Shri C. Subramaniam	Finance, Food, Education, etc.
Shri B. Parameswaran	Harijan Uplift, Transport, etc.
Shri Shanmuga Rajeswara Sethupathi (<i>Raja of Ramnad</i>)	Public Works.
Shri M. A. Manickavelu Naicker	Revenue.
Shri S. S. Ramaswamy Padaachi	Local Administration

MYSORE

Rajpramukh—The Maharaja of Mysore

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Shri T. Channiah	Public Health & Local Self-Govern- ment.
Shri Kadidal Manjappa	Revenue and Public Works.
Shri H. Siddaveerappa	Home and Industries.
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Shri Satyapria Mahanty	Law, Health and Home.
Shri Sonaram Soren	Commerce, Labour, Tribal & Rural Welfare.
Shri Kishore Chandra Deo Bhanj	Industries and Transport.

Deputy Ministers

Bhairab Ch. Mohanty	Works.
Sm. Basanta Manjari Devi	Health.
Shri Nilamoni Rautray	Home.
Shri Anup Singh Deo	Public Relations.
Shri Santanu Kumar Das	Local Self-Government, Co-opera- tion & Fisheries.
Shri Trithabasi Pradhan	Transport and Forest.
Shri Krupanidhi Nayak	Supply and Agriculture.

PEPSU*Rajpramukh*—H. M. The Maharaja of Patiala

Shri Brish Bhan (Chief Minister)	General Administration.
Gen. S. Shivdev Singh	P.W.D., Local Self-Government, Education and Health.
S. Harcharan Singh	Revenue, Rehabilitation, Survey and Settlement.
Raja Surinder Singh	Finance, Planning and Agriculture.

Deputy Ministers

S. Prem Singh Prem	Information, Jails, Police, Punjabi.
Shri Sadhu Ram	Backward Classes, Industries.
Major Amir Singh	P. W. D.

PUNJAB*Governor*—Shri C. P. N. Singh

Shri Bhim Sen Sachar (Chief Minister)	General Administration, Law & Order, Panchayats, Education and Civil Supplies.
S. Partap Singh Kairon	Land Revenue, Agriculture, Forests, Veterinary and Consolidation of Holdings.
L. Jagat Narain	Health and Transport.
S. Gurbachan Singh Bapwa	Public Works.
S. Ujjal Singh	Finance and Industries.
Ch. Sunder Singh	Labour and Printing and Station- ery.
Ch. Lehri Singh	Power and Irrigation.

RAJASTHAN*Rajpramukh*—H. H. The Maharaja of Jaipur

Shri Mohanlal Sukhadia (Chief Minister)	General Administration, Revenue, Planning & Development and Education.
Shri Bhogi Lal Pandya	Commerce & Industries, Food & Supplies and Backward Classes.
Shri Ram Kishore Vyas	Home, Law and Community Projects.
Shri Kumbha Ram Arya	Health, Local Self-Government and Famine Relief.
Shri Brij Sunder Sharma	Finance, Transport, Labour and Forests.
Shri Amrit Lal Yadava	Refugee Rehabilitation and Co- operation.
Shri Ram Niwas Mirdha	Agriculture and Public Works.

Deputy Ministers

Sm. Kamala Beniwal	Shri Sampat Ram
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SAURASHTRA

Rajpramukh—H. H. The Maharaja Jam Saheb of Nawanagar

Shri Rashiklal U. Parikh (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	Home & Services, Cabinet & Co-ordination, Transport & Information.
Shri M. M. Shah	Finance, Industry and Planning, Communications, Prohibition and Excise.
Shri J. K. Modi	Education and Public Works.
Shri D. T. Dave	Law and Justice, Public Health, Forests and Rehabilitation.
Shri G. C. Oza	Revenue, Labour, Local Self-Government and Town Planning.
Shri R. M. Adani	Agriculture, Co-operation, Panchayats and Backward Classes.

Deputy Ministers

Shri K. A. Patel	Sm. Jayaben Shah
------------------	------------------

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

Rajpramukh—H. M. The Maharaja of Travancore

Shri Panampilai Govinda Menon (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	General Administration, Planning, Industries, Labour, Finance and Education.
Shri A. J. John (<i>Home Minister</i>)	Law, Land Revenue, Food and Civil Supplies.
Shri K. Kochukuttan	Local Self-Government, Municipalities, Rural Uplift including Panchayats, Harijan Uplift and Protection of Backward Communities.
Shri A. A. Rahim	Public Health, Prohibition and Agriculture.
Shri K. I. Velayudhan	Public Works, Transport and Electricity.

UTTAR PRADESH

Governor—Shri K. M. Munshi

Dr. Sampurnanand (<i>Chief Minister</i>)	General Administration and Home.
Hafiz Muhammad Ibrahim	Finance, Power, Forests and Co-operation.
Thakur Hukum Singh	Agriculture, Relief and Rehabilitation.
Girdhari Lal	Excise & Registration.
Chandra Bhanu Gupta	Planning, Health, Industries & Civil Supplies.
Charan Singh	Revenue and Transport.

Syed Ali Zahir
Hargovind Singh
Kamalapati Tripathi
Vichita Narain Sharma
Acharya Jugal Kishore

Justice and Local Self-Government.
Education and Harijan Sahayak.
Information and Irrigation.
Public Works.
Labour and Social Work.

Deputy Ministers

Mangala Prasad
Jagmohan Singh Negi
Phool Singh
Jagan Prasad Rawat
Lakshmi Raman Acharya

Muzaffar Hasan
Chaturbhuji Sharma
Ram Murti
Sita Ram
Kailash Prakash

VINDHYA PRADESH

Lieut-Governor—Shri K. Santhanam

Shri Shambhunath Shukla
(*Chief Minister*)
Shri Gopal Saran Singh
Shri Lelaram Bajpai
Shri Dan Bhadur Singh
Shri Mahendra Kumar Manav

General Administration, Finance &
Revenue.
Planning and Judicial.
Home and Local Self-Government.
Industries and Supplies.
Social Services & Education.

WEST BENGAL

Governor—Dr. H. C. Mookerjee

Dr. B. C. Roy
(*Chief Minister*)
Shrimati Renuka Ray
Shri Khagendra Nath Das Gupta
Dr. Rafiuddin Ahmed
Shri Prafulla Chandra Sen
Shri Jadabendra Nath Panja
Shri Pannalal Bose
Shri Hemchandra Naskar
Shri Satyendra Kumar Basu
Shri Kalipada Mookherjee
Shri Ajoy Kumar Mukherjee
Shri Radhagobinda Roy
Shri Iswar Das Jalan
Shri Shyama Prosad Burman

Home, Finance, Commerce &
Industries and Development
Departments.
Refugee Relief & Rehabilitation.
Works & Buildings Department.
Agriculture, Animal Husbandry
and Forests.
Co-operation, Food, Relief and
Supplies.
Cottage and Small-Scale Industries
Departments.
Education.
Fisheries and Forest Branch of
Agriculture.
Judicial, Legislative and L. & L. R.
Departments.
Labour.
Irrigation and Waterways Deptt.
Tribal Welfare Deptt.
Local Self-Government Depart-
ment.
Excise Department.

Ministers of State

Dr. Amulyadhan Mukhopadhyay
Shri Jiban Ratan Dhar

Medical and Public Health Deptt.
Jails Branch of the Home Deptt.

Deputy Ministers

Shri Shiva Kumar Rai	Labour
Shri Bijesh Chandra Sen	Rehabilitation.
Shri Tensing Wangdi	Tribal Welfare and Excise Deptt.
Shri Tarun Kanti Ghosh	Township and Relief.
Shri Satyendra Chandra Ghosh Maulik	Defence Branch of the Home Deptt.
Shri Gopika Bilas Sen	Publicity and Public Relations.
Shri Smarajit Bandopadhyay	Food.
Janab Abdus Shokur	Agriculture and Animal Husbandry.
Shri Rajani Kanta Pramanik	Supplies.
Shri Chittaranjan Roy	Co-operation and Cottage and Small-Scale Industries.
Shri Sourindra Mohan Misra	Commerce and Industries.
Shri Satish Chandra Ray Singha	Transport.
Srijukta Purabi Mukherjee	Women's Education and Relief.

BOMBAY STATE FINANCIAL CORPORATION

(Incorporated under the State Financial Corporation Act, 1951)

The Bombay State Financial Corporation extends medium and long-term credit to small and medium scale industrial concerns in the Bombay State. Industrial concerns engaged in the manufacture, preservation or processing of goods, or in mining, or in the generation and distribution of electricity or any other form of power are eligible for financial accommodation. Every type of industrial concern including partnership and proprietary firms, public and private limited companies and registered co-operative societies may approach the Corporation for its requirements.

The Corporation grants loans and advances between Rs. 75,000/- and Rs. 10,00,000/- for acquiring capital assets for purposes of expansion, replacement and modernisation of existing units and development of new ones as well as for working capital. Industrial concerns desiring to avail themselves of the financial assistance are requested to obtain full particulars from the office of the Corporation.

R. S. BHATT,
Managing Director.

UNITED INDIA BUILDING,
Phirozeshah Mehta Road,
Fort, Bombay 1.

THE ASSAM CO-OPERATIVE APEX BANK LTD.

Head Office : SHILLONG.

Branches : ALL OVER ASSAM.

Chairman : Sree Siddhi Nath Sarma B.Sc., B.L.,

Minister Co-operatives, etc., Government of Assam

SUBSCRIBED AND PAID UP CAPITAL ... Over 14.02 Lakhs.

DEPOSITS ... Over 117.2 Lakhs.

WORKING CAPITAL ... Over 156.88 Lakhs.

The Bank is the Chief Organisation for providing credit to the Agriculturists of the State.

The Bank transacts all types of Banking business.

Calcutta Agent—The Central Bank of India Ltd.

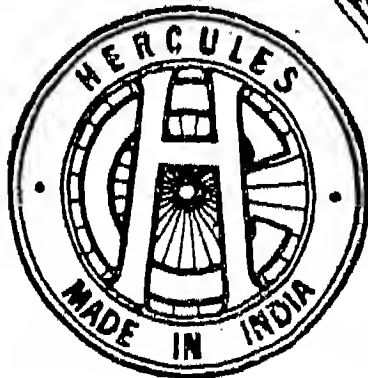
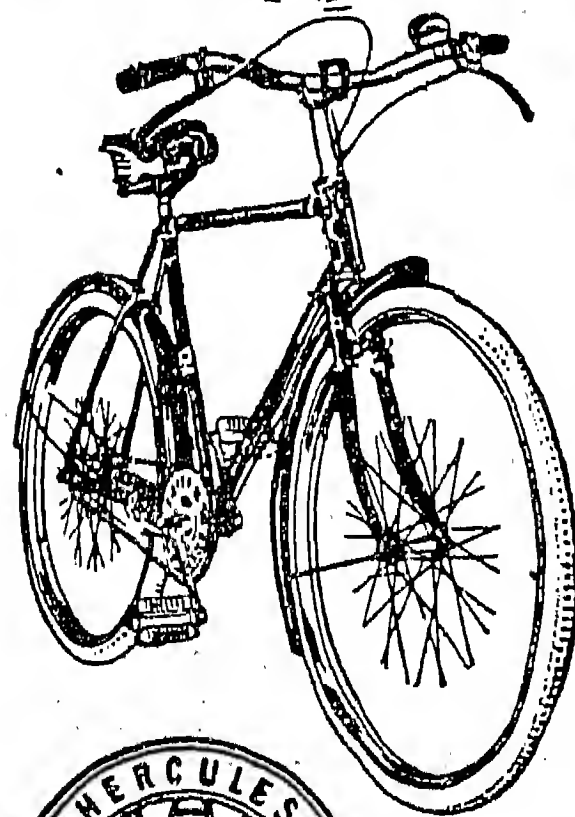
R. P. BOROOAH,

(Formerly of Imperial Bank of India).

Managing Director.

B—6.

Ride on



Hercules

WAYFARER

POPULAR MODEL

WITH

SPORTING FEATURES

- All-rounder bend handle-bar on adjustable stem with sports type lamp bracket.
- Phillips Westwood cable brakes.
- Hercules 3 speed hub with Hercumatic handle-bar control.

Manufactured by :

T. I. CYCLES OF INDIA LTD., MADRAS,

AVAILABLE AT ALL LEADING DEALERS

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R-24

For business...
For pleasure...

Its low initial cost, low fuel consumption, low maintenance cost and efficient performance make the Hindusthan "Landmaster" the ideal car for the businessman who needs a hardworking, dependable car.



And it's the ideal pleasure car for the whole family, too, designed for five persons, but with room enough for six : spacious and richly appointed interior ; a large luggage boot of 16 cubic feet ; latex-foam cushioning and plenty of leg and head room. Torsion bar independent front suspension and seats correctly cradled between the axles, make riding, even on the roughest roads, a modern luxury.

HINDUSTAN MOTORS LTD., CALCUTTA.

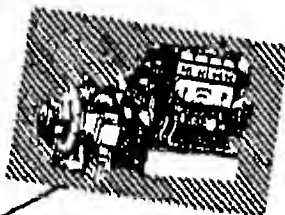
DEALERS AT:

Agra; Ahmedabad; Allahabad; Bangalore; Bombay; Bareilly; Banaras; Calcutta; Cuttack; Coimbatore; Dibrugarh; Dehra Dun; Indore; Jaipur; Jodhpur; Jalgaon; Jorhat; Jamshedpur; Jullundur; Kanpur; Kolhapur; Lucknow; Madras; Madura; Mangalore; New Delhi; Nepal; Patna; Poona; Rajkot; Sambalpur; Secunderabad; Tezpur; Trivandrum; Vijayawada; Vizianagram.

B-10

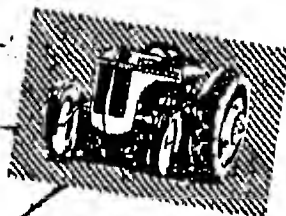
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ESCORTS
serve you with
the world's best



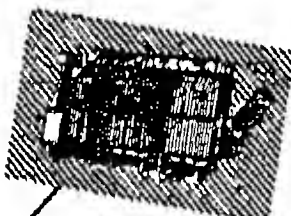
M.A.N.

DIESEL ENGINES, BOILERS PUMPS,
STEAM TURBINES, CRANES, BRIDGES,
SLUICE GATES, AND ROLLING STOCK



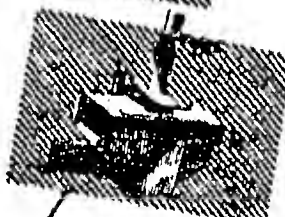
Ferguson

TRACTORS AND 61 FERGUSON
SYSTEM IMPLEMENTS.



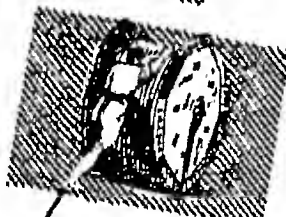
AEG

HEAVY AND LIGHT ELECTRICAL
EQUIPMENT OF EVERY TYPE



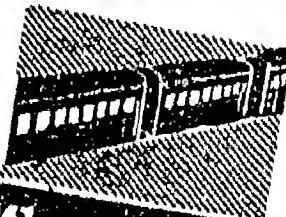
Westinghouse

X-Ray Electro-Medical Equipment



KWR

TELEPHONE & ELECTRIC CABLES
AND WIRES OF ALL TYPES



ALL TYPES OF ELECTRICAL
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FOR

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Calcutta Office: 8B, LAL BAZAR STREET—Tele.: BK 7059 GRAM "KONARC"

Bombay Office : SIR PHEROZESHAH MEHTA ROAD—Tele.: 34455. GRAM:
B-4. HINDBIMA.

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- Power Plants
- Machine Tools
- Industrial Machines
(for large and small
industries)
- Diesel Engines and
Pumps
- Water Systems
- Textile Machinery

BATLIBOI & COMPANY

FORBES STREET, FORT, BOMBAY-1.

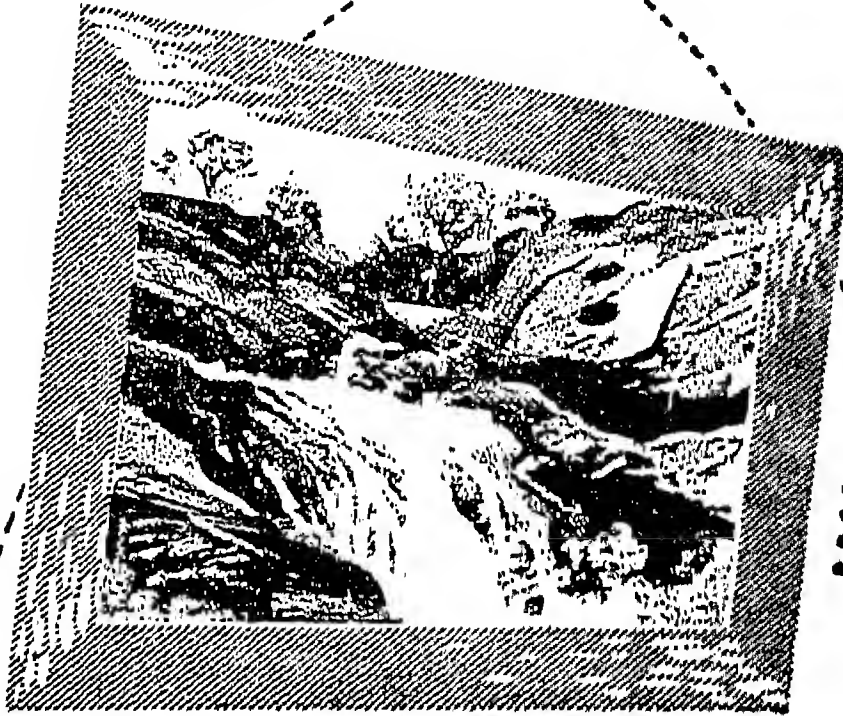
MADRAS—DELHI—CALCUTTA—KANPUR—COIMBATORE
AHMEDABAD—VIJAYAWADA

Associates at Bangalore and Secunderabad.

B-12.

THE EIGHTH YEAR OF FREEDOM

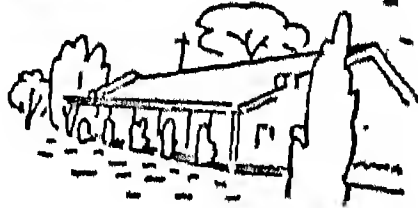
RANCHI



Hundru Falls

OTHER
ATTRACTIONS
AT RANCHI

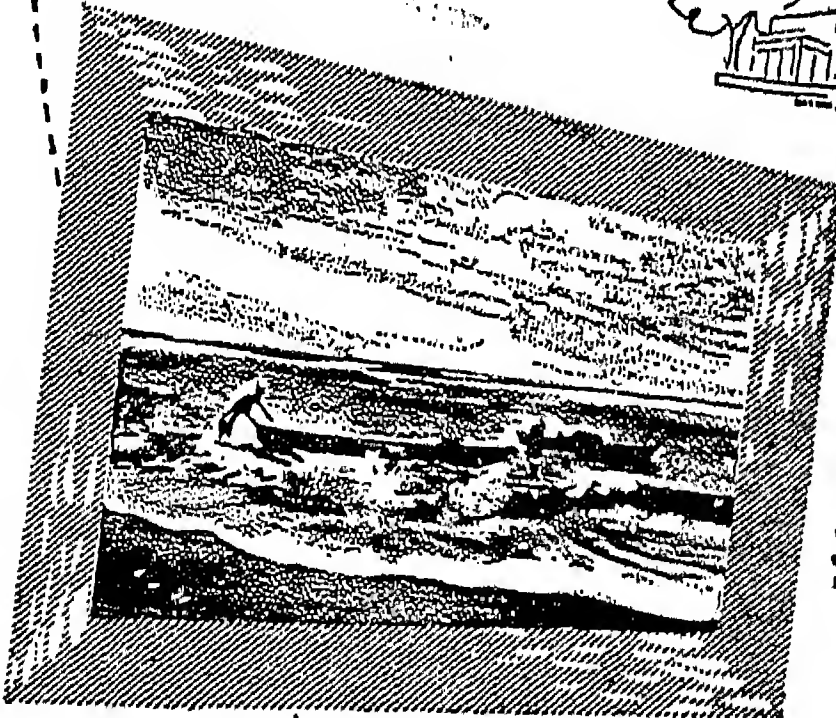
- Jonha Falls
- Dumargari Falls
- Dassomghagh
- Hirni Falls
- Rajrupa Falls



E.R. Hotel/Ranchi

Excellent cuisine and homely comfort at
EASTERN RAILWAY HOTELS
RANCHI and PURI

PURI



Sea side

OTHER
ATTRACTIONS
AT PURI

- Jagannath Temple
- Konarak
- 84 miles from Puri



E.R. Hotel Puri

Write for details to
PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER
 14-16 Government Place East Calcutta-1

“ASSAMESE WOMAN— A BORN WEAVER”

—MAHATMA GANDHI

ASSAM

is noted for her Handloom Weaving and non-mulberry Silk, such as Eri and Muga since long past. The culture of Eri and Muga until recently was not known anywhere else in the world. Although Eri has been cultured in some other parts of India, Assam with all her natural and climatic advantages still remains the foremost competitor, while Muga culture is unknown to the Sericulturists in the world except in Assam.

2. Eri and Muga are the two potential assets of the State as Sir Thomas Wardle says in his interesting hand-book on Indian Silk—“Her Assamese women are clad in Silk of Eri and Muga of which we have known practically nothing and Silken stuffs are handed down from matron to spinster, but little worse for the wear of a generation”.

3. Our present annual production of empty Eri Cocoons and Muga yarn is approximately 4,00,000 and 1,15,000 lbs respectively. Lovely creamy white fabrics of Eri and golden colour Muga fabrics and Golden Muga Yarn for embroidery work and fishing lines can be had at a reasonable price from: (a) The Assam Co-operative Silk House Ltd., Panbazar, P.O. Gauhati, Assam; (b) Government Emporium and Central Stores, P. O. Gauhati, Assam; (c) Branch Emporium, 8, Russel Street, Calcutta; (d) Branch Emporium, Kalimpong (West Bengal), The Eri Chaddars and Muga fabrics of Assam are loved by customers for their durability and charming colour which improves with every wash.

The Sericulture & Weaving Department.

GOVERNMENT OF ASSAM, SHILLONG.

NORTH EASTERN RAILWAY

PLAN YOUR HOLIDAYS
IN THE
HILLS

Charming Nainital picturesque setting of its Lake.

Darjeeling the Queen of Hill Stations.

Shillong the favourite resort of holiday makers.

Concessional return journey tickets at 1½ single journey fare up to the nearest rail head from 1st April to 31st October '55.

For Further Details

PLEASE CONTACT THE NEAREST STATION MASTER

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PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICER

N. E. RAILWAY, GORAKHPUR.

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B—7.

For the Holiday of a Lifetime

Visit

M Y S O R E

A State on a plateau two to three thousand feet above the sea a gentle and healthy climate without extremes of temperature good roads good hotels and dak bungalows. . . . the works of Nature and Man harmoniously combining to offer all that the Sportsman and the Tourist can desire Such is the State of Mysore.

VISIT MYSORE CITY

THE GARDEN CITY OF INDIA

VISIT THE ANCIENT TEMPLES

age-old, mysterious and beautiful perfectly preserved remnants of the historic past, delighting the Archaeologist and the Artist.

VISIT JOG (GERSOPPA)

the awe-inspiring immensity of the Waterfalls a cataract eight hundred and thirty feet in height ! There are a thousand such marvels of Nature and Art in Mysore.

Inserted by

The Department Of Information,

Government of Mysore

BANGALORE.



Health Seals for one anna, four annas and one rupee each are available at every Post Office. Please buy them and help to build up a healthy society.

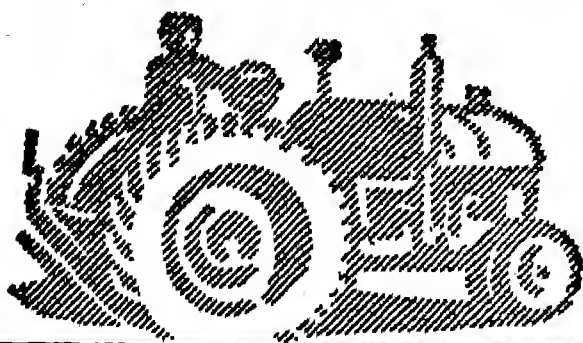
Sick children, ailing students, the blind, the crippled, the disabled, sufferers from T. B. and Leprosy—All need care. Do not neglect them.

The Health Seals Campaign will continue up to 1st November, 1956.

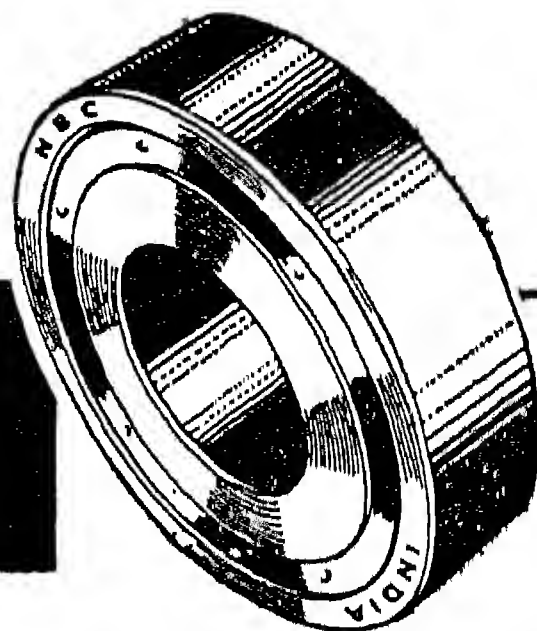
AMRIT KAUR.

B-5.

In Tractors . . . FOR MINIMISING FRICTION



NBC
BEARINGS



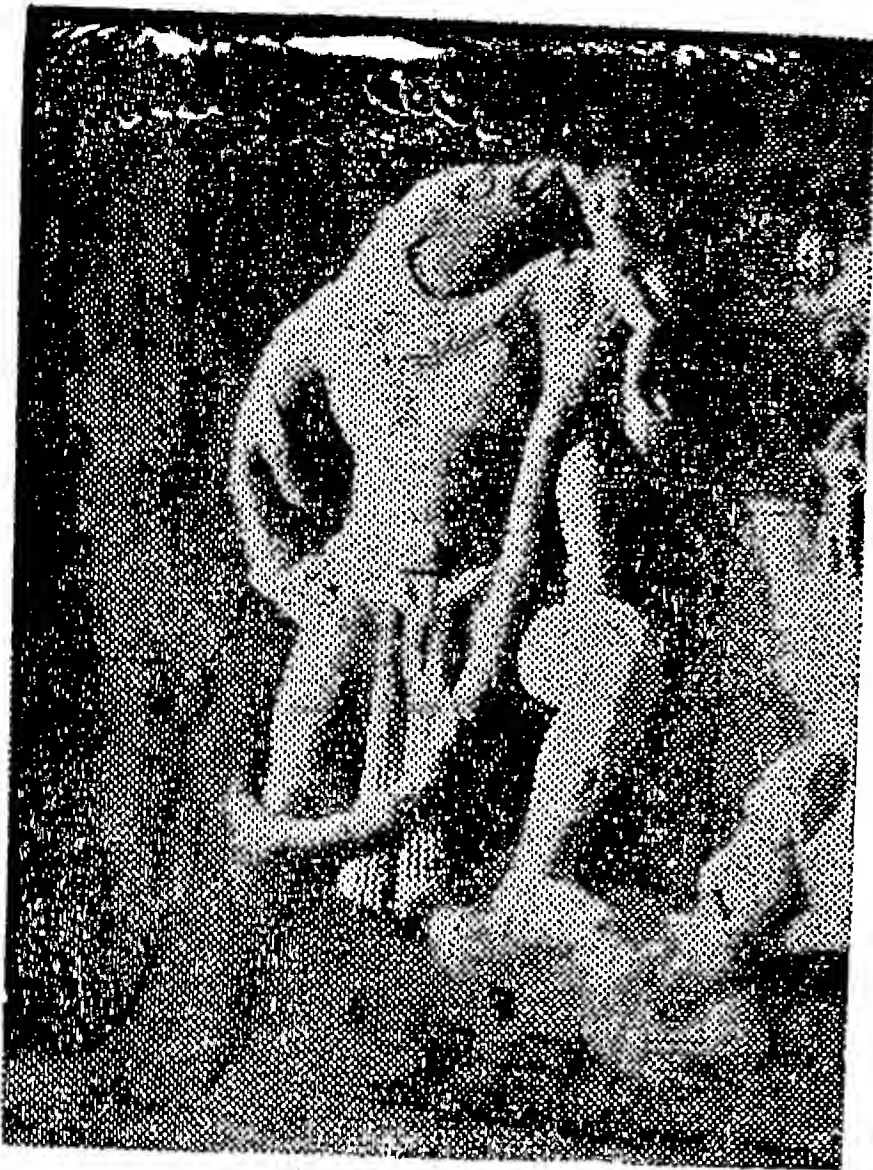
- Made from high carbon chrome steel
- Manufactured to maximum precision
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FORT. PHONE 20484.

ASP-NB-V/55

B-11



महावराह की मूर्ति, उदयागार, भलसा

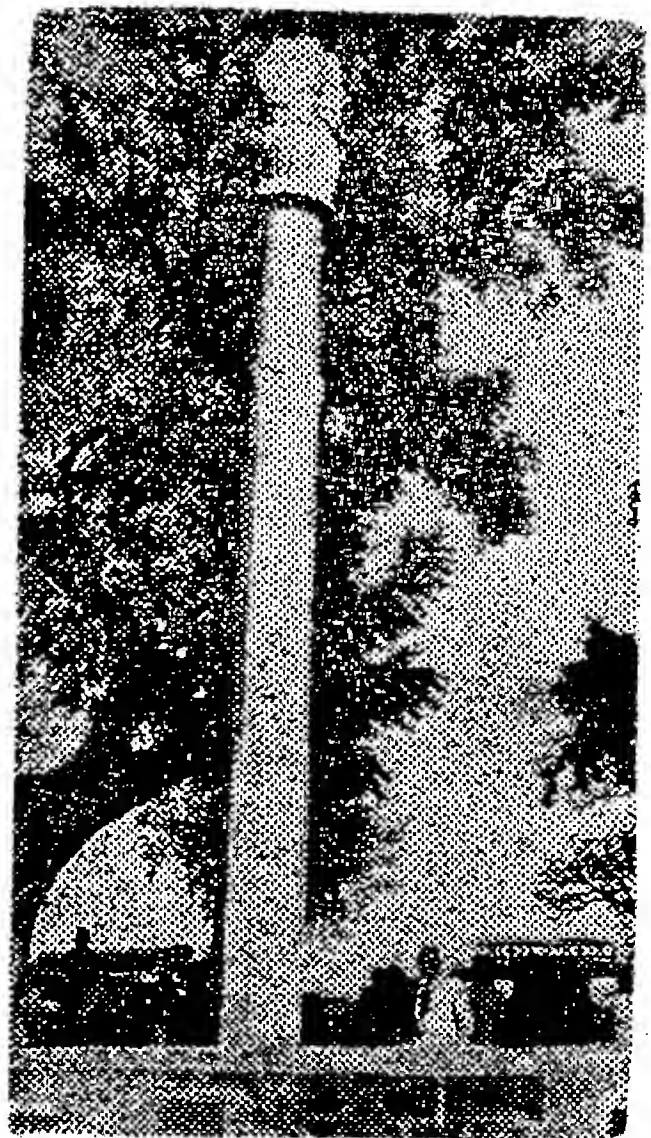
विदिशा

मध्य भारत के गौरवमय अतीत
का
प्रतीक

—
मध्य रेलवे के
भोपाल — बीना हिस्से
में
स्थित भलसा स्टेशन
पर उतरिए

भलसा के निकट अन्य स्थान :

उदयपुर का मंदिर, ग्यारसपुर का तोरण
दरवाजा एवं मायादेवी मंदिर, सांची के बौद्ध
स्तूप इत्यादि।



खाम बाबा हलियोडारस स्तंभ

सूचना विभाग, मध्यभारत

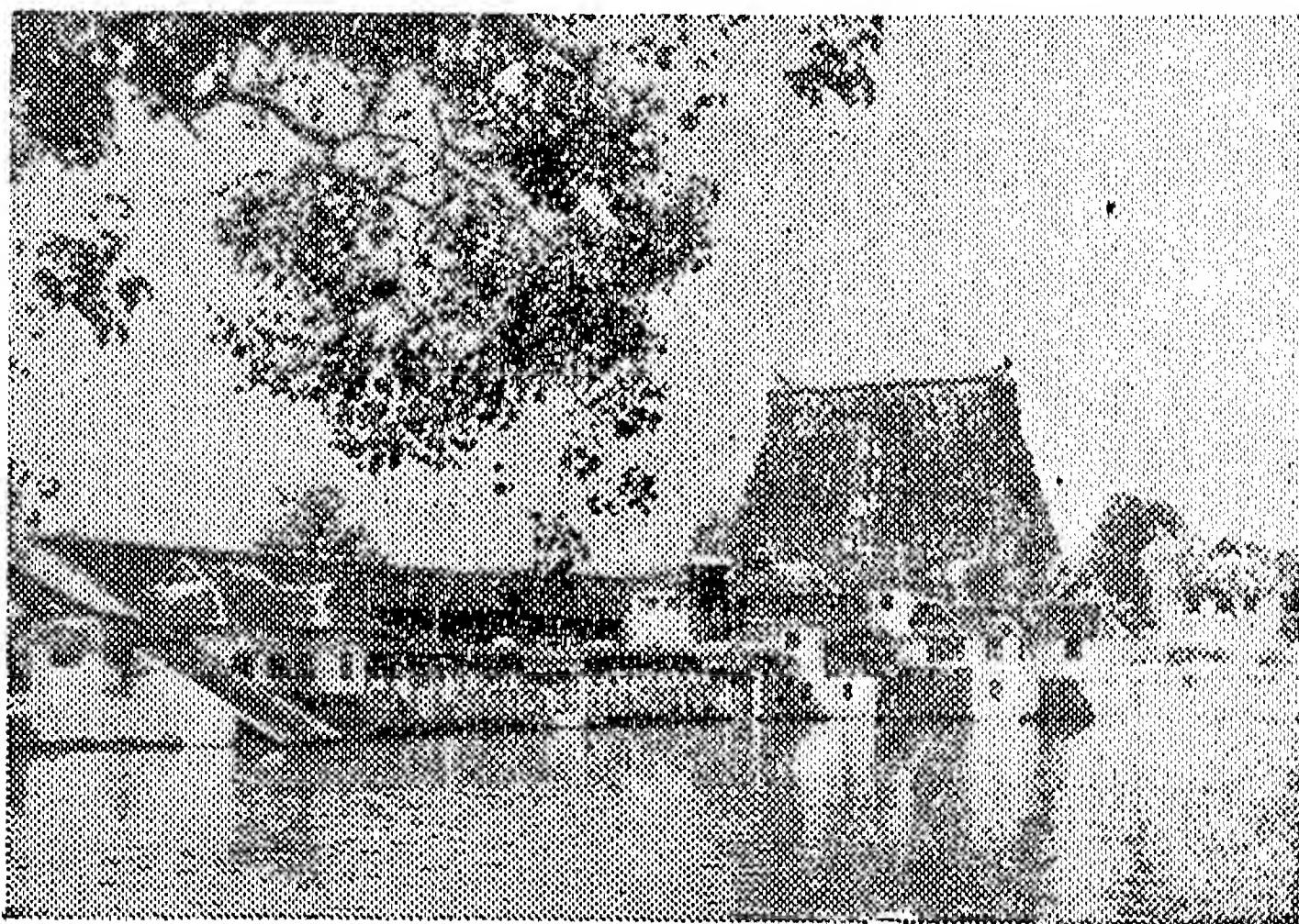
Miles and miles of Loveliness

Whether you are a tireless globe-trotter exploring new lands or an overworked Government official or business executive seeking a restful sojourn,

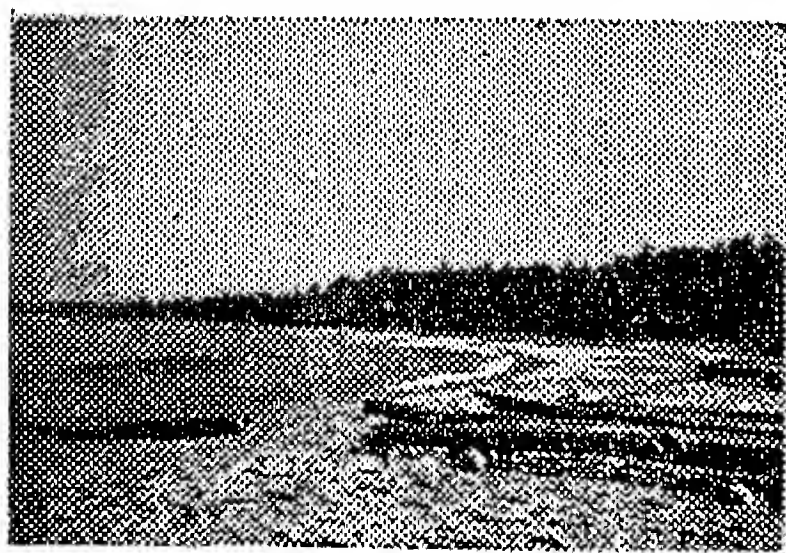
Whether you are a lone traveller, or one of a party of tourists,

TRAVANCORE-COCHIN

India's Spice Garden in the extreme south, bids you welcome and offers you many a pleasant and satisfying spot for a holiday visit.



TRIVANDRUM—Ananthasayanam Temple



KOVALAM—Picturesque bathing bay

The Kovalam Bathing Bay (six miles from Trivandrum).



THEKADAY—Periyar Lake and Wild Life Sanctuary

Wild elephants grazing in the sanctuary on the banks of Periyar Lake (135 miles from Cochin and 160 miles from Trivandrum).

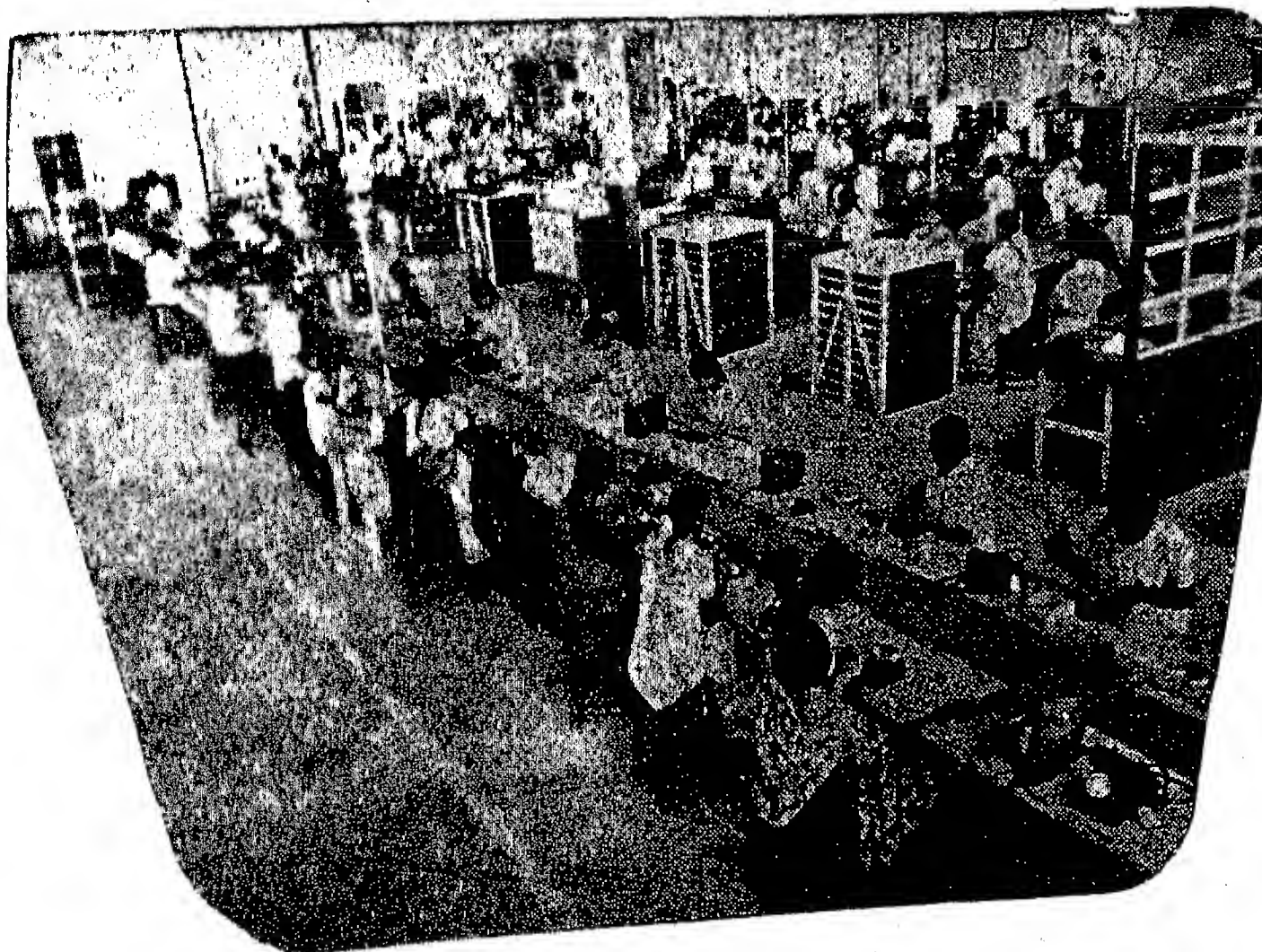
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Transport facilities by air, road or canal.

Comfortable Government Hotels and Travellers' Bungalows at all tourist centres.

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TRAVANCORE-COCHIN, TRIVANDRUM**



TELEPHONE ASSEMBLY line . .

Do you know

That 539 parts go to make the automatic telephone instrument? Well trained operators and well equipped shops contribute to the production of telephones at the rate of over 50,000 every year. You can be sure of regular supplies.

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Catholic Centre (1st Floor)
No. 2, Armenian Street,
Madras-1. Tel. No. 55856.

C/o. The High Commission of India in U. K., India
House, Aldwych, London W. C. 2.

INDIA'S TEA — INDIA'S WEALTH



EXPORT

During 1954 India exported 450 million pounds of tea. This is more than 2/3 of her total production. Exports were directed to Great Britain, United States, Eire, Canada, Egypt, Continental ports, Turkey, Sudan, Australia, New Zealand, Iran and other countries.



REVENUE

The Indian Tea Industry contributed to the National Exchequer about Rs. 19 crores as export duty, and about Rs. 3 crores as central excise duty in 1954-55. Besides, it contributed large sums by way of State income tax, agricultural tax, road tax and certain imposts.



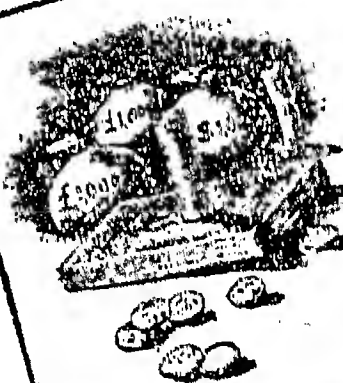
WORLD CONSUMPTION

India meets over 50% of the world demand for tea which is estimated at over 1,200 million pounds a year, excluding China, Japan and the U. S. S. R.



FOREIGN EXCHANGE

Indian Tea earned Rs. 131 crores in terms of foreign exchange during 1954.



EMPLOYMENT

The tea gardens of India alone employ well over one million workers—thus our Tea Industry is the largest single employer of labour in India. Besides, with the tea trade it provides additional employment for a very large number of persons.



HOME CONSUMPTION

The people of India consume about 176 million pounds of tea yearly, or at the rate of 1 1/2 lb. per head per annum.



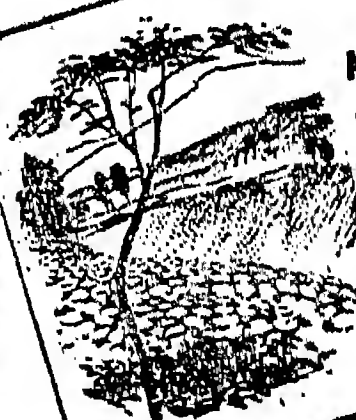
INVESTMENT

Capital invested in the Indian Tea Industry is estimated at nearly Rs. 75 crores.



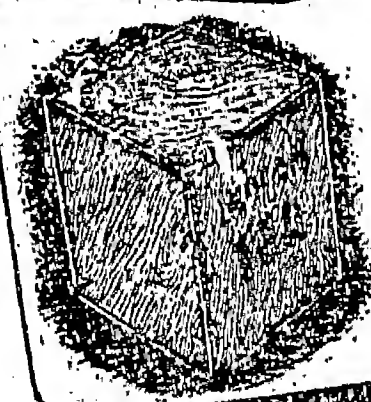
ACREAGE AND PRODUCTION

There are more than 6,300 tea gardens in India covering nearly 7,89,000 acres. Their total yearly production is over 630 million pounds of tea.



ALLIED INDUSTRIES

The Indian Tea Industry assists other industries like plywood, ceramics, coal, cement, fertiliser, tea machinery and transport.



ZONAL OFFICES

EAST ZONE:
27 & 29, BRABOURNE ROAD,
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SOUTH ZONE:
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WEST ZONE:
13, VIJAYA VILAS, OOMER PARK,
WARDEN ROAD, BOMBAY 26.

ZONAL OFFICES

CENTRAL ZONE:
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NORTH ZONE:
K. BLOCK, SHANKARLAL BUILDING,
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MALHATI TEA SYNDICATE LTD.

JOGESH CHANDRA TEA ESTATE

DOOARS, WEST BENGAL



BIJOYNAGAR TEA CO. LTD.

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Producers of Finest Indian Tea.
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Managing Agents :

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CALCUTTA-I.

UTTAR PRADESH GOVERNMENT ROADWAYS

is people's own utility service



TRAVEL BY ROADWAYS

Roadways buses are at your service for sight-seeing, picnic parties, etc., at reduced rates.

IMPORTANT ROADWAYS SERVICES

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DELHI	— MUSSORIE	SHAHJEHANPUR	
		— GOLA GOKARANNATH	
DELHI	— HARDWAR	DEORIA	— KUSHINAGAR
DELHI	— MATHURA	ALLAHABAD	
		— VINDHYACHAL	
DELHI	— AGRA	ALLAHABAD	— RAJAPUR
MORADABAD	— NAINI TAL	SHAHGANJ	
		— AZAMGARH-MAU	

Seats can be reserved in advance on payment of annas two only.

ADVERTISEMENTS are accepted for display on buses, at bus-stations, in time-tables and on the reverse side of tickets. **Rates very attractive.**

Enquiries may be made from the General Managers of Roadways whose offices are located at Agra, Allahabad, Bareilly, Dehra Dun, Gorakhpur, Kanpur and Lucknow.

development of the hurricane lantern industry. 1000 throw-shuttle looms have been converted into fly-shuttle looms during the year 1954-55.

Under the Model Dye House Scheme 11,821 yards of cloth and 5 m. 811 lbs. of yarn have been dyed and 76,087 yards of cloth and 688 lbs. of yarn have been bleached. 2,617 yards of Kosa have been bleached and 2,511 lbs. of woollen yarn have been dyed.

Cottage Industries: Training classes in various cottage industries were conducted in the Industrial Institute. The Government of India have recently sanctioned a grant-in-aid of Rs. 35,300 for the development of leather industry in the State.

Grant-in-aid of Rs. 30,700 for the development of village factory has been sanctioned by the Union Government. The scheme has been implemented in the Industrial Institute.

The State Government also propose to organise cottage industries on a co-operative basis in the Community Project, National Extension Service Blocks and Tribal Areas in this State. In the Tribal Areas, 40 training-cum-production centres in useful cottage industries were started in ten zones.

Similarly it is proposed to start in the Community Projects training-cum-production centres at the Block headquarters in useful cottage industries. Attached to these centres, there will be peripatetic demonstration parties in each Block which will train workers in the use of improved processes and labour saving devices. A provision for loans and subsidies to the cottage workers has also been made by the Development Department.

Besides, three production centres have been started. The State Government have made a provision of Rs. 6.50 lakhs for loans and Rs. 50,000 for subsidies for being disbursed to the educated unemployed, bona fide craftsmen, co-operative societies of cottage industries and for developing the existing ones.

The Government Central Workshop and Stores, Nagpur received orders for supply of Touches, Gurmas, cash boxes, fibre decorator, hackling frame, hand operated and treadle operated gins, steel show cases and medicine chests valued at Rs. 8,00,000 during the year under report.

Organised Industries: Messrs. Hindustan Investment Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, have been granted a licence by the Government of India to establish a cement factory at village Mohtara, near Bilaspur with initial capacity of 2,16,000 tons of portland cement rising to 3,30,000 tons per year.